

# THE LANTERN.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

No. 6

## AS SHE IS PLAYED.

SOME OF THE KNOTTY POINTS IN FOOTBALL NOT UNDERSTOOD BY THE AVERAGE SPECTATOR.

A Brief Resume of the Rules as They Now Stand Governing the Many Salient Points of the Game.

Numerous points of a football game are unintelligible to many spectators who witness it, and they are equally misunderstood by many who profess a good knowledge of the game. We print a resume of the principal points and those about which most persons are ignorant.

The grounds are 330 feet long and 160 feet wide, and the goal is placed in the middle of each goal line, composed of two upright posts, exceeding 20 feet in length, and placed 18 feet 6 inches apart, with a cross-bar 10 feet from the ground.

Hardly all are familiar with the fact that there are eleven players on each side, and also with the names of their respective positions.

There shall be for each game an umpire, a referee and a line-man. The umpire is the judge as to the conduct of the players, whether foul, unfair, unnecessarily rough, or off-side in the play. The referee is the judge for the position and progress of the ball. The linesman shall keep the time and be the advisor of the referee in distance gained, rough, off-side play or holding.

The game is divided into halves of a certain length each and an intermission between the two.

At the beginning of the game the captains shall toss up, and the winner shall take choice of the goal or of the ball.

The ball is kicked off at the beginning of each half, and whenever a goal has been obtained, the side which lost the goal shall kick off. If the ball go in touch, that is, out of bounds, before being touched by an opponent, it shall be brought back and kicked over again. A second time it shall count as a kick-off.

The ball is put in play, as a rule, by the center rush or snapper back after each down. It must be touched by a third player before it can be advanced.

A foul is any violation of the rules, and generally forfeits the right to the ball, or if the other side has the ball, the advance of the ball ten yards.

The ball cannot be passed forward; that is, it may be passed in any direction except toward the opponents' goal. If batted or passed forward, the ball shall go down on the spot to the opponents.

A ball is in touch or out of bounds when it goes outside the limits of the lines, and when in touch it can either be kicked in or brought in between five and fifteen yards at right angles to the touch line.

If, after three consecutive plays and downs, the ball has not been advanced five yards or taken back twenty yards, it shall go to the opponents on the spot of the fourth down. When a penalty distance has been given by the referee or umpire, the resulting down shall be counted the first down.

The value of points in scoring

is goal obtained from touch-down, six; goal from field-kick, five; touch-down failing goal, four; safety by opponents, two.

## AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY.

The lecture by Mr. Moorehead last Thursday afternoon was well attended by the Faculty, student body and friends of the University. In a clear and entertaining manner he discussed Prehistoric Man, showing the relative position of the Mound-builders in the general scheme of classification. This was followed by a more detailed account of the Mound-builders, in which the mode of life and the industrial achievements of this curious people were set forth. Various points were illustrated by means of specimens of workmanship, and by photographs of different mounds, and of the finds in these mounds. Mr. Moorehead will continue these lectures for several weeks and many more students should avail themselves of this excellent opportunity. Remember that the hour is 3 p. m. on Thursday. The following are the remaining lectures of the course:

### III.

The Cliff Dwellers and Pueblo Tribes of the Southwest, Thursday, Oct. 18, at 3 o'clock, in Dr. Orton's lecture hall.

### IV.

The Aztecs, Peruvians and Mayas, Thursday, Oct. 25, at the same hour and place as the others.

### V.

The position of Woman among the American Tribes; her duties, her influence upon the nations, etc., Thursday, Nov. 1, at the same hour and place as the others.

### VI.

The American Indian, historically considered, Thursday, Nov. 8, at the same hour and place as the others.

Friends of the University, advanced students and the public are cordially invited to attend these lectures.

## THEY WILL LEAD

### The Army in This Year's Campaigns.

The following promotions in the Battalion are announced, to take effect this week:

To be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Krumm.

To be Major, Captain Dunlap.

To be Captain and Quartermaster, Sergeant O'Kane.

To be Captain and Adjutant, Sergeant Scott, E.

To be Captains, Lieutenants Mundhenk and Jones, E. O., and Sergeants Williams, Brown, J. Q., and Henretta.

To be 1st Lieutenants, Sergeants Conway, Middleton, McLaughlin and Knauss.

To be 2d Lieutenants, Sergeants Donham, Marquard, Ford and Howells.

To be Sergeant Major, R. W. Holmes.

To be Quartermaster Sergeant, Aldrich.

To be 1st Sergeants, Corporals Colman, Auld, Kuhn and Van Horn.

To be Sergeants, Corporals Bukman, Shuck, Griffin and Watt.

The resignation of Captain Williams, M. E., is hereby accepted.

## MUST BE GOOD.

### THE ELEVATING ENVIRONMENTS AT WITTENBERG.

The Usual Number of "Ringers" and also the Referee Used

To Defeat O. S. U. Last Saturday—A Bold Robbery by Decisions—Marietta Next Saturday.

Within the past week the country has been startled and amazed by the news of two equally bold and equally successful robberies, one in the east and one in the west. Last Saturday afternoon the people of Central Ohio were thrilled by another, remarkable for its execution and malicious in its tendencies which would tend to shame our beloved state and the cause of liberality and honor and justice within her borders. Investigations, indications and clues in the case of the two great train robberies of last week have led to the conclusion that the perpetrators were parties of intelligence and of education in the business which they so successfully undertook, but in spite of superior intellect and careful preparation under its guidance, the guilty parties will be, sooner or later, found out and justice will be meted out to them.

But the clues and evidence in the case of last Saturday are not so positive or convincing. An attempt to establish that the parties were men of intelligence or education would be hopeless, futile and could have no foundation in reason. In the matter of education, the participants in Saturday's piratical methods were easily outclassed by the men who held up the express trains in the east and west. It may be that they are all a part of the same brotherhood, who are of the same inclinations and are working co-operatively. Although the participants in the deeds of the early part of the week have not yet been found out the identity of those of last Saturday afternoon has been conclusively established. They received their early manly training and subsequent education at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., were fostered, nourished, protected and supported by it, and even now are presumed to be honored members of that ennobling institution; and, in their work of last Saturday, these representatives of Wittenberg College are only carrying out a policy which has been allowed, and seems to have been even insisted upon by those interested in the welfare of that school, and consequently in the progress of education and humanity. If, however, the ideal manhood and civilization is that produced by the influences apparently prevalent, and the methods sanctioned by the authorities of Wittenberg College, the world is surely retrograding.

By the resort to methods both dishonorable and disgraceful, Wittenberg robbed O. S. U. of the football game in Springfield Saturday last. The tactics employed were those for which that school has been noted for some time past and which would shame all honor and justice. In the game with O. S. U. Saturday, Wittenberg, pursuing her usual course, used players who were not members of that institution of learning, and whose disposition and manners were such that

they would not be recognized by respectable and reputable members of that "booted petition" in the interest of good roads.

### BESIDES THESE

there was another factor. The game was called at 3:30 o'clock and had not progressed far when it was discovered that Wittenberg had made doubly sure of winning by securing in the person of the referee, a student whose character can be judged by his work of the afternoon. In a position where there should be absolutely no partiality and favoritism, Mr. Lloyd Thomas, the referee, abused every right and privilege in his hands to the disgust of the spectators and the defeat of O. S. U. During the whole game he allowed practically double and triple gains for Wittenberg and none for O. S. U. These decisions would place obstacles in the way of an attempt to determine the relative strength of the opposing teams and to say what might have been had the game been out of the hands of Mr. Thomas. The chances at least of our winning would have been calculable. As it was, O. S. U. was defeated by a score of 18 to 6. The following is the personnel and summary:

Wittenberg	Position	O. S. U.
End	Left end	Dunlap
Guard	Left guard	Hastings
Center	Center	Mathers
Quarterback	Right guard	Boydston
Fullback	Right tackle	Boydston
Linebacker	Right end	Boydston
Wide receiver	Quarterback	R. Deanna
Running back	Left halfback	Carson
Fullback	Right halfback	Nagle
Linebacker	Fullback	Nagle

Touchdowns—Wittenberg, Townsend 2, Lipe 1; O. S. U., Boydston. Goals, Wittenberg, Beard; O. S. U., R. Deanna. Length of halves—30 minutes. Referee—Mr. Lloyd Thomas. Umpire—Mr. Charles Wood. Linesman—Conklin. Attendance about 1000.

## THE SENATE.

The following named persons were elected to the student Senate by the various classes:

### SENIORS.

C. A. Radcliffe.  
Roy E. Layton.  
V. R. Covell.  
Miss Simpson.  
Miss Fisher.

### JUNIORS.

A. E. Addison.  
Fred Mundhenk.  
C. S. M. Krumm.  
Miss Barnaby.

### SOPHOMORES.

E. O. Jones.  
Elmer Volkmar.  
Miss Blakeston.

### FRESHMEN.

C. B. Guittard.  
Bally Parrot.

The Senate will meet for organization Friday at 4:30 p. m.

## THURMAN CLUB.

The Democratic Club met on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 in the College Chapel for the purpose of reorganization. Forty members were present, and the enthusiasm registered 100 in the Chapel. Hon. C. A. Radcliffe, of the Tenth District, called the meeting to order, and after a few remarks by His Honor the Club proceeded to the election of officers. Judge L. F. Sater, of the Second District, was chosen President; A. E. Addison, of the district, Vice President; Hon. R. E. Layton, of the Fifth District, Secretary; Robert Marshall, Treasurer. Committees were appointed to arrange for a joint debate with representatives of the McKinley Club, and to provide for co-operation with the Democratic Central Committee.

## THE STUDY OF LAW

### AS A PART OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

The Views of the Late Judge Ramsey on the Subject.

Robinson, Walker and Blackstone, Should be Made Electives.

In the interview with Mr. McMillin as published in THE LANTERN, he said: "The general public, and especially the ordinary business man, should know much more about the Statutes of his State and of the science of law than he now knows." It may not be amiss to recall what has been said on this subject by another distinguished son of Ohio. The following vigorous statement is from an address of the late Judge Rufus P. Ramsey, delivered to the Ohio State Bar Association in 1880. On that occasion, Judge Ramsey said, "I have long been of the opinion that the science of jurisprudence would never be advanced to its proper limits until its elementary principles were taught as a necessary part of a liberal education, and that no man could be said to be liberally educated who remained ignorant of the elements of a science which enters so deeply into many of the duties of social and public life, and concerns so vitally all our rights of persons and property. The recognized objects of such an education are to afford discipline and cultivation to the mental powers and a stock of useful information for the purposes of after life. To this end the elementary principles of most of the sciences are customarily taught; and yet there is no one of them that calls for the fixed attention of the student, or his powers of reasoning, comparison, and logic, in a greater degree than the study of the history, progress and foundation principles of jurisprudence; and assuredly there is no one of them that enters so directly into the duties, rights and responsibilities of the general student through life, or the knowledge of which is so easily retained and increased by the current reading of proceedings of the courts and public bodies, and his participation in public duties and the administration of justice. Indeed, without some such systematic knowledge, a large part of the information of such proceedings is either completely enigmatical or very imperfectly understood."

"I am, however, still more confident that this science should find a place, with all others in the regular course of the higher institutions of learning, and like them should constitute a necessary qualification for the complete honors which they confer. In this way, and in no other that I know of, can the educated youth of the country be placed upon perfect equality, in respect to that general knowledge upon which they must all act, no matter what pursuits they may afterwards follow."

Would it not be fitting for the O. S. U. to act upon the suggestion of these two men, both of whom are eminently fitted to pass an opinion upon such matters. By adding Robinson's Elementary Law and Blackstone

to the already liberal list of electives, it would not only be a start for those intending to make law a profession, but would be of great benefit to those preparing for any other professions or for business.

## HORTON.

The inaugural address by President Layton was thoughtful and replete with good suggestions. He outlined a policy which is worthy of careful consideration. The mandolin and guitar trio by Murray, Boesel and Rider received a hearty encore.

D. V. Burkett and Lott rendered well prepared essays on live topics. The mock sermon by Shuck and the story by Ward gave evidence of careful study. Impromptu speeches were made by Andrews, Murray, Volkmar, Dunlap, Newton and Wolcott. In the debate Dunlap and C. W. Burkett argued for the abolition of final examinations while Volkmar and Murray pleaded for the continuance of this time-honored custom. The negative side won the debate.

At the business meeting, Southard, Lane, Duval, Arras and Snyder were elected to membership, and Snow and Wright were initiated with appropriate ceremonies.

## ALCYONE.

"Alcyone 'tis of thee, thou proud society, of thee I sing," were the words with which President Junk closed his eloquent and pleasing inaugural. If Alcyone keeps the pace that her president has set for her, there is great hope for the future.

The literary program was pleasing, the debate good, the sentimental excellent, and the censor's report not to be excelled. At the business meeting L. T. Williams was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy on THE LANTERN board, caused by the resignation of L. F. Sater. Mr. A. C. Harvey was chosen Master of Programs, and Mr. Drake was elected to membership.

## CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the O. S. U. C. A. was held Friday, Oct. 12, in Professor Kaufmann's room.

The following program was given:

Retail Sketches, Mr. MacGuire.

Reading, Mr. Goodman.

A. E. Teter and E. V. Seffler were initiated to membership.

After the regular business session addresses were made by Messrs. Southard, Goodman, Allaman and MacGuire.

The Association meets weekly and all are invited to attend.

## ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

A wonderfully enthusiastic mass meeting of the students was held in chapel at 12:30 Friday, Oct. 12, for the election of a president of the local Oratorical Association. About 350 people were present and great enthusiasm was shown. The election, which was a spirited contest, resulted in the choice of G. W. Rightmire for president, R. E. Layton vice-president, Mary B. Scott secretary, Mr. Landacre for treasurer, and D. H. Foster for state treasurer in place of C. T. Herbert, resigned.

All hail! the day when such enthusiasm will be the rule instead of the exception.







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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Axline visited college Monday.

Walter Sears is slowly improving in health.

Mr. A. Middleton made a short visit to Lancaster last week.

Mr. Griffiths, ex-Delaware, visited Game and Mundhenk Sunday.

Mr. E. E. Arnold spent Saturday and Sunday at Zanesville, Ohio.

One hundred and five students are enrolled in the elocution classes.

Professor F. A. Ray met his classes for the first time Monday morning.

Miss Etta Weber, ex-'95, is expected home in May or June from Berlin.

Miss Edith Cockins returned home last Saturday after a very delightful trip.

Miss Helen Patterson is visiting Miss Lois Dann, Broad Street East, this week.

Stuart Eagleson visited his Phi Gamma Delta brothers at O. S. U. last week.

Charlie Krumm was absent from college last week on account of sickness.

The class of '97 have extended an invitation to the Junior Laws to join their class.

Mr. Wm. D. Bayley, ex-'95, is located with the Rogers Iron Co. at Springfield, Ohio.

Miss Christine Houston, '92, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city with friends.

Mr. B. G. Watson spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in New Salem, Ohio.

Mr. Harry Rumble made the return trip to his home at Lima last week on his bicycle.

Minnie Blakiston spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother and sister in the city.

Will Graves, now a teacher in the Coshocton High School, spent a few days last week in the city.

Dr. Orton is engaged in following the horizon of the Devonian Limestone through to Lake Erie.

The Reverend Thomas Chambers of Port Huron arrived in the city Monday to visit friends and relatives.

Roy Spencer, '93, of the O. S. U. Law School, was in the city visiting friends over Sabbath.

The Junior Laws respectfully decline the kind invitation of '97, as they intend to organize a Junior Law class.

Mr. Andrews in Horton at 10:50 p. m.: "Mr. President, I move that it be the sentiment of this society that it is 9:30 p. m."

H. P. Junk represented the local chapter of Sigma Nu at the national convention of that fraternity held at Indianapolis last week.

Lieutenant Eugene Wilson attended the wedding of Miss Ezerene D. Dodge and Mr. Ira H. Miller at Cleveland last Wednesday.

Mr. Roy Yoder, a former student of O. S. U. and member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, died at his home in Wooster, Ohio, last week.

The marriage of Miss Julia Pickering and Mr. Charles G. Smith is dated October 16. Mr. Smith is well known among varsity people.

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Miss Mayes Richey, who is well known in University circles, has an excellent position as Instructor of Elocution in the Higbee School of Memphis, Tenn.

About seventy-five members of the Corning High School were piloted through the city by S. S. Marshall, Saturday, the University being one of the places of interest visited.

The Senior Law class organized last week and elected the following officers: Thompson, president; Halterman, vice-president; Arras, secretary and treasurer; Selover, bailiff.

Miss Lulu Richardson, a graduate of Ann Arbor Law School, who is visiting Miss Martha Guerin, of First Avenue West, expects to return to her home in Pittsburgh next week.

Mr. D. A. Crowner led the Y. M. C. A. meeting last Friday evening. The music was especially spirited. The next meeting will be devoted to business and all members are urged to be present.

A meeting of the Junior Class in Law was held last Thursday and a committee on Constitution was appointed. This class has decided to organize after the manner of the Law Classes in our larger colleges. It will have no connection with any academic class.

The trouble with the electric gongs for the past few weeks has been due to the faulty working of the old storage battery. A new battery has been purchased. This will be shipped on Saturday so that the bells will strike with certainty in the near future.

The local chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, chaperoned by Professor and Mrs. Williston and Professor and Mrs. Bowen, entertained Friday evening at the chapter hall, Pioneer block, with a reception and dancing party. Those present pronounced it a great social success.

For three years Dr. Orton has been anxiously awaiting the arrival of a valuable box of geological specimens which he collected on Lake Superior. They were traced to the University and then lost. Quite recently they were unearthed at Hayes Hall much to the delight of the owner.

The specifications for the new electric plant at the Dayton State Hospital as submitted by Professor B. F. Thomas, have been approved by the Board of Trustees and came before Gov. McKinley for his official approval on Monday. Professor Thomas has in charge the erection of the city plant at Waverly, Ohio, and at the Great Southern Hotel this city.

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New South Wales is going to pass a compulsory arbitration law.

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The property owners of Morris county, N. J., have voted that \$525,000 shall be raised to make good roads through that county.

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That is a commendable policy of the postal department which will hereafter confine free mail deliveries to towns where the receipts are sufficient to pay expenses.

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Very soon 100,000 acres more of land will be open to settlement on the Yankton Sioux reservation in South Dakota. The president's proclamation is all that is needed.

Scarlet carnations, roses and flowers of all kinds. Discount to students. C. A. Roth, formerly florist at O. S. U. 44 N. High St.

The best fountain pens in the world for \$1.25, at supply store on third floor, Main Building.

It is to be noted that women generally east, west, north and south are taking more interest in the political campaigns this fall than they ever did before.

Hann & Adair, 108 N. High Street, Columbus, O., do the first-class printing and engraving for this part of the state. County printing offices all over Ohio patronize them liberally.

England no longer denies the fact that the center of the world's coal and iron industry is passing from Great Britain to the United States.

Students who want their money's worth in shoe leather will do well to visit the shoe store of Heer & Mingis, No. 14 East Town St., 3 doors East of High (Halliday's old stand), where they will find goods at prices that will be to their interest to purchase, as Mr. Heer is connected with one of the largest factories of men's fine shoes in the East, which for ease, elegance and endurance can't be beat. Headquarters for the Crossett Men's Fine Shoes and Fales Cold and Water Proof Shoes. A complete line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes in all widths and sizes at prices in sympathy with the times.

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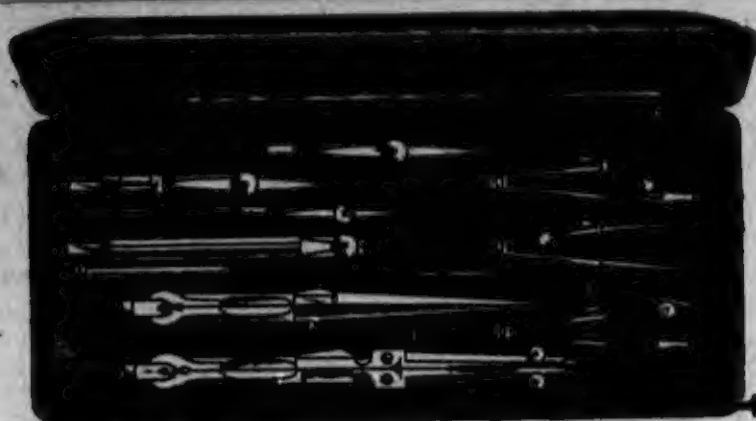
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## OUR ALUMNI.

Martha A. Moses, '91, still resides at Evanston, Ill.

Rev. W. P. Bentley, '85, still remains at Shanghai, China.

A. S. J. Rylar, is superintendent of school at Del Rio, Texas.

Doctor C. C. Green, '85, at last report was coroner at Beaver City, Neb.

F. W. Mathias, '93, is instructor of Physics in the Toledo High School.

G. P. Grimsley, '90, has accepted a position of Chemist at Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. Ritchey, '90, has become a prominent mineralogist at Uniontown, O.

An interesting and encouraging letter from F. Wm. Pane is crowded out this week.

Ray S. Blinn, '93, has gone South. He has taken up his residence at Dallas, Texas.

H. C. Laughlin, '90, has been made assistant in preparatory Latin at Nebraska University; this University has 1,500 students this year.

Professor Walter K. Palmer, '93, Virginia University, has an assistant this year, his department having been much enlarged under his management. The college is located among the beautiful Blue Ridge mountains.

"Mechanical Drawing," a condensed text for class-room use, of which Walter K. Palmer, '93, is the author, is published by C. B. Palmer, 76 Clinton building, Columbus, O. The work is being introduced into many of the best institutions of learning in the country, and is highly praised by the educational press.

C. E. Gains, '89, and a member of the class of '91, of Columbus Medical College, has been having honors thrust upon him lately. Since his graduation, he has been practicing his profession at London, O. At the last Democratic convention he was nominated for Congress from the Seventh District. You have our best wishes, Doctor, but we are afraid you have struck an off year.

## STUDENT SELF-GOVERNMENT AT CORNELL.

The Student Senate or Self-Government Council of Cornell appears to be a signal success. During the last College year the Committee on Discipline considered eleven cases of irregularity in examinations, and made recommendations thereon to the Faculty. That the action taken has met the approval of the Faculty may be seen by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Faculty hereby express to the Student Committee their gratification at the results of the committee's examination of all cases of fraud in examination brought before it, and their belief that by its action it has contributed to raise the standard of honor here in regard to University work.

Resolved further, That the Faculty hereby express their willingness to vest in the Student Committee the initiative and consideration of all cases of University discipline under the same provisions.

The fact that the Student Senate, or Council, has been vested

with additional powers, attests the value of its work. The Cornell plan gives promise of being successful where other methods used to accomplish the same end have failed.

In response to the above resolutions the Student Committee, after thanking the Faculty for their "encouraging approval" and "sympathetic attitude which has at all times promoted harmony between the two bodies," says:

"With due sense of the responsibility which it thus assumes, but feeling that such action has already been approved by the student body in mass-meeting assembled, and that it will promote the development of student self-government in Cornell University, the committee expresses its willingness to accept the enlargement of its functions thus offered it."

To grant such an enlargement of powers is a bold experiment on the part of the Faculty of Cornell. The outcome will be awaited with interest. It will require men of undoubted integrity, of a fine sense of honor, and rare judicial acumen to successfully take "the initiative and consideration of all cases of University discipline."

## AT THE MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF MINES.

This week Professor R. W. Sperr assumes his duties as Professor of Mining and Civil Engineering at the Michigan Mining School located at Houghton, Mich. This school is situated in the great copper region near the famous Hecla and Calumet mines, and has the largest enrollment of mining students of any school in the country.

Professor Sperr entered the Ohio State University with advanced rank, and received the degree of Engineer of Mines with the Class of '83. Previous to his senior year he was engaged on the tenth census of the United States, and compiled the excellent chapter on Quarrying and Stonedressing in connection with the Building Stones of the United States. For five years after his graduation he was engaged as mining engineer with a company operating gold, silver and copper mines in Arizona and Mexico.

In 1888 the Legislature passed an act to extend the work of the Department of Mining Engineering at the University, and Professor Sperr was elected Assistant Professor of the department. His resignation after six years of successful work in this department is regretted by his many friends. His excellent equipment for this new position makes his success assured.

## A MISTAKE.

A mistake was made in the sketch of Professor Barrows' life which appeared in a recent issue of THE LANTERN. The impression was given that Professor Barrows had taught English but one year in the Iowa Agricultural College, when in fact seven years were occupied in that kind of work. We are pleased thus to be able to correct a false impression which heretofore has had nothing to disprove it, and which had gained general credence.



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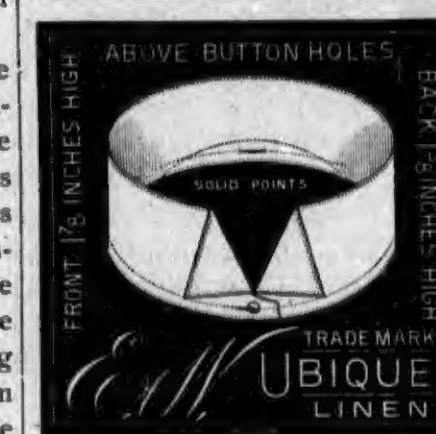
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## THE SCHEDULE.

October 20—Marietta at home.  
October 27—Adelbert at home.  
November 3—  
November 10—Case, abroad.  
November 19—  
November 24—Case at home.  
November 29—Kenyon at home.

The open dates may be filled with U. of C., Buchtel, U. of M., DePaw, Perdue or Oberlin.

The great Thanksgiving game as usual, with Kenyon, at the O. S. U. park.

## A FALSE REPORT.

The members of the Makio Board deny the statement made in the Sunday News to the effect that there would be a shortage of \$200 in this year's finances and charging crookedness somewhere.

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11. Greek Language and Literature.
12. History and Political Science.
13. Horticulture.
14. Industrial Arts.
15. Latin Language and Literature.
16. Mathematics and Astronomy.
17. Mechanical Engineering.
18. Military Science and Tactics.
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# THE LANTERN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Vol. XV.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

No. 9

## MAKE A JOYFUL NOISE

### STUDENTS IN MASS MEETING TAKE STEPS TO ORGANIZE

A College Chorus for Singing College Songs.

Let Those Refuse to Sing Who Never Knew Our Lord.

For some time there has been a growing sentiment in favor of a song chorus, or some such musical organization, to promote the learning of college songs by students and professors. Those more interested and energetic in the scheme brought the matter to a focus by calling a mass meeting for Friday after drill hour, to arrange the preliminaries for an organized movement in this direction.

In Chapel, Professor Denney addressed the students on the subject urging immediate and concerted action. He said that after examining into the case, he found it the exception rather than the rule that a university of our standing should be without such an organization. He then cited instances of two or three such clubs and the good work they had done. The occasion for a club of this kind lies in the fact that often circumstances render the college yell out of place for the expression of our enthusiasm. A good rousing song would be a good thing to cheer up our team and spur them on to victory in the Thanksgiving game.

Here is a sample of what Cornell did for the great Harvard game.

#### AIR—SWEET MARIE.

Listen to the tale we tell, Billy Oh!  
From the halls of old Cornell, Billy Oh!  
We have traveled all the way  
To Manhattan Field to-day;  
We have come to watch you play, Billy Oh!

Cue.—Billy Oh! kick a goal,  
Kick a goal, Billy Oh!  
While the slogans upward roll, Billy Oh!  
Upward rings the Cornell yell,  
We are sounding Harvard's knell  
While you score for old Cornell, Billy Oh!

If we once can turn 'em down, Billy Oh!  
We will paint Manhattan Town, Billy Oh!

They have said we couldn't score,  
They will say it never more,  
When the game to-day is o'er, Billy Oh!

Again, these college songs, if familiar to most of the students, would pleasantly pass the usual tedious wait between the last oration and the decision of the judges in our oratorical contests. Several suggestions as to organization and securing a leader were made, and the mass meeting for 12:30 announced.

Some two hundred students and professors responded to the call for the mass meeting. Professor Smith made a few remarks in which he expressed himself as heartily in favor of the ideas advanced by the promoters of the movement. Professor Kellicott being called upon said the ground had been so fully covered that he could do nothing but endorse what had been said.

On a motion by Professor Denney a committee of three was appointed by the chair to secure the names of professors and students willing to give the movement their support, to secure a leader, report nominations, and do all possible to put things in motion as soon as possible. On amendment the committee was

increased by the addition of a member of the Faculty and one of the young ladies. The five members of the committee are, Miss Lisle, Professor Denney and Messrs. Geissinger, Herbert and Deardurff.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned. Immediately the committee held a meeting to formulate plans. Nearly every one present, students and professors, left his name with the committee signifying his intention of joining the chorus as soon as formed.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Every one connected with the University is interested in knowing that the institution will soon celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. Secretary Cope, in the last issue of THE LANTERN, very properly calls attention to the fact that the legislative act "To establish and maintain an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio," was passed on March 22, 1870, and asks "whether we can afford to let it go by without celebrating it in an appropriate manner."

To this question there can be but one answer, we suppose. Short as the life of the University has been, there have already been several days to be marked with a white stone, and one of these is undoubtedly the day on which Ohio showed that she had formally undertaken this great trust, by taking the necessary legislative action, under which the other preliminary steps were secured.

But it was nearly three years and a half after the passage of the act of establishment before the doors of the young college were actually thrown open, and about thirty students assembled in the large lecture room (now the Chapel) of the unfinished building, and began work with their professors. This was on September —, 1873. If the main function of a college is to instruct, then the true academic jubilee should be celebrated on September —, 1898, being just twenty-five years after the opening of the college.

This also should we do, and not leave the other undone. Both dates are historic, as are June 17, 1775, and July 4, 1776, and both must be appropriately commemorated. One is the business, the other the educational birthday of the Ohio State University; and another impressive occasion was the first commencement (in June, 1878), at which a class was graduated and Alma Mater's first child was born.

These lines are not written to detract from the value of Mr. Cope's suggestions, but to remind us all that another "silver anniversary" will arrive in 1898, and to raise the question whether a comprehensive program cannot be arranged, to include the two dates, so far as possible. The exercises should not be duplicates of each other, nor "take the edge off" each other's importance.

We have time enough to prepare a fitting and dignified celebration for the more remote date, and also for the nearer one—if no time be wasted. But far better, in our judgment, to have a simple program, if it is to be an impromptu one, than an ambitious fizzle.

## FROM BAD TO WORSE.

### SOMETHING MUST BE DONE TO PUT OUR TEAM IN BETTER SHAPE.

The Great Thanksgiving Game Near at Hand, and We Must Win.

The Game with Marietta Showed Our Weakness and the Necessity for Action.

Unless there be a rude awakening and subsequent sober reflection and concentrated action in football circles, O. S. U.'s "blaze of glory" with which she was to end the football season will be about as real as a Fourth of July celebration without firecrackers. The football team seems to be going from bad to worse. Some weeks ago, after the defeat of the Antioch team, THE LANTERN anticipated a little, and relying on the future, made predictions and deduced conclusions, which needed the unqualified and untiring effort of a winning football team to complete. The football team lost two games and upset all these conclusions. Last Saturday, with an abundant opportunity to retrieve all these losses and to redeem itself, the standing of O. S. U., and also THE LANTERN's logic, the Varsity eleven barely achieved a victory over Marietta, and those who saw the game heaved a sigh of relief when time was called and were glad the torture was over. It was a miserable exhibition of football and the victory means almost nothing to O. S. U. Mr. Wright, the umpire, was entirely ignorant of the rules of the game, and his decisions were often without foundation in law or fact. But that didn't account for the score, and don't explain the miserable work of the two teams. Marietta may not have known better but O. S. U. did steady coaching and continuous hammering. Advice seems to have had no effect on the Varsity players, and the game they played Saturday was certainly inferior to the first game they played this season. The primary cause of our poor showing, and the underlying fault of it lies, as every student of the University knows, with our Faculty. It is a waste of time to try and influence this for good as long as certain parts of it remain as they are now. But in spite of this it seems that there is something else wrong, and that there must be something else to account for the quality of work done by the football men. It is, of a certainty, no fault of the coaching. It is just as certain that it is no fault of the few supporters of the game at this University. Then, besides the influence for bad of the "powers that be," the fault must be with the men themselves. They do not seem to realize that there must be an amount of interest and energy and sacrifice expended to counter-balance these evil influences. Their practice and play lacks heart, lacks fire, lacks the earnestness necessary to the achievement of any success. Something must be done, and that soon, or O. S. U. will be distanced in the race, and above all, will lose the great Thanksgiving game. The outlook for winning that game is now unfavorable and the prospect gloomy. The eleven as it stands at present is not the

strongest that can be secured from available men in school, owing to the fact that several who could play do not seem willing to make any sacrifice for the good of the team and the University and rather than play, devote their time to the criticism of the efforts of the others. The preaching of more life into the players themselves seems to be impossible and it only remains to fearfully await the outcome, which is, at present, dangerously uncertain.

Of the game Saturday not much can or need be said. The day was cloudy, the crowd miserably small. The playing of both sides was just as miserable. O. S. U.'s line was weak and interference was entirely absent. Nearly all gains made by either side were unassisted. O. S. U. started with the ball and almost as soon as the play was started they began an incessant fumbling, sometimes at quarter and again by the backs which made everything a huge guess. O. S. U. played slow and long for the first touchdown, and after the ball had changed hands several times on fumbles, short gains began at the 25 yard line and after a couple of runs around the end of 5 yards by Nagel and Giessen, the latter carried the ball over the line and Nagel missed the goal. The play for the next touchdown was a tedious repetition of individual advances and losses and the only play worthy of mention was a pretty run of Capt. Nagel round the left end for 35 yards. About 5 minutes from the end of the half O. S. U. secured a safety and a touchdown soon after from the 25 yard line. Marietta scored in the second half, which was only 15 minutes long, by a series of gains through the center, 10 yards on a foul tackle and a 20 yard run on a criss-cross, by which McClaren carried the ball for the court. No goal. Marietta 4, O. S. U. 10.

The teams played as follows:

O. S. U.	POSITIONS.	MARIETTA.
Dunlap	left end	Jones
Huntington	left tackle	Davis
Creellius	left guard	Donaldson
Snedaker	center	Gage
Calkins	right guard	Fonkhouser
Mathers	right tackle	McLaren
Froyer	right end	Dann
Richt	quarter	Morley
Giessen	left half	Robeck
Nagel	right half	Moore
Potter	full back	Sloane

Umpire, Wight; referee, Kennedy; linesman, Jack Lilley.

## ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.

It is reported that Professor Barrows declares that our course in English is only elementary. A comparison of the English course in our catalogue with those of the best institutions of the country, and an investigation of the present methods of instruction in the English department, will show doubtless that elementary may be applied with greater propriety to the latter.

## NOVEMBER TENTH IS THE DATE.

Much interest in mathematical circles now centers on the Transit of Mercury which occurs Nov. 10, and will be visible throughout the United States. The transit across the sun's face will commence at 9:55:48 a. m. and will end at 3:12:08 p. m. mean local time. Should the weather be favorable this extent of time will afford the opportunity for valuable observations.

## THE STUDY OF LAW

### AS A PART OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

The Report of a Committee of the American Bar Association.

Views of an Eminent Authority on the Value of a Knowledge of Elementary Law.

The committee of the American Bar Association, in its report on Legal Education, submitted at Saratoga, New York, August 24, 1892, says:

"It may not be foreign to the subjects of this report to say that a knowledge of law is important to every citizen of the country, whether he is engaged in private business or public life. The committee think the knowledge of the institutes and general principles of the law would be an advantage to every citizen; in fact, that it is now a part of general education, and that a course of law should be a part of the senior year studies in colleges. In a government like ours, where the people rule, and where so many aspire to and some attain public office, a knowledge of our form of government, State and National, and of the institutes and general principles of the law is necessary; and the committee think in the public schools of the country some instruction should be given in the form and principles of our government and in the elementary principles of the law."

On the same subject Professor Walker says:

"It is a matter of surprise as well as regret that the number of persons pursuing the study of the elements of law as a part of a general education is not greater; but I trust that public sentiment is changing on this subject. I think I perceive a manifest tendency towards a more general acquisition of legal information among persons who never design to be professional lawyers. And I rejoice at the prospect, for there is no branch of knowledge so essential to the proper discharge of the various duties of a citizen. This is especially true with respect to American citizens, whose high prerogative it is, by virtue of the doctrine of universal suffrage, to have a direct and personal participation in all public affairs. Surely that man is not fit to be the maker or the guardian of laws who has never been educated in their first principles. But apart from patriotic and public considerations, self-interest should induce every man to understand his own rights and obligations; \* \* as subjects of law, if not as the makers, all ought to know enough to avoid its penalties and reap its benefits. Unquestionably on the score of practical utility no kind of knowledge can stand higher, for it comes into immediate application almost every hour we live."

So wrote Professor Timothy Walker, of the Cincinnati School of Law, in 1837.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION CLUB.

Several weeks ago, mention was made in THE LANTERN of a club in conversational French that was to be organized. So far we have heard of no action being taken towards organiza-

tion which was promised for the near future. Who is going to take the initiative in this matter? There are many students interested and the movement would certainly not lack support. Many deplore that more time in the French course cannot be given to drill in conversation. Such a club as has been mentioned would fill the much-felt need of practice in conversing and certainly would not be devoid of pleasure and amusement.

## JOINT DEBATE.

"It is eminently proper," says Professor Denney, "that the great political questions should be discussed at the State University. In an institution founded for the safety of the State there should be instruction in the affairs of State. The Faculty of the University welcomes, therefore, the organization of political clubs, and wishes success to all friendly, intellectual rivalry between them."

With words like these and other more elegant phrases, Professor J. V. Denney opened the programme of the "Joint Debate." The fitting words of the president were the keynote of the whole programme. The debaters each and all covered themselves with glory. Mr. Hiatt, the affirmative on the silver question, was logical, clear, persuasive, with a degree of feeling that was not equaled during the evening. Mr. U. S. Brandt, the negative on the same question,

showed pre-eminently the qualities of a debater. His points were sharp, his methods subtle, and his illustration unique. His short pointed sentences seemed to drive his arguments home in a most telling manner. He did not court conviction; he forced us to believe.

The Tariff Question from its very nature created more enthusiasm. Mr. G. S. Marshall opened this question with a flourish of trumpets, and with an unflinching strain of eloquence he thrust home time after time. With a stock of well chosen phrases that seemed almost exhaustless, he attempted to batter down every Democratic fortress in the land. "And last of all came Sater." Marshall had just taken his seat amid deafening applause, the McKinley Club looked around as if entirely satisfied, when the idol of young Democracy took the platform. He took the platform in the beginning but ere long he had the whole house. He began by clearing away the dust; that done, he began to pile argument upon argument until his enthusiasm and eloquence commanded entire attention. His comparison of the free lists of the McKinley and the Wilson bill was the most amusing thing of the evening. The audience never tired during the whole debate. Bope's loyal band furnished the music.

## GALLANT MARIETTA.

The Junior Class in Marietta College recently sent a protest to the Faculty against having any girls in their classes. "The boys object" says The Olio, "to having the serenity of their recitations ruffled by the presence of a single specimen of femininity. \* \* In their righteous indignation they threaten to cut class until the affairs are changed."



## THE LANTERN.

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A contribution entitled "Who Stole the Cannon," and one on the condition of football were received, but could not be published because the writers neglected to sign their names.

Again attention is called to a reprint in the columns of THE LANTERN of the views of eminent authorities on the value to an American citizen of a knowledge of the foundation principles and elementary rules of law.

It seems strange that Marietta, with only about seventy male students to choose from, should be able to produce a football team almost if not entirely equal to our own, when we have more than six hundred from which to select a team.

THE LANTERN is still without quarters. This state of affairs is unjust and unnecessary. It shows a lack of appreciation by the authorities that would be discouraging if the Board had not become inured to such hardships by long practice.

In view of the recent discussion concerning a change of time for the Chapel hour, it may be stated that the University of Michigan has adopted a new form of devotional exercise. Vesper services will be held twice a week, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Much inconvenience and no little confusion is caused by the failure of the electric bells to ring and thus regularly mark the hours of lectures and recitations. In Horticultural Hall the bell has sounded but once this term, while in Orton Hall and some of the other buildings, the condition of affairs is but little, if any, better.

We do not know who is to blame for this, but we do know that measures should be taken at once to mend the defective apparatus.

The sentiments expressed in the extract from Professor Walker's lectures were uttered as early as 1837. It is to be regretted that Ohio even yet fails to make provision for such a dissemination of legal knowledge as Professor Walker wished and which he thought was coming in the near future. The shame is the greater since a Law Department has been established in connection with the State University

without the opportunity being given for the acquisition of an elementary knowledge of law by those not intending to make it a profession. Surely one of the first concerns of a State University should be the fitting of the youth of the State for citizenship and those who are in authority, and whose business it is to be interested in supplying conditions that will produce orderly communities and good government, should see that the opportunity is not lacking for the acquisition of such a knowledge of the basic principles of law and government as will result in a better understanding of the duties and privileges of citizenship and an elevation of its standard. Robinson, Walker and Blackstone at least should be made electives in all general courses offered in the collegiate departments of the University.

It is difficult to determine upon what just grounds a special standard of scholarship, higher than that fixed for other students, should be required of those taking part in athletics.

If athletic interests are to be supported at all, they should be supported adequately. When presidents of great colleges accompany the football teams of those colleges upon their trips, and when Governors of states, U. S. Senators, Representatives in Congress, and ministers of the Gospel are numbered among the spectators at football games, and when victorious teams are feasted and banqueted and grave and reverend professors make speeches of welcome and congratulation upon their return, and when colleges feel that the victories of the teams are their victories, the question as to whether football and other athletic sports are to be recognized as legitimate parts of college life, can not be discussed as an open one. This question has been settled already by Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, etc., and by the public in general and it is safe to say that football has made a place for itself in college life. Such being the case no impediment should be placed in the way of its full and natural development here. When we place athletic teams in the field to represent us in contests with other colleges, they should be as great as our college is great. They should grow in prowess as the college grows in strength and numbers and should on all occasions, when the public is addressed, reflect her full strength. As long as special rules and requirements are fixed solely for athletics so long will our athletic development be undersized and sickly. No special and peculiar favors are asked for athletes and athletic interests, but it is asked that they be placed upon the same footing as other interests and that all special regulations applying to athletes as a class, be done away with. If individual cases demand attention let the wisdom of the faculty deal with each case, but let athletes in general be subject to the same rules to which those who take part in literary and other outside work are subject.

The variegated coloring of the foliage of the trees on the campus during the past two weeks has been beautiful beyond description.

The silver maples and dogwoods especially have been adorned with leaves of both brilliant and delicate tints. But the prospect was too enchanting to long remain, and now the lawn is thickly covered with fallen leaves.

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## FROM ACADIA.

Bliss Writes from the Land of the Fig, Orange and Magnolia.

For the readers of THE LANTERN and those acquaintances of mine at O. S. U. who are lovers of legendary or historical places, let me tell about Acadia, the home of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Curiosity took me to the place where a good many years ago necessity took the exiled Acadians. From Nova Scotia they came to this retreat, where, under Southern skies in the rice fields of the Mernateau and Faquettaque prairies, they builded up their homes anew, reared their families, and eventually became as wealthy a class of land owners as can be found in America.

During all of these years their customs have changed but little, and living as they do apart from the busy world, they have retained a puritanic simplicity and have preserved a romantic quaintness that is distinctly their own inheritance.

Strangers rarely go into the rural districts, although they are hospitable to any one who chances there.

An Acadian scarcely ever leaves Acadia. His little settlement is his world, and the strange conglomeration of business is all a puzzle to his mind. Take him away from Acadia and the suffering he undergoes is as intense a homesickness as a boy on his first exile from his mother can feel. And I cannot blame him. It is what one feels more than what one sees that delights the possessor and brings him contentment.

Under the genial skies of a perpetual summer, in the land of the orange, the fig and the magnolia, in the expansive fields of waving rice, in the forests of cypress trees, hung with pendant Spanish moss, stirred listlessly by the gulf breezes, balmy and scented with the odor of a tropical clime, in this land of delicious enchantment lives the Acadian.

It is this and his home and his family that the Acadian loves. His ideas of personal decoration may not suit our modern fastidious taste, but it is his idea, and ours are ours. Each has his own and each must respect the other. His hat is of the tall, broad rimmed style, something like a Mexican sombrero, encircled usually by a red leather strap and adorned with a single gorgeous peacock feather on gala days. The rest of his garments correspond much to our style, with the exception of the boots, which have the toothpick heel worn by Texas rangers.

The women—well, they might be pretty if they had on modern styles, as late as Noah's at least. They seem to be quite fond of music, yet I never found one who could play anything. The Mexicans are away two lengths ahead of them when it comes to music. I think with the 'Cadian his inability to express his sentiments is all that keeps him from being absolutely unique.

A Mexican can so throw his whole soul into the rendering of "La Golondrina" that you forget all about his meanness and grow pathetic over him and his double stringed guitar, although you may be disgusted with yourself a half hour later for having been so foolish.

Rice is the big crop in Acadia, Calcasieu and St. Landry parishes. In fact, three-fourths of the world's rice crop is said to be raised in Acadia and Calcasieu parishes. It may seem surprising to Ohio farmers to know that the income from a field of rice is fully five times that of an equal area of wheat, and with land one-half cheaper it looks

very much like a respectable little Utopia for a Northern farmer.

There is never any rush in putting in crops; you have two or three months to do it in, and as many to reap. This may account for the fact that the 'Cadian is a bit lazy.

Some Acadians can talk English, but the great majority simply talk 'Cadian, which comes as near being French as anything.

It was certainly with a loneliness that I turned my back upon the sunlit Mernateau and Taquettaque prairies and bid the happy 'Cadians "bon soir" and left with my bundle of sketches for the land of the broncho and wild-eyed Texas ranger.

RAY BLINN.

## ALCYONE AND BROWNING.

Next Friday evening Alcyone and Browning will hold a joint meeting in Alcyone Hall and render the following program:  
Address—Mr. H. P. Junk.  
Response—Miss Chalmers.  
Music—Messrs. Snyder and Duncan.  
Story—Mr. Harvey.  
Character Sketch—Miss James.  
Vocal Solo—Miss Luse.  
Declamation—Mr. Herbert.  
Recitation—Miss Stafford.  
Violin Solo—Mr. Kellicott.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At the regular meeting of the Political Science Association last Wednesday evening, Professor Siebert in the major paper presented the subject Russia and the Czar.

Mr. Brandt presented the minor paper on Lynch Law.

The regular paper on current events was presented by Mr. R. E. Layton.

In the business meeting Miss Stafford and Miss James were elected to membership. Owing to the strong counter attractions of Halloween and its attendant parties, the attendance was rather poor.

We wonder if it is generally known that there is now published in the United States a weekly newspaper in the Greek language. This journal is called the Atlantis, and has been published in New York City for the last six months. The venture promises to be a success, and the editor, Mr. Solon J. Vlastos, is at present in Athens for the purpose of securing contributors and extending his subscription list in Greece. This Greek newspaper has a three-fold constituency; first, the Greeks in America who are glad to have a journal in their own language; second, American students and others who wish to read modern Greek; third, Greeks at home who desire reliable information concerning the United States.

The ghost of Julius Caesar sat on the corner of the Pantheon with a copy of Shakespeare in his hand. "Brutus," he said, "I find you are quoted here as saying that you cut that hole in me—the time I said 'Et Tu Brute,' don't you know—not because you loved me less, but because you loved Rome more." The spirit of the noble senator bowed. "Now, old man," the conqueror of the Gauls continued, knocking the ashes from his cigar, "didn't you realize all the time that you were talking for publication?" But footsteps were heard at that moment and they adjourned until the next night. —[The 'Varsity.]

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Euclid Ave.	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:45
Newburg	10:50	11:10	11:30	11:50
Hudson	10:55	11:15	11:35	11:55
Cuyahoga Falls	11:00	11:20	11:40	12:00
Akron	11:05	11:25	11:45	12:05
Barberton	11:10	11:30	11:50	12:10
Warwick	11:15	11:35	11:55	12:15
Orville	11:20	11:40	12:00	12:20
Holmesville	11:25	11:45	12:05	12:25
Millersburg	11:30	11:50	12:10	12:30
Kilbuck	11:35	11:55	12:15	12:35
Brink Haven	11:40	12:00	12:20	12:40
Danville	11:45	12:05	12:25	12:45
Gambier	11:50	12:10	12:30	12:50
Mt. Vernon	11:55	12:15	12:35	12:55
Mt. Liberty	12:00	12:20	12:40	13:00
Centerburg	12:05	12:25	12:45	13:05
Sunbury	12:10	12:30	12:50	13:10
Westerville	12:15	12:35	12:55	13:15
Columbus	12:20	12:40	13:00	13:20

## NORTH BOUND.

Central Time.	3	27	35	9	7
Cincinnati	10:00	10:20	10:40	11:00	11:20
Columbus	10:10	10:30	10:50	11:10	11:30
Westerville	10:20	10:40	11:00	11:20	11:40
Sunbury	10:30	10:50	11:10	11:30	11:50
Centerburg	10:40	11:00	11:20	11:40	12:00
Mt. Liberty	10:50	11:10	11:30	11:50	12:10
Mt. Vernon	11:00	11:20	11:40	12:00	12:20
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Akron	12:40	13:00	13:20	13:40	14:00
Cuyahoga Falls	12:50	13:10	13:30	13:50	14:10
Hudson	13:00	13:20	13:40	14:00	14:20
Newburg	13:10	13:30	13:50	14:10	14:30
Euclid Ave.	13:20	13:40	14:00	14:20	14:40
Cleveland	13:30	13:50	14:10	14:30	14:50

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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fred French was visited by his parents Saturday.

Miss Lois Dann visited her friends at the University Friday.

Miss Robinson has returned to college after her long absence.

H. H. Galleher spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Delaware.

Miss Tella Axline entertains the '97 Circle at her home next Thursday evening.

Last Thursday night Mr. C. A. Keller, of Kenton, was initiated into the mysteries of Beta Theta Pi.

C. E. Sherman, '94, while in the city last week, called upon some of his friends at the University.

Professor Morrow, of Illinois State University, will lecture in Botanical Building at 4:30 p. m. Friday.

The latest in pharmacy by G. S. Sheldon: "Opium is a concrete milky exudation from unripe particles."

Mr. S. S. Harvey went to Harrisburg Saturday, where he will remain until Wednesday, being clerk of election.

C. W. McGuire visited S. L. Harvey, '95, at Harrisburg Saturday, and J. R. Tanner, ex-'96, at Mt. Sterling Sunday.

The Junior and Senior Laws were excused from class Monday and Tuesday in order that they might help save the country.

Our Mandolin and Guitar Club has already filled several dates down town in church entertainments and received well merited praise.

Roy Layton was at home in Wapakoneta over election. He cast his first vote for his father for Congressman from the Fourth District.

The new students' directory which is on sale this week is one of the most complete publications ever issued and is meeting with a ready sale.

The King's Daughters, with a large attendance, spent a most interesting and profitable time at their meeting Tuesday, in the study of the second chapter of Acts.

Professor S. W. Robinson returned to the city last Friday. While he will do no class work this year we hope to see him about the University at frequent intervals.

Professor Smith led the Y. M. C. A. meeting last Friday evening. His earnest and carefully prepared talk on the "Earnest Petition" was both helpful and interesting.

The committee on the college song movement will secure a good leader this week. Watch for the announcement and be on hand to make the Chapel ring with vociferous college songs.

The college song movement is a good one. Read the article on the first page of this issue and don't fail to be present at the first meeting of the chorus. It will be announced on the bulletin board.

The class of '96 met Friday afternoon at 4:30 and elected its orators and historian. University Day Orator, Mr. Hugo Diemer; Arbor Day Orator, Mr. O. R. Flynn; Historian, Miss Helen Walsh.

The Trustees will meet next Friday to consider the matter of extending a street from Eleventh avenue to a point near the springs.

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Dentist.  
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Telephone 3 on 887. COLUMBUS, O.

through the University grounds for residences to be occupied by O. S. U.'s professors.

R. W. Aumend, ex-'95, visited the University last week. He is employed as a teacher in the Indian schools. For several weeks he was located at Charleisle, Penn., but left on Friday for the school at Ft. Shaw, Montana.

The Y. M. C. A. Directory contains a few errors, and there will be a list of these errors posted upon the Y. M. C. A. bulletin board this week, so that each person holding a directory may make the correction for himself.

At a business meeting of Browning, Tuesday of last week, Miss Adelaide Gordon was elected Vice-President, that office having been vacant on account of the absence from college of Miss Martha Roberts, one of Browning's most enthusiastic members.

Professor Thomas received two inquiries from outside parties last week in regard to graduates who were capable of filling important positions. Negotiations are now in progress and we are to announce soon that two more of our alumni have received positions.

Professor Ray, accompanied by Messrs. Eysenbach, Logan, Rees and Evans visited the coal mines last Friday and Saturday.

Professor Ray and Messrs. Eysenbach and Logan constituted one surveying party which worked in the Congo mine, while Guy Newton with Messrs. Rees and Evans surveyed the XX Shawnee mines. It is the plan of the department to give the students advantage of many such trips.

During the last two months Professor Lazenby, Secretary of the School of Agriculture, has received letters of inquiry concerning the School from eight different states. Here could be no better evidence of the growing strength and increasing popularity of this branch of our University.

**HE WILL GET JUSTICE.**  
An editor works 365 1/2 days per year to get out 52 issues of a paper; that's labor. Once in a while somebody pays a year's subscription; that's capital. And once in a while some son-of-a-gun of a dead beat takes the paper a year or two and then vanishes without paying for it; that's anarchy. But later on justice will overtake the last named creature, for there is a place where he will get his just deserts; that's hell.—[Exchange.]

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Yontz & Neil, fine tailors, 21 E. Spring St.

J. K. Prall, the shoemaker, 1427 N. High, patronizes all student enterprises. Remember he is on the west side of High St.

Every College should rejoice that Yale and Princeton have abandoned Thanksgiving as the day for their great annual football contest. To have such a contest on that day is not in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things," not to mention the religious aspect.—[Ex.]

Dr. Rowland, dentist, ex-student of O. S. U., gives a 25 per cent. discount to students. Journal Bldg, 51 1/2 E. State St.

My love is like a lily,  
So beautiful, so fair;  
She bears herself so daintily,  
With such a queenly air.  
But I am a poor man;  
To love her is a sin,  
Alas! the lily toils not,  
Neither does she spin.

Hann & Adair, 108 N. High Street, Columbus, O., do the first-class printing and engraving for this part of the state. County printing offices all over Ohio patronize them liberally.



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A two ounce trial package by mail, postpaid, for 35 cents.

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Besides doing students an immense amount of good, foot ball makes the college more popular and thereby increases the number of students.

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The Chicago University has discarded the title of "Professor," the members of the faculty being addressed as Mister.

Scarlet carnations, roses and flowers of all kinds. Discount to students. C. A. Roth, formerly florist at O. S. U. 44 N. High St.

Football is attracting so much interest and attention this fall that all other sports are apparently dead.—[Ex.]

Students who want their money's worth in shoe leather will do well to visit the shoe store of Heer & Mingis, No. 14 East Town St., 3 doors East of High (Halliday's old stand), where they will find goods at prices that will be to their interest to purchase, as Mr. Heer is connected with one of the largest factories of men's fine shoes in the East, which for ease, elegance and endurance can't be beat.

Headquarters for the Crockett Men's Fine Shoes and Fables Cold and Water Proof Shoes. A complete line of Ladies', Misses and Childrens' Shoes in all widths and sizes at prices in sympathy with the times.

President Garfield's youngest son, who graduated from Williams in '93, is now coaching Williams' football team.

There are one hundred and ninety college papers in the United States while England has none.

The Senior is the climax  
Of earthly good, 'tis true;  
If you can cap the climax,  
Why not gown him too?  
—[Ex.]

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**  
The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity, Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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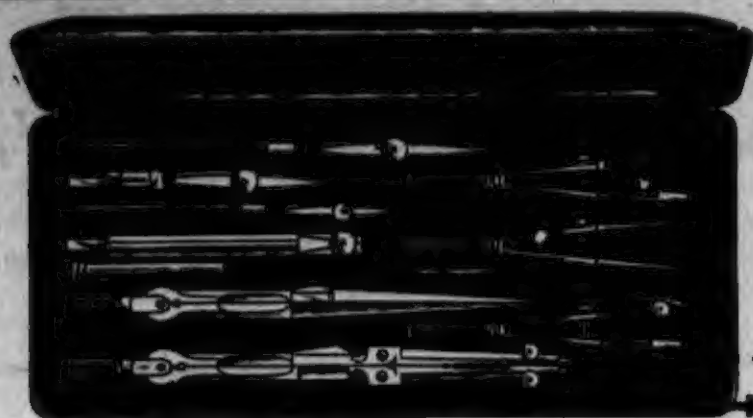
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**ALUMNI.**  
A. A. Serva, '93, visited friends in the city over Sunday.

E. B. Pedlow, '93, is land agent for the C. H. V. & T. Railroad.

R. V. Myers, '93, is employed with the Hocking Valley Railroad Company.

John J. Dun, '83, is County Surveyor of Franklin county, and one of the best officers the county has ever had.

Prof. S. H. Guss, '92, one of those who aided in making '93 miserable over the caps and gowns, is Supt. of Schools at Clarksburg, W. Va.

J. C. Ward, '80, is an engineer and surveyor at Painesville, O. Mr. Ward has held a number of important offices in his county, among which are County Clerk and Clerk of Election Board.

R. O. Morrison, '93, goes to Cleveland this week, where he is employed on the survey of one of the routes for the proposed ship canal. He shook hands with friends at the University on Monday.

George Smart, ex-'86 and former editor of THE LANTERN, is winning for himself an enviable reputation as a journalist. For some time a member of the staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, he is now Washington correspondent for the same, having succeeded Howard Thompson, '88, upon the latter's appointment to a foreign position by President Cleveland. In addition to the daily telegraphic news, Mr. Smart always has an interesting letter in the Sunday edition. The following clipping will be of interest to the older alumni of the University:

"As in nearly every department of the government service, the Ohio man is found in the weather bureau. The able librarian is Mr. O. L. Fassig, of Columbus, a graduate of the Ohio State University. Mr. Fassig has made the finest collection of weather charts in the world. They show that some of the European governments have efficient weather bureaus, and that even in Japan progress has been made in giving forecasts; but the United States leads the world, partly because of its progressive tendency and partly because it has such a magnificent expanse of country in which the course of storms can be watched and predicted. Mr. Fassig believes that, as progress is made in the weather science, the clouds will be found profitable fields of study, as a more accurate knowledge of clouds would be of great assistance in making predictions. Before important results can be secured, however, it will be necessary to agree upon a more definite nomenclature for the clouds.

"Another Ohioan in the weather bureau is Mr. C. F. Marvin, who is also a graduate of Ohio State University. Mr. Marvin has charge of the very important instrument department and has himself invented several instruments of great value to the service."

A young Junior Pharmacy tough, While mixing a compound of stough,  
Dropped a match in the phial,  
And in a brief whiff  
They found his front teeth and one cough.  
—[Ex.]

**THE LIBRARY.**  
Students who have tried to read in the Library without the electric light during the last hour in the afternoon will appreciate the change of hours for Saturday afternoons. Since the lights are not running on those afternoons, the Library will open at 1 p. m. and close at 4 p. m., instead of being open from 1:30 to 4:30 p. m., as formerly.

The new books received during the last week are:

1. Holstein Frisian Herd Book. Vol. 12.
2. U. S. Geological Surveys. 13th Annual Report.
3. U. S. Geological Surveys. Monographs. Vols. 19, 21, 22.
4. U. S. Geological Surveys. Mineral Resources of U. S.
5. Fabian Essays in Socialism.
6. Randall's Life of Jefferson; 3 vols.
7. Nordenskiöld, The Cliff Dwellers.
8. Burns' Poems.
9. Rudyard Kipling. Many Inventions.
10. Murdoch. Reconstruction of Europe.
11. Verband der Pferdezuchtvereine in den Holstein Marshen. Gestutbuch.
12. King's Chapel.
13. Eighth Annual Report of Commissioner of Labor.
14. Twelfth Annual Report of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.
15. Report of Pennsylvania State College.
16. Curtis. Life of Buchanan; 2 vols.
17. Wool Tariff.
18. Memorial Presented to Congress by Ohio Wool Growers' Association.
19. Stone. New Roads and Road Laws.
20. Manual of Surveying Instructions for the Survey of Public Lands of U. S. and Private Land Claims.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE.**  
There seems to be some dissatisfaction with the manner in which English Literature is being taught. So much so that there has been a petition to drop work in one course at least. The petition comes from course 9, and it claims that the professor in charge does not follow the course as laid down in the catalogue.

**DIRECTORY.**  
Alcyon Literary Society meets Friday evening at 7:30. L. A. Magruder, Secretary.  
Horton Literary Society meets Friday evening at 7:30. Fred Mundbenk, Secretary.  
Browning Literary Society meets Friday at 4:30 p. m. Miss Uncles, Secretary.

Agricultural Society meets every two weeks, in the Horticultural Building. Next meeting Tuesday, November 8, at 7:30 p. m. John F. Cunningham, Secretary.  
Political Science Association meets fortnightly at Professor Knight's residence. Next meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30; October 31. U. S. Brandt, Secretary.  
Chemical Association meets in Professor Kauffman's class room, Friday at 3:30 p. m. J. W. McGuire, Secretary.  
Society of Quantitative Chemical Students meets every two weeks, in Professor McPherson's room. Next meeting Friday afternoon at 3:30.

Engineering Society meets every two weeks, in Professor H. C. Lord's lecture room. Next meeting Nov. 9.  
Biological Club meets fortnightly, in the Botanical Building. Next meeting Wednesday.  
Y. M. C. A. meets Friday evenings at 8:30. E. D. Meek, Secretary.  
King's Daughters meets in Chapel every Wednesday at 12:30. Miss Ba-tell, Secretary.

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**THE SCHEDULE.**  
October 27—Adelbert at home.  
November 3—  
November 10—Case, abroad.  
November 19—  
November 24—Case at home.  
November 29—Kenyon at home.  
The open dates may be filled with U. of C., Buchtel, U. of M., DePaw, Perdue or Oberlin.  
The great Thanksgiving game as usual, with Kenyon, at the O. S. U. park.

**PI BETA PHI.**  
Last Wednesday evening, the members of the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity informally entertained some of their friends at the home of Miss Ruth Housman. Halloween games were the feature of the evening and a delightful time is reported by all.

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  7. Drawing.
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  9. Geology and Paleontology.
  10. German Language and Literature.
  11. Greek Language and Literature.
  12. History and Political Science.
  13. Horticulture.
  14. Industrial Arts.
  15. Latin Language and Literature.
  16. Mathematics and Astronomy.
  17. Mechanical Engineering.
  18. Military Science and Tactics.
  19. Mining and Metallurgy.
  20. Pharmacy.
  21. Philosophy.
  22. Physics and Electrical Engineering.
  23. Rhetoric.
  24. Romance Languages and Literatures.
  25. Veterinary Medicine.
  26. Zoology and Entomology.
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6. Agriculture.
  7. Short Course in Agriculture (3 years)
  8. Horticulture and Forestry.
  9. Civil Engineering.
  10. Mining Engineering.
  11. Short Course in Mining (2 years.)
  12. Mechanical Engineering.
  13. Electrical Engineering.
  14. Industrial Arts.
  15. Pharmacy.
  16. Veterinary Medicine.
  17. Ceramics.
  18. Dairying.
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  3. Agriculture.
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# THE LANTERN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Vol. XV.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

No. 11

## A YOUNG SISTER

### FOR BROWNING—A NEW LITERARY SOCIETY ESTABLISHED

Which Has Been Christened Philomathean—O. S. U. Young Ladies Determined to Prove That

They Are Equal to O. S. U. Men in Literary Ability—Long Life and Happiness to the Infant.

Last Thursday several young ladies who have been heretofore prominently identified with Browning, met and effected the organization of a new literary society to be called the Philomathean. This movement has undoubtedly occasioned more stir and life in literary society circles, especially among the young ladies, than was ever imagined even by the organizers themselves. It is an excellent move in the proper direction and the members of the young men's societies are heartily endorsing it by word and act because they see in it the same spirit which has always been the primary cause of their own healthy lives—that friendly, spirited, vigorous rivalry, which every Alcyone and Horton man knows is the goad which spurs him on to his highest efforts and consequently his best results. They see in it already real steady and vigorous life for Browning. They see in it life for another excellent society—the Philomathean. There is ample room and actual necessity for two young ladies' societies at the University. They will both thrive. Already a contest is talked of and will be anxiously awaited and encouraged by all. To clear away false impressions and prevent misapprehensions it must be stated that the organizers of the society properly and honorably resigned from Browning before they met to effect the organization of the new one, and it is well known that this movement has been in contemplation since the beginning of this college year. It is natural, probably, that some opposition should be offered to the new society, but knowing the character of those behind the movement it is safe to predict that all obstacles will be overcome and that immediate and lasting success will crown their efforts.

It is this kind of enterprise that brings the University into proper prominence before the higher classes of people and at the same time evinces the true nineteenth century spirit of working for what you want. We need more such organizers and such organizations and it is to be hoped that a lesson may be taken from this that will result in other movements for advancing the interests of our growing University. The college chorus is a go. The new literary society is a go. What comes next? Did we hear some one say a lecture course or a twenty-four-part glee club? Answer through the columns of THE LANTERN. It is sincerely hoped and rightfully expected that all students will do what lies in their power to aid the new literary society in its infancy. It is for Browning's welfare. It is for the University's welfare. It is for Philomathean's welfare. Could it have stronger claims on our sympathy and support? The Trustees will probably be waited upon to provide a meeting room

for Philomathean and we earnestly urge upon them the propriety of granting whatever is necessary. It has been learned that Miss Esther Stafford, Miss Florence Hess and Miss Odessa High deserve the credit for originating and carrying this movement to success. They are too well known by what they have already done in college literary circles to need further introduction.

### DRAMATIC CLUB TRIP.

The advance agent of the Dramatic Club has arranged dates at the following places for the boys this coming Christmas vacation:

December 21, at Xenia.  
December 22, at Mt. Vernon.  
December 23, at Coshocton.  
December 24, at Youngstown.  
December 25, at Sandusky.  
December 26, at Wapakoneta.  
December 27, at Tiffin.  
January 1, at Troy.  
January 2, at Ada.  
January 3, at Dunkirk.

They will present "The Road to Ruin." All the old members will take their parts as played here last spring. The boys of the club will esteem it a great favor if any students residing at the places above named, will do all in their power to advertise the play and thus help also in advertising the University.

### A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

Professors Knight and Derby represented O. S. U. at a meeting of the Ohio Teachers Association held at Dayton last week. Professor Knight did not deliver a lecture before the Association as erroneously announced in last week's LANTERN.

### EMERSON McMILLIN

Donates \$2,000 More to the Law Library.

The Law School and University are to be congratulated on having such a substantial and generous friend as Mr. Emerson McMillin. Early in the year Mr. McMillin gave \$1,000 to the Law Library, and promised \$2,000 more on condition that the citizens of Columbus would raise \$1,000 for the Children's Home Hospital of this city. The condition has been met, and the additional \$2,000 received. The books will be placed in the Library by the beginning of the winter term.

This is one of the most liberal gifts the University has ever received, and is highly appreciated by the Faculty and students, who, last year, were so conveniently located near the State Law Library, and which has been sadly missed since the removal of the Law Department to the University.

### A PROPOSED LECTURE COURSE.

The Political Science Association is considering the plan of bringing a lecturer here. They may undertake this idea on a small scale by having the lecture open only to members of the Association, or on a larger scale by having it open to the city. In the latter case the lecture would be given in one of the city auditoriums.

The P. S. A. is certainly not behind the times, but is full of earnest, active life.

We hope they will make admission to the lecture free to all.

It would be a good thing for the University as well as for the organization itself.

## WAHOO! WAHOO!

### O. S. U. WINS FROM U. OF C. BY A CLOSE SCORE.

Change of Coach, Selection of Captain and Revival of Spirit

Seems to Have Worked Wonders—Dayton Y. M. C. A. at Athletic Park Saturday.

It would seem from present indications that the season of our discontent is now over, and from being made glorious summer we are to enter upon a period of real Thanksgiving. The hazy atmosphere of uncertainty which has enveloped everything related to football, and which had made us from the dimness to fear evils we knew not of, is at last being slowly but surely cleared away, and the cheer of the winter sun now envelopes everything with a radiance of hope. The revolution in football, marred as it was by the action of a spirit not the best, has nevertheless worked a change for the better, for which all are truly thankful.

It is deplorable that such a revolution should have been necessary, but since it was so, 'tis equally fortunate that the outcome was so favorable. The spirit of antagonism and conquest, whose power should have been expended against opposing teams, was concentrated and allowed to do work within our team itself. Instead of trying to beat other teams, internal and eternal energy was used by members of the team to beat each other—not for positions, but over the heads.

It is particularly fortunate that the attempt of two or three evil spirits, whose disposition is of more harm than good to the work of the eleven, was frustrated. Their conspiracy to dismiss Captain Nagel, whose work for the past three years has eminently commended him for the position he holds, was discovered and nipped in the bud. And as a happy sequel, one or two evil spirits of the team have been eradicated.

A change in the coach was also deemed necessary and was accordingly made. Mr. Fred Ryder, the coach of '92 and '93, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lilley.

With such changes in the personnel and spirit of the players, the team which went to Cincinnati Saturday to play U. of C. was the only one O. S. U. has seen this year with the due amount of spirit and energy necessary to win a game. How even they might have failed is told by the score—O. S. U. 6, U. of C. 4. The teams played as follows:

O. S. U.	Positions.	U. of C.
Dunlap	Left End	G. Smith
Miller	Left Tackle	Eaton
Crellins	Left Guard	Mathews
Snedaker	Center	Dickson
Calhoun	Right Guard	Reeder
Mathers	Right Tackle	O'Donnell
Huntington	Right End	Hartzell
Howard	Quarter	Captains Berry
Nichols	Left Half-back	Meliss
Nagel	Right Half-back	S. Smith
Potter	Full-back	Johnson

### BEST BOARD AT DORM.

Ireland's Wonders Beat the Columbia Club.

The Dorm team, composed of players of the second floor of that building, defeated the Columbia boarding club last Saturday at the Athletic park by a score of

28 to 0. Quite a crowd was in attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested. The line up was as follows:

Columbia—0.	Positions.	Dorm—28.
Riggs	Left End	Pierce
Boesche	Right Tackle	Mayo
Harold	Left Guard	Eysenbach
Moore	Center	Griffin
Duvel	Right Guard	Snively
Burkett	Left Tackle	T. Genhaim
Conningham	Right End	Mercer
Welch	Left Half	Gensheimer
Jrelaf rd.	Right Half	Taylor
Sanby	Full-back	Murray
Minor	Quarter	Ireland
Referees and Umpires—Mr. Morrey and Mr. Carson.		
Timekeeper—French.		

### POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At the regular meeting of the Political Science Association last Wednesday night, the major paper was presented by Mr. Bloomfield. The paper was devoted to showing what the government had done in the way of collecting statistics on the incomes, expenditures and manner of living among the laboring classes. As an example of the work that is being done, Mr. Bloomfield presented a number of the tabulated statistics collected by Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright.

The minor paper was presented by Mr. Osborn. He reviewed in his characteristic manner the results of the recent election. The question was perfunctory near the question of current politics, taboos by the by-laws of the association, but Mr. Osborn declared his subject to be an historical one and was declared in order.

Mr. Bruce in a clear, concise manner reviewed current literature.

In the business meeting Miss Ball was elected to membership. It was decided that the association place the American Journal of Politics in the University library.

### THE LIBRARY.

It is greatly to be regretted that the notice in last week's LANTERN concerning the gift to the Library of complete sets of The Century and of Harper's Magazine was not correct.

Partial sets have been received, and for these there is much gratitude, but complete sets are still a dream of the future.

Of the Century ten complete volumes were presented. For some years the Library has possessed volumes 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this magazine. Mr. Siebert's gift begins with vol. 11, and brings the file up to the end of 1891. An effort will undoubtedly be made to procure the first six volumes, and the volumes from 1892 up to date.

Of Harper's Monthly Magazine the following complete volumes were received—vols. 51 to 58, vols. 78 to 83.

A number of interesting new books have been received within the last two weeks. A list of titles will be given in next week's LANTERN.

It is no uncommon occurrence for students to leave books, notes, pencils and other articles in the Library. These will hereafter be placed as soon as found in one of the drawers of the table used for holding wraps. If money should be found, as happened last week, it can be called for at the librarian's desk.

## THE STUDY OF LAW

### AS A PART OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

What the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa Said.

And What the State of Iowa Did in Her University—Ohio Should Not Be In the Rear.

In March, 1865, the Trustees of the State University of Iowa requested from the Judges of the Supreme Court a report as to the expediency of organizing a Law Department. In June of that year such a report was made, strongly recommending the creation of such a department. Among other things, this report of the Supreme Court said:

"The creation and organization of such department are, as we think, demanded by the highest interests of the University. It would add not only to its usefulness but to its reputation. The idea and purpose of a University are not realized by an institution which does not teach all the branches of useful knowledge. The creation of such a department is also required by the highest interests of the State. The idea is not for a moment to be entertained that our State is to be forever obliged to see its young men go to complete their education in any of the branches or departments of learning to the institutions of other States. State pride and just self-respect forbid that this should permanently be so. The State wants the credit of the distinction which her sons may achieve in scientific, literary and professional pursuits, and cannot, without reproach, be willing to see this reflected upon foreign institutions of learning."

\* \* \* Some knowledge of the ordinary and elementary principles ought to be had by every citizen who expects to take any part in the discharge of his public duties. "The University of the State ought to provide a place and teachers where this knowledge can be obtained. \* \* \* This should all be done by the State. A faithful discharge of one's lawful obligations is the highest duty of the citizen; and if man is educated for any purpose it should be for this." This report was made when two of the three Judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa were those distinguished Judges, George G. Wright and John P. Dillon.

In accordance with these recommendations the Department of Law was organized, with the following provisions relating to elective studies by collegiate students:

"The collegiate faculty permits seniors in that department to take as elective studies in their collegiate course, and to receive credit for any of the junior law studies, to the extent of three terms' work of one hour a day.

"Certain subjects in the law course which are historical in their nature may be taken by collegiate seniors as electives without regard to the provision just stated, permitting credit for law studies, such as Roman Law, History of Law, Constitutional Law and International Law.

"It is believed that, whether looked at as a means of mental discipline or as a preparation for

the duties of citizenship, or for the prosecution of business, a full course in the Law Department will be found, for those who are properly prepared for it and can pursue it as a part of a liberal education, fully equal to any course of study which can be pursued for the same length of time. If, however, a student deems it not practical for him to pursue such a course of study after graduation from the collegiate department, he may desire some of the advantages of such study and some insight into the principles and methods of the system of law under which he lives by electing as part of his regular course some of the groups of studies above suggested."

The studies of the junior year in the Law Department which were then permitted to be elected by collegiate seniors, included Elementary Law, Contracts, Pleading, Criminal Law, Torts, Domestic Relations, Evidence, Sales, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, and Probate Law and Procedure.

### SPIRITED BROWNING.

Last Wednesday Browning held an unusually enthusiastic business meeting. Almost all the members were present. Miss Porter and Miss Davies were elected editors on THE LANTERN Board to take the places of Miss High and Miss Stafford, who had resigned. Several new members were taken into the society who will add greatly to her strength as well as her numbers.

Friday afternoon Browning held an open meeting and rendered the following excellent program:

Piano Solo—Miss Baldwin.  
Paper, Comparison of German and American Universities—Miss Ball.

Vocal Solo—Miss Lisle.  
Paper, Some American Universities—Miss Uncles.

Debate, Resolved that a University Education is more Beneficial to a Woman than a Domestic Education—Pro, Miss Gordon; Con, Miss Davies.  
Eulogy to O. S. U.—Miss Scott.

### O. S. U. C. A.

The regular meeting of the O. S. U. C. A. was held in Professor Kaufmann's room Friday afternoon. The meetings of the Association for the last three weeks had been postponed, owing to the work in some of the laboratories interfering, but there was an unusually good attendance Friday.

The program consisted of "Tyrotoxon," Goodman; "Current Topics," Reese, and an address on the "Search for an Absolute Zero," by President Harold.

Mr. Brewer was installed master of programs, vice T. K. Lewis resigned.

Mr. Spurrier was elected to membership.

The usual program will be presented next Friday and all students are invited to attend.

### IT IS NOW KNOWN WHAT CATALYSIS IS.

The powerful intellect of a Freshman in chemistry produced the following excellent definition of catalysis: "Catalysis is a term given to the reason why anything acts or is as it is, which cannot be explained except as we know that it does or is so."



## THE LANTERN.

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to the Business Manager.This LANTERN solicits contributions from all  
members of the University, faculty and students  
alike.It is especially desirous of hearing from alumni  
and ex-students. All communications should be  
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Press of The Franklin Printing Company,  
23 and 24 East Gay St.

All who are interested in the

success of our football team in

the Thanksgiving game will be

pleased to know that our old

inspirer of victory, Mr. Rider,

has been secured to coach the

team for the remainder of the

season in place of Mr. Lilly, re-

leased.

O. S. U. Alumni and ex-stu-

dents in and around Cincinnati

have a movement well under

way to organize an O. S. U. Club

there. Laying aside all consid-

erations of the pleasures and

benefits to the individual mem-

bers to be derived from such an

organization and speaking only

from the standpoint of the wel-

fare of the University, it must be

said that an enthusiastic and

well organized alumni, whether

in local clubs or general associa-

tion, can do a work in securing

powerful friends, attracting the

favorable attention of the public

and in other ways advancing the

interests of the University that

can be done in no other way.

This movement should be assist-

ed in every way possible by those

who have it in their power so

to do.

Again attention is called to the

views of eminent authorities on

the value of the study of law as

a part of a liberal education and

as a means for fitting the Ameri-

can citizen for the solemn duties

that are his by inheritance, and

which he must exercise, whether

he is prepared or unprepared.

Iowa State University, on the

recommendation of a Supreme

Court Commission, provides a

large list of law electives. Ohio,

usually in the lead of her sister

States in all good works, is

strangely behind on this impor-

tant question. It remains in the

hands of the Faculty and Trus-

tees of the Ohio State University

to remedy this defect and at once

place Ohio and her University

well abreast of her sister States.

Elementary law in all its de-

partments should be made elec-

tive in all general courses.

Last week witnessed the birth

of a new literary society at O. S.

U. This increased provision for

the needs of the University in

this line accords perfectly with

the expressed views of THE LAN-

TERN. Heretofore all general

literary work has been in the

hands of three societies, which

have in the main, fulfilled their

trust nobly and have established

an enviable record for them-

selves, but now in the rapid pro-

gress made in recent years the  
time has doubtless come when  
another society may find a useful  
sphere of activity. The new  
society is one for young ladies,  
and in addition to the usual bene-  
fits, other good results must fol-  
low from the friendly rivalry that  
will grow up between Browning  
and her young offspring. Horton  
and Aloysius, bearing the honor-  
able scars of many an honorable  
contest, will, with pleasure, vac-  
ate the field of battle next  
spring in favor of their fair con-  
temporaries.

In looking over our exchanges  
we notice that many of the col-  
leges in the State Oratorical As-  
sociation are selecting their  
judges for their local contest.  
This is a surprise to many of us.  
Our orators are just beginning  
work on their orations or per-  
haps are still casting about for a  
subject. While our orators are  
doing this, orators in other col-  
leges are taking elocutionary  
training on their finished ora-  
tions. This difference in time  
of preparation is due largely to  
carelessness that is encouraged  
by our local constitution. The  
local contest is not held until  
the third Friday evening of Jan-  
uary and consequently the ora-  
tors depend on the holiday vaca-  
tion to write their orations.

Sometimes orations are writ-  
ten in a short time and delivered  
without careful elocutionary  
training and yet take first place  
in the contest. But other col-  
leges do not depend on such un-  
certainty, and by constitutional  
provision require the local con-  
test to be held before the holi-  
days and several of them as early  
as the month of November. This  
gives the winner long time for  
revising his oration and finish-  
ing his elocutionary training, and  
so, even with ordinary talent,  
insuring themselves a place of  
honor in the State contest. We  
believe that a constitutional  
amendment should be made this  
year changing the time for the  
local contest to November or De-  
cember. The change could not  
be made to take effect this year  
for the contestants could not get  
ready. But we should begin to  
get ready early this year for next  
year. The colleges that expect  
to win begin to arrange plans  
for the next year just as soon as  
the local contest is over. We  
should be up and doing. Our  
institution has never caught the  
spirit of the enthusiasm for ora-  
tory that characterizes some  
other institutions of the State.  
Although by constitutional pro-  
visions we put our contestants at  
a disadvantage with most of the  
colleges, with the increased in-  
terest and number of the con-  
testants we can expect a place  
of honor in the State contest this  
year.

As the State contest will be  
held in Columbus, the honor  
will be the greater for the O. S.  
U. winner.

Monday evening a local chap-  
ter of the Delta Tau Delta Frater-  
nity was installed in the O. S.  
U. The charter members  
met in their elegantly furnished  
hall and were duly initiated.  
Many Deltas were present from  
the various chapters in the state,  
the chapters from Kenyon and  
Delaware being there in a body.

After the initiation the guests  
and the local members proceeded  
to Smith's European Hotel where  
a royal banquet was served. The  
pleasure of the evening was  
increased by many college songs  
and spirited toasts. Mr. W. M.  
Porter as toastmaster acquitted  
himself with honor. The toast  
given by Gen. Axline was enthu-  
siastically received. A most de-  
lightful time was reported by all.

## NEXT YEAR

The Department of Elocution and Oratory  
Will Offer the Following Courses.

**COURSE I. PRINCIPLES.**  
Study and development of the  
Vocal Organs and Muscles: Res-  
piration, Articulation, Pronuncia-  
tion, Emphasis. Delsarte Theo-  
ries. Vocal Culture for Purity of  
Voice. Study of the Vocal Ele-  
ments: Quality, Form, Degrees  
of Force and Stress, with their  
various combinations in expres-  
sion. Reading of short extracts  
illustrating Vocal Principles.  
Theory of the Principles of Ges-  
ture and Position. Technique of  
Action.

**COURSE II. PRINCIPLES.**  
Vocal Culture for Strength,  
Flexibility and Duration of Voice.  
Physical Development. Study of  
the Vocal Elements: Time, Quan-  
tity, Pause, Movement, Rhythm,  
Rate, Pitch, Degree, Change and  
Melody, with their combinations  
and illustrative readings. Con-  
ception and Invention of Action:  
Zones, Positions, Attitudes and  
Movements of the Body. Planes,  
Direction, Distance and Exten-  
sion of Gesture. Technique of  
action continued. Illustrative  
Extracts.

**COURSE III. THE ART OF EX-  
PRESSION.**

Review of Principles and Prac-  
tice of Vocal Culture indicated by  
the individual needs of the mem-  
bers of the class. Rostrum and  
Stage Business. Impersonative  
Action. Polite Deportment.  
Topical Speeches. Sight-Read-  
ing: Close Study of a Dozen  
Selected Readings, Recitations  
and Personations. Criticisms  
upon student's Rendition of at  
least a half dozen selections each.  
Incidental Reading of one Mod-  
ern Play; Plays offered: The  
Hunchback, Ingomar, Mac-  
beth, Richelieu, Virginius, and  
The School for Scandal.

**COURSE IV. ORATORY.**

Individual Vocal Culture.  
Oratorical Action. Extempore  
Speaking. Topical Speeches  
continued. Oral Discussions.  
Truth, Personality and Art in  
Oratory. Pulpit Elocution.  
Sources of Power in Oratory.  
Brief Sketches of Great Orators  
and a study of their representa-  
tive speeches. Criticisms on  
Thought, Composition and De-  
livery of Original Orations and  
other Speeches. Incidental  
Reading of one of Shakespeare's  
Comedies; Plays offered: Mer-  
chant of Venice, Much Ado  
About Nothing, Twelfth Night,  
and As You Like It.

Courses I and II, embodying  
the Principles of Elocution,  
must be taken in regular order;  
after passing satisfactory ex-  
amination upon these, the stu-  
dent is eligible to either of the  
remaining courses. In some  
cases when the student's term  
will allow, Course II may be  
taken the same year with Course  
III or IV, or the last two may  
be combined.

The Greek year originally be-  
gan with the winter solstice, as  
did the year of most modern na-  
tions.

Greek Professor (strolling with  
student)—"There is a herd of  
bellowing steers; discuss it."

Student—"They are all ox-y-  
tones."

Professor—"There is one with  
its tail cut off, lying down to  
rest."

Student—"Yes, sir; it is never  
recessive, but it once had an  
acute ax-sent on the final."

General Richard Montgomery,  
who was killed at Quebec in  
1775, is remembered in the  
name of the Alabama city.

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Professor Lazenby was honor-  
ed by the Association of Agricul-  
ture Colleges and Experiment  
Stations in being made Secretary  
of the section of Horticulture  
and Botany.

Mr. David White, of the  
United States Geological Survey,  
visited the University on Mon-  
day to make a study of the Coal  
Flora as exhibited in the Geo-  
logical Museum.

The days of "auld lang syne"  
are forcibly brought back to us,  
while listening to the Freshman  
enthusiastically discussing their  
first-reception which is to be  
given next Friday evening.

Rev. Herzer, whose name is  
closely connected with many  
valuable geological discoveries  
in the State, has recently moved  
to the city and will devote his  
attention to geological research.

The supply store in the Chemi-  
cal Laboratory has a large order  
of chemicals and fine apparatus  
from Germany. The goods are  
now in the New York Custom  
House and will soon be shipped  
here.

Samples of covering for steam-  
pipes have recently been received  
by the Mechanical Department  
from the H. W. Johns Manufac-  
turing Company, of New York.  
This donation is through the en-  
terprise of Mr. McCracken.

The Makio Board met Monday  
noon, perfected an organization  
for the ensuing year and elected  
the following officers: President,  
W. J. Kappes; Secretary, W. V.  
T. Landis; Treasurer, Miss Mc-  
Carter; Business Manager, L.  
Beman Thomas.

The address on Faculty Meet-  
ings delivered by President Scott  
before the Association of Agri-  
culture Colleges and Experiment  
Stations was ordered to be print-  
ed. This was the only paper be-  
fore the convention that received  
this distinction.

Mr. Coney entertained with a  
theater party the night before he  
left for his home. The party  
consisted of Miss Anna Barnaby,  
Miss Katherine Doren and Miss  
Josephine Barnaby, and Mr. J.  
R. Taylor, Mr. Courtland Butler  
and Mr. Coney.

A number of Wittenberg stu-  
dents came over last Thursday  
to see the University. They  
wished to attend Chapel, but  
arriving a moment after the doors  
were closed, they were driven  
out of the halls. The explana-  
tion that they were strangers and  
wished to attend Chapel was of  
no avail. The halls had to be  
cleared.

## SYSTEMATIC COACHING.

An article in the Ohio State  
Journal of November 11, on foot-  
ball, contains a suggestion which  
perhaps might prove valuable to  
our team, if they acted upon it.

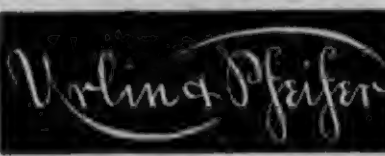
It said that Yale's success over  
Harvard so many times was due  
to Yale's systematic coaching  
from year to year. While Har-  
vard had a different coach almost  
every year, Yale kept the same  
one.

Besides their systematic coach-  
ing Yale has more support from  
the student body. Harvard is  
more indifferent and the team  
does not expect much rebuke if  
it fails. At Yale the students do  
not offer condolences for failures,  
but they do offer praise for vic-  
tory. The students of Yale spur  
the team on, and accepting noth-  
ing but victory from them,  
usually get it.

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no longer.

Dr. Kistler's book on "Diseases of  
Mankind" will soon be ready. Sent  
free on application to those enclosing  
postage.

**Chronic Malaria.**  
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**Heart Disorders.**  
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**Stomach Derangements.**

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May 20, 1894.

**SOUTH BOUND.**

Central Time.	2	23	30	4	5
Cincinnati	7:40	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
East Ave.	8:05	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10
Newburg	8:10	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15
Hudson	8:15	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20
Cuyahoga Falls	8:20	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25
Akron	8:25	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Barberton	8:30	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35
Warwick	8:35	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40
Orville	8:40	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45
Holmesville	8:45	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50
Millersburg	8:50	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55
Kilbuck	8:55	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
Brink Haven	9:00	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05
Danville	9:05	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10
Gambier	9:10	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15
Mt. Vernon	9:15	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20
Mt. Liberty	9:20	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25
Centerburg	9:25	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30
Newburg	9:30	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35
Westerville	9:35	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40
Columbus	9:40	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45

**NORTH BOUND.**

		P. M. A. M.				
		NORTH BOUND.				
Central Time.		3	27	35	9	7
Cincinnati	Lv	7:40	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
Columbus		7:45	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:50
Westerville		7:50	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55
Newburg		7:55	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00
Centerburg		8:00	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05
Mt. Liberty		8:05	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10
Mt. Vernon	Ar	8:10	8:3			
Gambier		8:15	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20
Dalton		8:20	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25
Brink Haven		8:25	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Kilbuck		8:30	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35
Millbrook		8:35	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40
Holmesville		8:40	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45
Orville		8:45	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50
Orville	Lv	8:50	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55
Warwick		8:55	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
Harrison		9:00	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05
Akron	Ar	9:05	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10
Cuyahoga Fls		9:10	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15
Hudson		9:15	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20
Newark		9:20	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25
Euclid Ave.		9:25	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30
Newark	Ar	9:30	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35



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Headquarters for College Uniforms.  
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students on all work except uniforms.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

After December 1, you will  
owe us \$1.25 instead of \$1. To  
avoid this pay up in the next  
two weeks.

Ray Hale, of Delaware, visited  
B. G. Watson last week.

The Senate met and transacted  
routine business Friday after-  
noon.

Col. Geiger, of Alliance, visit-  
ed his son in the University  
Sunday.

The Misses Jones, of Newark,  
are visiting their sister, Miss  
Olive B. Jones.

Miss Anna Prall, '98, has been  
confined to the house on account  
of a severe cold.

Mrs. Dr. G. W. Clemson visit-  
ed her son, Frank, at the Uni-  
versity last week.

Mr. Hubbard (translating  
French): "And there was heard  
a profound silence."

S. M. Strong, of Ashtabula,  
was the guest of friends at the  
University last week.

Pete Adams spent Monday and  
Tuesday with a friend in Hardin  
county, shooting quail.

Mr. E. O. Jones, jr., went to  
Cincinnati last Saturday morn-  
ing, returning Sunday.

Walter Sears is improving in  
health and doubtless will be able  
to be out by Thanksgiving.

Miss Lois Dann and Miss  
Fanny Fern Howard visited the  
University one day last week.

Dr. Scott returned from his  
eastern trip Saturday noon. He  
reports a pleasant and profitable  
trip.

Sellenings and Kappes gave a  
delightful stag party to their frater-  
nity brethren one night last  
week.

Miss Louise Herrick, '93, who  
is teaching school in Dresden, O.,  
was home over Saturday and  
Sunday.

Mr. A. E. Sellenings, during  
the early part of last week, was  
absent from college on account of  
sickness.

Misses Kellerman, Bodman,  
Ball, Underwood, Hazeltine and  
Nobles are Browning's new  
members.

Miss Florence Hess and Miss  
Maude Jeffrey attended a Y. W.  
C. A. convention at Westerville,  
Saturday.

Mr. Andrews Rodgers was  
called to Cincinnati last Thurs-  
day on account of the death of  
his cousin.

two years ago which resulted in  
the Honor System now in vogue  
there. W. D. Mercer will lead  
the next meeting.

Metters and O'Kane walked  
over to Otterbein Saturday to see  
a football game and incidentally  
to see the College.

In another column is a good  
letter on football, written by an  
alumnus who saw the O. S. U.-  
Case game. Read it.

Some eight or ten O. S. U.  
students played football last Sat-  
urday in the game of High  
School vs. Capital University.

If you hold back to the last  
moment the payment of your  
debts while you are a student,  
you will be slow pay all your  
life.

Miss Riddle fell on the ice one  
day last week and severely  
sprained her ankle. She was  
kindly driven home by Miss  
Brink.

F. B. Nichols took advantage  
of the football trip to Cincinnati  
to visit his home at Wyoming,  
O. Ask Frank if he enjoyed  
himself.

**DR. A. O. ROSS,**  
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J. R. Tanner called on friends  
at the University on Monday.  
He is now employed in a bank,  
but will resume his work here  
next term.

Dr. Jackson conducted Chapel  
exercises last week. Dr. Jack-  
son is in sympathy with college  
students and all enjoy having  
him with us.

W. H. Coney left Friday morn-  
ing for Chicago, there to join his  
sister, Mrs. Greyham, of New  
York, and to leave shortly for his  
home in Hawaii.

Those who did not hear Miss  
Hill's talk last week, missed a  
great deal. It was an earnest  
appeal from an earnest woman  
for earnest workers.

President Scott, Professors  
Hunt and Lazenby attended the  
meeting of the Association of  
Agricultural Colleges and Experi-  
ment Stations last week.

Many King's Daughters of the  
local circle attended the conven-  
tion of the Young Woman's  
Christian Association held at  
Westerville the past week.

Ed Howard, Law '94, has been  
appointed Second Assistant Pros-  
ecutor of Franklin county for  
the coming administration, by  
Joe Dyer, Prosecutor-elect.

Perhaps it is news to a great  
many that the Faculty at a recent  
meeting created a master's degree  
in pharmacy. There are already  
two applicants for the degree.

Prof. Watson led the Y. M. C. A.  
meeting Friday evening, giving  
a most interesting talk on Defi-  
nite Prayer. Briefly he described  
the great movement at Princeton

Last Tuesday evening Miss  
Ida Schille met with a severe  
accident, falling and fracturing  
her ankle. She will probably  
not return to college this term.

This is the way '98 announces  
herself:  
"98! '98! Rip! Zip! Zoo!  
Ha Roo! Ha Roo! Halebaloo!  
'98! '98! Rah! Rah! Ruh!  
Alawa! Alawa! O. S. U.

Friday evening, at the home  
of Miss Mary Porter, Misses May  
Smith, Blanch Mickey and Mar-  
garet Southerland were initiated  
into the mysteries of the Pi Beta  
Phi Fraternity.

Mr. Watson, the assistant in  
French, has formed a class of  
those Freshmen wishing special  
drill in pronunciation and con-  
versation. However, only those  
who stood high in the last ex-  
amination are included in this  
number. The class meets on  
Monday, Wednesday and Friday  
from 1 to 1:30 p. m.

Patronize our advertisers.  
Yontz & Neil, fine tailors, 21  
E. Spring St.

The large practice of Dr. Kist-  
ler, together with his thorough  
medical and scientific education,  
eminently qualify him for the  
practice of medicine.

Dr. Kingsett, the chemist, re-  
cognizing that ozone, the natural  
purifier of the air, is produced  
in nature by balsam trees—the  
pine, fir, larch and eucalyptus—  
urges that such trees be planted  
and cherished on farms and in  
towns and villages.

At other colleges every stu-  
dent wears a class pin. Many  
of these colleges are supplied by  
C. H. Smith, the manufacturing  
jeweler, at 152 1/2 N. High St.  
Call and see his designs.

While Moses was no college man,  
And never played football,  
In rushes he was said to be  
The first one of them all.

J. K. Prall, the shoemaker,  
1427 N. High, patronizes all stu-  
dent enterprises. Remember he  
is on the west side of High St.

The great Yuma desert, Ari-  
zona, was formerly a salt sea.  
Seashells and oysters fourteen  
feet in diameter have frequently  
been found at from ten inches  
to two feet in the sand in various  
parts of the desert.



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**Mixture**  
**Smoking**  
**Tobacco.**

Unequalled for Delicacy and Flavor.

YALE MIXTURE is now packed in two  
blends, one of which contains less than 1/4  
pound of tobacco and more Turkish and Havana,  
thus reducing the strength without impairing the flavor  
or aroma. The boxes containing this blend have  
the word "MILD" printed across the top. The  
original blend remains unchanged.

A two ounce trial package by mail, postpaid,  
for 25 cents.

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To take orders for Merchant  
Tailors. The Final Merchant Tailoring in  
America sold by sample. A student at Oberlin  
University cleared \$600 during spring term. Only  
one agent appointed in a student town. Write  
for terms. Address F. L. MOON,  
Manager of Agencies,  
Columbus, Ohio.

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Will do well before  
Buying Shoes  
**To Investigate Our**  
**Goods and Prices**

While we do not offer "discount to  
students" (on account of our prices not  
permitting of it)

**WE GUARANTEE**  
our regular prices to be lower than after  
the so called "discount to students" is  
deducted by other dealers.

We are agents for Crossett's Fine Shoes,  
also Fales' Gold and Waterproof Fine  
Shoes. Call and convince yourself of the  
truth of this.

**HEER & MINGIS,**  
14 East Town St.

Trunks hauled by James Penn,  
158 1/2 N. High St., at lowest figure.

The skeleton of a prehistoric  
bird has been found in a mound  
in Idaho. It must have measured  
forty feet between the tips of the  
wings during its lifetime.

Dr. Rowland, dentist, ex-stu-  
dent of O. S. U., gives a 25 per  
cent. discount to students. Jour-  
nal Bldg, 51 1/2 E. State St.

A noted physician says that  
the most prolific cause of wo-  
men's nervous diseases, hysteria,  
spinal diseases and sick head-  
aches, is found in high heeled  
boots.

Hann & Adair, 108 N. High  
Street, Columbus, O., do the first-  
class printing and engraving for  
this part of the state. County  
printing offices all over Ohio  
patronize them liberally.

Yontz & Neil, fine tailors, 21  
E. Spring St.

A woman in Chicago has filed  
a plea in divorce on the broad  
ground that he is a "fool."

Scarlet carnations, roses and  
flowers of all kinds. Discount to  
students. C. A. Roth, formerly  
florist at O. S. U., 44 N. High St.  
The Chinese orderly called the  
roll.

The tourist delighted fell,  
For he felt in the depths of his  
Yankee soul,  
'Twas his old-time college yell.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he  
is the senior partner of the firm of F. J.  
CHENEY & Co., doing business in the  
city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid,  
and that said firm will pay the sum of  
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each  
and every case of Catarrh that cannot be  
cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in  
my presence, this 6th day of Dec. 1888.  
[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally  
and acts directly on the blood and mucous  
surfaces of the system. Send for  
testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75c.

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Pupils and Patrons of the O. S. U. We  
extend a most cordial invitation to call  
on us.

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Furniture of all grades, from the cheap-  
est to the very best. You will find the  
study of high grade furniture to be more  
than interesting and greatly beneficial.

No home is complete that is not properly  
furnished. Happiness reigns where  
good judgment and taste have been used  
to advantage. We are continually secur-  
ing and importing all the latest and most  
fashionable designs. Written description  
will not justify them. You have  
our consent to make yourselves at home  
in our store, where you shall receive the  
best and kindest attention.

Yours very respectfully,  
McAllister, Mohler & Co.,  
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Finest Work.  
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**GREEN'S PHARMACY**

**Fine Perfumes, Fancy Stationery,**  
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And the Best Line of Cigars in the City.  
**R. L. GREEN, Propr.,**  
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Designs in Young Men's

**Shirts, Collars and Neckwear.**

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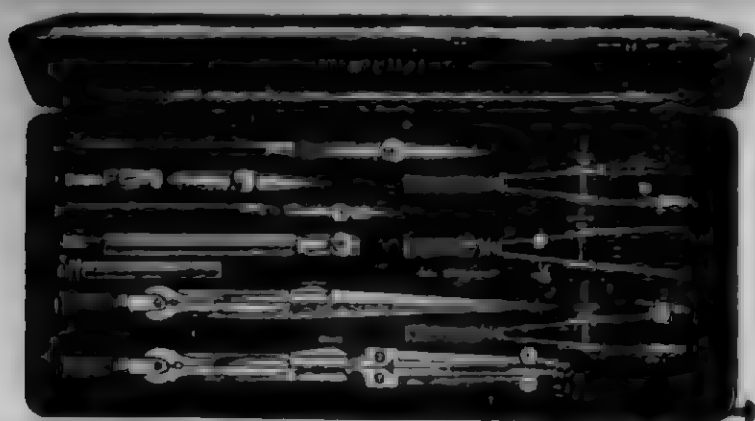
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## OUR ALUMNI.

J. J. Green, '93, is now teaching classes in the National School at Chicago.

W. J. Root, '85, is superintendent of a large blast furnace at Middleport, O.

THE LANTERN reaches every alumnus of the University whose address is known.

H. E. Moyer, '92, holds the position of chemist with an iron company at Sharpsville, Pa.

Otto Scholl, '86, was married at Wheeling, W. Va., November 15. He is chief engineer of the Wheeling Terminal Road.

Ellis Lovejoy, '85, is superintendent and chemist for the Columbus Brick and Terra-Cotta Co. at Union Furnace, O.

Melvin N. Mix, '85, still remains on the staff of the New York World. His address is 48 W. 98th street, New York City.

Ed Bloom, '92, writes an encouraging letter from Cooney, N. M., where he is engaged as chemist with the Silver Creek Mining Company.

Dr. Charles Ellis, '89, is a veterinarian at 3230 Locust street, St. Louis, and, like all Professor Detmer's graduates, has been very successful.

We do not believe we will need to lay in any complaint against "our alumni" this year. The dollars are coming in and we are confident there are many more in sight.

J. R. Lovejoy, '84, formerly associated with the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Co. at Lynn, Mass., is now with the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y.

Oliver L. Fassig, '82, informs the Business Manager, that he has been and always expects to be a subscriber to THE LANTERN. We like to be bluffed in this way and hope more will send us their dollars accompanied by a similar letter. Mr. Fassig still holds the position of Librarian, United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

## FROM AN ALUMNUS.

We take the liberty of printing the following extract from a private letter written by V. J. Emery, '87, to a friend in the University concerning the O. S. U.-Case football game:

It is a severe thing to tell a team already discouraged with defeat that they cannot play football, but the future prosperity of athletics at O. S. U. demands plain speaking now. It is also a rather painful thing to the alumni to see O. S. U.'s representatives give so poor an account of themselves elsewhere.

If the team has had good coaching it has certainly failed to profit by it, for the most conspicuous thing in the game last Saturday was the total absence of team work. There was no interference, and more than once when Case with her whole force was pushing O. S. U. down the field two or three of our boys would stand around a while as if thinking whether to go into the scrimmage or not. Now the great superiority of football in the eyes of many over other games consists in the fact that it is not the place for individual brilliancy, but requires discipline, team-work and head work.

Without these three things you don't have football.

I hear there are some official restrictions which interfere with success at football. I am not accurately informed what these are, but I hope a united effort will be made to secure such a modification of them as will enable the University once more to make an honorable appearance on the field. You may like it down there or not, but the fact remains that the importance of the institution is judged largely, in other parts of the state by people who have no special knowledge of it, from the performance of the teams which represent it in various athletic contests. Speaking as one alumnus I want it to make a creditable showing.

I strongly suspect that official restriction is not the only difficulty. Unless the character of the student body has changed a great deal since the days when I was familiar with it the chronic kicker and sorehead is not free from blame. Just as long as there is a considerable number who place their own convenience and crochets above the interests of any University or student enterprise, just so long these various enterprises will be unable to reflect credit on the University or the students before the public. It takes enthusiasm and united action and a sinking of individual preferences to win success in such things. I have no patience with the spirit which has always prevailed among the student body. I hope it has improved of late years. If these chronic kickers on everything still exist, I hope they will be made so uncomfortable that they will be eliminated. If this criticism is unjust please correct me.

Why is it that we can have here, with a comparatively small number of students to draw upon, a football team which believe will win the championship of the state! Aside from excellent coaching and hard work the fact is that everybody has not only a good word for the team, but is willing to do something to help it. Collectively and individually the students have been encouraged to play if they could, if not, to give any other support to those who did. The result was the boys got down to work at once and good coaching has done the rest. Can't you do something to bring about a better situation at O. S. U. another year?

November 12, 1894.  
It may be stated that we suffer now not so much from the chronic kicker in the student body as from those who refuse to take any interest in student and college affairs.

## MILLS-LUSE.

Mr. Wilbur Thoburn Mills, of the firm of Mills & Goddard, architects, and Miss Minnie A. Luse, the talented musician of the city, were united in marriage last Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride, 101 King avenue. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, Rev. J. R. Mills, D. D., of Painesville, assisted by Dr. J. C. Jackson, of this city. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party left for a short eastern trip, and upon their return will be "at home" to their friends at 35 Clark Place avenue.

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These Cigarettes are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf tobacco in Virginia. This is the Old and Original Brand of Straight Cut Cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875.  
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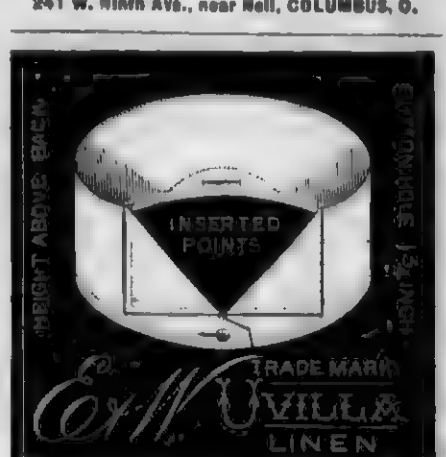
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DIRECTORY.  
Alegre Literary Society meets Friday evening at 7:30. L. A. Magruder, Secretary.  
Horton Literary Society meets Friday evening at 7:30. Fred Mundhenk, Secretary.  
Brownling Literary Society meets Friday at 4:30 p. m. Miss Uncles, Secretary.  
Agricultural Society meets every two weeks in the H. H. H. Building. Meetings held Tuesday evenings at 7 o'clock. John F. Cunningham, Secretary.  
Political Science Association meets fortnightly at Professor Knight's residence. Next meeting Wednesday evening 7:30, November 28. U. S. Brandt, Secretary.  
Chemical Association meets in Professor Kuffman's class room, Friday at 3:30 p. m. J. W. McGuire, Secretary.  
Society of Quantitative Chemical Students meets every two weeks in Professor McPherson's room. Next meeting Friday afternoon at 3:30.  
Engineering Society meets every two weeks in Professor H. C. Lott's lecture room. Next meeting Nov. 6.  
Biological Club meets fortnightly, in the Bots. Lab. Building.  
Y. M. C. A. meets Friday evenings at 8:30. E. D. Mack, Secretary.  
King's Daughters meets in Chapel every Wednesday at 12:30. Miss Bectell, Secretary.

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# THE LANTERN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Vol. XV.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 28, 1894.

No. 13

## HEIKE, HEIKE,

WAHOO, WAHOO!

Hullabalee, Hullabaloo

O. S. U. AND KENYON TOO!

You Beat Us or We'll Beat You.

THOUSANDS WILL YELL THESE  
YELLS TOMORROW.

At the Annual Kenyon-O. S. U. Thank-  
sgiving game.

Greatest Enthusiasm That Has Ever  
Been Shown.

Band Concert, Horns, Singing, Yelling,  
and Pushing will be the Order of  
the Afternoon's Entertainment.

The Team, Their Work, the A. A., the  
College Chorus—Everything  
Told Below.

"Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you may die," could not be more appropriately spoken than to the members of the 'Varsity eleven, as they line up this afternoon for the last evening's practice before the great Thanksgiving football game. By 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the O. S. U. athletic park will be one living, breathing, howling, seething mass of humanity such as has never been seen before in the history of football at our University.

The annual O. S. U.-Kenyon game which is yearly growing in popularity and support is exciting more than usual interest this year, and tomorrow's struggle promises to rival all other former occasions. Everybody will be there. There will be music and singing. Band music and chin music. Brass horns and tin horns and cow horns. There will be shouting and yelling and singing and howling that will make the most troubled and anxious forget their cares and forsake their pious ways, and all will be well that ends well. On last Thanksgiving day thousands of people witnessed that memorable game and not one of those who were present on that day who would not yell just as hard, stomp just as madly and freeze just as stiff to see the same thing over again. They are promised a day of even greater excitement. The two teams that appear on the field will be those who have spent the last two months in assiduous preparation for this great struggle, and each will do or die. And if you don't like the game, look at the people around you. The high and mighty will be mingled with the meek and lowly, all made kindred in their hope of one hope—that their side will win.

### WHO WILL BE THERE?

To give a complete list of those expected to attend would be a task beyond the power of the press and space is wanting. Governor McKinley, if he returns from New York, is expected to be present, accompanied by his staff. Many of the officials of the city have signified their intention to attend, and everybody else in town who has ever heard of Kenyon, O. S. U. or football

will be out to root for either side, or exhibit themselves. 'Twill be a glorious day. The band has a piece of slow music which has been especially arranged for the measured and stately tread of President Scott, who may be present—if—well—if he comes. The professors will be there and the students will be by their side. The verdant Freshmen, in the excitement of the play, can bump the dignified professor or smash his best hat without fear of being asked to resign at the end of the term. For all it will be a period of real Thanksgiving. If O. S. U. wins, O. S. U.'s supporters can give thanks; if Kenyon wins, Kenyon likewise. In either case the disappointed enthusiasts will be thankful that it wasn't worse. The players will be thankful, the winners because they won; the losers because they got out alive. Mothers and fathers with sons on the field of battle will give thanks to see them again living, and even if an arm or a leg, or both arms or both legs are broken, they may be truly grateful that it was no worse.

### BUT WHO WILL WIN?

Information can be had from nearly any one tomorrow evening, and it may not be cheerfully given if you ask a funny dude or a fair maiden who have misplaced their confidence or their money. But nevertheless—

Our prophet has spoken.  
By anxiety tossed  
We asked if the battle  
Would be won or lost.  
Our sage, closely questioned,  
Proclaimed, with much fuss,  
That we would beat Kenyon  
Or they would beat us.

### SATURDAY'S GAMES.

#### Work of the Two Teams Compared.

On last Saturday both teams played their last game but one, and the last opportunity was given to study the work and points of each, and determine the superiority of one over the other. Kenyon played at Cleveland and O. S. U. at home. It has been demonstrated by the results of predictions made by those supposed to know, concerning the great games of the East, that any attempt to estimate the relative strength of two teams before they come together is, at the best, only a piece of guesswork. And in the East a great deal of the guessing was done wrongly. And thus, as it would be only a matter of chance in predicting the outcome of tomorrow's game, each is left to form his own opinion, based upon a few facts which may seem as indicators. It is in the first place noticeable that both O. S. U. and Kenyon have been defeated by the three same teams, namely, Wittenberg, Case and Adelbert. The following were the scores: O. S. U. six, Wittenberg eight-

een.

O. S. U. four, Adelbert twenty-

four.

O. S. U. nothing, Case thirty-

eight.

Kenyon nothing, Wittenberg

eighteen.

Kenyon nothing, Adelbert

forty.

Kenyon nothing, Case forty-

two.

It will be seen from these

scores that while O. S. U.'s

showing against the three teams

was bad enough Kenyon's was even worse, and while Kenyon does not seem to have shown any great improvement in play in the last two weeks, O. S. U. has improved rapidly and steadily. Kenyon's games with Adelbert and Case were played on last Saturday and the Saturday before, and O. S. U.'s games against the same teams came early in the season, before her team had shown any such form as has been exhibited in the last two games played. Kenyon was beaten by Adelbert last Saturday forty to nothing, and O. S. U. defeated the 17th Regiment team forty-six to four. It will be remembered that O. S. U. won from U. of C. a week ago last Saturday. Kenyon, as she meets O. S. U. tomorrow at the athletic park, will be outclassed in weight by almost ten pounds. The work of O. S. U.'s line last Saturday against the much heavier line of the soldiers leaves little doubt as to the superiority of her rush line. Whether a superior line and a set of backs apparently as good, will win against a much lighter team, is to be left to tomorrow to decide. All in all, the story of a game is a short one. To many it is only a series of moves, wild looking and frantic, which give no indication of what was necessary to make them possible. To many who see tomorrow's struggle there will be only a few things understood and only a few plays intelligible. Some indeed only see a smallest part, and that part not understandingly.

'Tis to them—  
A rush, a hush,  
They away, they fall;  
One crushed to muck,  
And that's not all.  
A scrap, a snap—  
The work is done.  
A rap, a nap,  
And still it's fun.  
Too bad, brave lad,  
So young and fair,  
Went mad, so sad,  
They cut his hair.

### AT TWO O'CLOCK SHARP

#### A Band Concert By Hope's Big Band.

A unique feature of advertising which has been found very successful in the last two years has been the employment of the University Band to spend the morning before the baseball or football game, taking in the city on special street cars and "playing as went." Through the efforts of Lieutenant Bope, bandmaster, this band, which will be increased to fifty pieces for tomorrow, will give a concert on the field at 2:00 o'clock, half an hour before the call of play for the game. This band is, without doubt, larger than any in the city of Columbus, and through the efforts of Mr. Bope has come to be, within two years, from a few hornblowers, a musical organization of established reputation and ability. The following is the program which will be rendered: March, "Greeting to Kenyon"—Neddermeyer (arranged expressly for this occasion and dedicated to Bope's Big Band.) Fantasia, "Black Brigade"—Beyer. Baritone Solo, selected. Overture, "Recollections of the War"—Beyer. March, "Dunlap's Commandery"—Hall.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR CROWD

Have been made very complete

and everybody will be well

taken care of. The fence around

the gridiron has been strengthened

and mended and chairs and

bleachers will be placed all

around the field, enough to accom-

modate all who attend. Nobody

will be allowed within the ropes

except the teams, substitutes,

managers, coaches and press

representatives, and a large

detachment of the city police

will patrol the outside of the

grounds and the mischievous

small boy will not be so numer-

ous as formerly. This is the third great Thanksgiving game played between O. S. U. and Kenyon, and will be the decisive one, as each team has been successful once. O. S. U. was victorious in '92 by a score of twenty-six to ten, and Kenyon won last year by a score of ten to eight. The attendance at the game of '92 was about 1000 and in '93 2000. This year it is expected that there will be 3000 people on the field.

### THE LINE UP.

The following is the list of players as they will oppose each other tomorrow afternoon:

O. S. U.	Positions.	Kenyon.
Dunlap	Left End	Thills
Carson	Left Tackle	Martin
Miller	Left Guard	Wing
Greathouse	Center	Scotfield
Snodaker	Right Guard	Henderson
Balkins	Right Tackle	Southworth
Mathers	Right End	Little
Nichols	Left half	Donn
Nagel	Right half	Sawyer
Potter	Full-back	Wolverton

As has been said, it is almost impossible to estimate the relative strength of the different opposing players, but O. S. U.'s line is much heavier than the one which will represent the college at Gambier. Very little is known of the work of Kenyon except as they have appeared in different games, and individual worth at that time could not be accurately determined. Persons who have followed O. S. U.'s practice and have studied the team in its daily work, feel confident of O. S. U.'s victory. Ex-Capt. Haas, who unfortunately did not play this fall, expressed himself as satisfied with the work of the men, with one or two exceptions. Mr. Haas said that the team work which O. S. U. had acquired could not fail to be successful behind a superior line, providing that it remained as such throughout the game, and the players retained their confidence in it. W. A. Reed, tackle '93, said, when seen by a LANTERN representative, that the line which O. S. U. would have Thanksgiving was the best ever known here, and that we were exceptionally strong at right half and full-back. Mike Kennedy, half-back, '92, seems confident of O. S. U.'s victory, and all others who have been seen, say they feel almost sure that Kenyon will be defeated by a big majority. Mr. Al Lilley has been chosen as referee for the game but the umpire and linesman are not yet decided.

### OVER \$300 IN DEBT.

Below will be found the status of the Athletic Association, from a statement kindly furnished us by Mr. W. V. T. Landis, Secretary and Treasurer.

Receipts for this season, \$474 95  
Paid out . . . . . 428 77

Balance in treasury, \$46 18

The bills payable, which include advertising, salaries for coaches, music, expenses and cost of improvement on the grounds, amount to \$197.50. There is also a debt remaining over from '93, amounting to \$78.93. The total liabilities of the Association at present are \$276.43, and the expenses for tomorrow's game will be \$330 at least.

It is needless to say that the financial success of the Athletic Association for this season depends upon the attendance at tomorrow's game. It should also be needless to urge upon each and every professor, student and employee of the State University to be present and to encourage our players, who have thus far received so little, by their presence and their money. 'Tis unfortunate that it should be necessary to call attention to this fact, but there is not, nor never has been, the due amount of support accorded to our athletic teams. Let tomorrow be the exception.

### O. S. U. FORTY-SIX SOLDIERS FOUR.

The Blue Coats Routed by the 'Varsity Charges.

The 17th Regiment delegation forgot to bring their guns with them when they appeared at the athletic park Saturday afternoon, and in consequence were utterly routed by our sharpshooters and skirmishers. The 'Varsity eleven turned them down in the mud and ran all around them. If they had had a construction corps to throw up breastworks they might have stopped the charges and cut off the flank movements of our infantry, but without such nothing availed them. For almost an hour and a half the pigskin ball was shot through the center, up in the air and around the ends until the battle was won, and the articles of capitulation and treaties of friendship were signed. The regulars presented a larger front than our young warriors, but their execution was poor and the directors didn't properly direct. O. S. U. played all around the brave soldier lads, and secured in the two 35-minute halves just forty-six points as their share of the spoils. The 17th's count was four. Several 'Varsity players were crippled up by the heavier men on the other side, but none were so badly injured as to be kept out of the game tomorrow.

### THE LINE UP.

O. S. U.	Positions.	17th.
Nichols	Left End	Harrington
Ward	Left Tackle	Miller
Carson	Left Guard	Wrenn
Greathouse	Center	Caldwell
Snodaker	Right Guard	Richards
Balkins	Right Tackle	Thurman
Mathers	Right End	O'Connor
Henderson	Quarter	Sharp
Glendon	Left Half	Mayer
Nagel	Right Half	Butts
Potter	Full Back	Siebert
Umpire Jack Lilley, Referee Mike Kennedy.		

### SING, BROTHERS, SING.

The college chorus is doing its share of the work in preparation for this event and have prepared and printed several college songs written by members of the O. S. U. which will

be sung from a thousand throats on the battle field tomorrow. Three of them are given below:

### WINTER KELLEY.

My name it is Mr. Kelley, an' I kape the Campus clane,  
An' every day I wurk away in sun or snow or rain;  
In summer time I mow the grass and an' dredge the scummy lake,  
In winter shovel snow an' level roads with my old rake.

### CHORUS:

O, Mister Kelley, Kelley tra la la la,  
Poor Jimmie Kelley, tra la la la la la la,  
My name it is Mr. Kelley, an' I'm very proud o' the name;  
I'm a man of reputashun, an' I deserve my fame;  
An' yit, though I'm an ossifer, an' not so very small,  
The haythen byes don't reverence me at all, at all, at all!

I kape the preps from throwin' stones into the bloomin' lakes;  
In every path across the grass I plant a hundred stakes;  
An' any time the visitor that passes by may see  
My pipe, my rake, my wheelbarrow, my overalls, an' me.

The nasty byes they sasses me an' tries to make me swear,  
An' when they tear my fences down, I git right up an' swear;  
An' yit I keep a workin', while it rains an' while it snows—  
Yer honor, have ye got a bit o' decency in yer clothes?

### OUR FOOTBALL SONG.

Ev'ry college has a ball team underneath the rose;  
Ev'ry loyal college fellow to the ball game goes;  
We've a ball team, you all know it, just in season;  
Ev'ry evening you can see it practice before tea.

### CHORUS:

Our ball team's the team of the State;  
It's going to settle our fate;  
In the great Kenyon game  
Our players shall aim  
To run up a score of a dozen or more;  
Dressed up in our scarlet and gray,  
And feeling lighthearted and gay,  
We'll cheer ev'ry gain  
Through sunshine and rain  
And win for our college the day.

2-4-6-8 shouts our captain, while their rascals yield;  
Yard by yard the ball is carried down the football field;  
Grit and courage, weight and muscle willingly they lend  
Through the centre for a touch-down or around the end.

Then you'll see our backs and quarter interfering 'fine,  
While they rush the battered football o'er the Kenyon line,  
And the campus with our loud and hearty cheers shall ring,  
While together to the praise of O. S. U. we sing.

### EN LEBE DIE O. S. U.

Auf Bruder und Schwestern, kommt, stimmt, das Lied an:  
Es lebe die O. S. U.!  
Es singe ein jeder der singen kann:  
Es lebe die O. S. U.!

### CHORUS:

Die O. S. U. lebe! ja, lebe hoch!  
Die O. S. U. lebe! ja, lebe hoch!  
Sie lebe hoch! Sie lebe hoch!  
Es lebe die O. S. U.!

In jeglichem Herzen es tönen soll,  
Es lebe der Alma Mater Wohl!

So schenket euch ein dens und ibet ihr Becheid:  
Von neuem nun weih'n wir ihr Herz und Hand heut.

Alternative line when only males are present:  
Auf, Bruder, kommt alle und stimmt das Lied an!

### DEATH OF MRS. WILGUS.

Tuesday the sad announcement was made that Professor Wilgus' wife had died from the effects of a surgical operation.



## THE LANTERN.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY

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era. After a half or three-quarters of a century have gone by, and our alumni have become rich and powerful, along with the reflected glory of their greatness we may reasonably expect donations and endowments of material wealth.

## FRIDAY EVENING

And a Part of Saturday Morning Belonged to the Freshmen.

The class of ninety-eight inaugurated the social season at O. S. U. with a very successful reception last Friday evening, and seldom has Pugh Vidette Hall presented a more winning picture than it did when the fair maidens and gallant gentlemen of the class of ninety-eight assembled to make their bow in the social world as full fledged college people. At nine o'clock the grand march began, led by the chaperones and the president of the class, to the sweet strains of the Odeon Orchestra, and from that time on one delight followed fast upon another far into the little hours of the morning. During an intermission Professor Denny introduced Mr. Shuck, president of the class, who responded in an enthusiastic speech which he closed with an appropriate paraphrase of Holmes' The Boys.

Under the guidance of R. E. Cole, master of ceremonies, the event passed off without a jar, and it is not going beyond the truth to say that ninety-eight has set a mark, which, if reached by the other classes this year, may well cause them satisfaction.

Ices were served during the evening and cards and dancing formed the main features of amusement.

Professor and Mrs. Denny and Professor and Mrs. McPherson were the chaperones of the occasion.

## PHILOMATEAN.

The Philomathean Literary Society met last Wednesday evening. On account of the large amount of business to be transacted no literary program was given.

The officers were elected as follows:

President, Miss Florence Hess. Vice President, Miss Dessa High.

Secretary, Miss Annis McLaughlin.

Treasurer, Miss Esther Stafford.

Critic, Miss Martha Guerin.

The time of meeting is set for Friday at 12:30 of each week.

December 5, the Philomatheans will receive the literary societies of the University, Faculty and a few friends at the home of Miss Annis McLaughlin. This is given in order that the people of the University who are interested in the literary development and growth of the college may meet the different members of the Philomathean.

An open meeting to one of their literary programs will be given later, when the society becomes more accustomed to united work.

At a short business meeting held last Friday, Miss Ida Wirth signed the Constitution.

## ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The success of the Engineering Society seems to be assured. The last two meetings have been well attended, and the papers and reviews were of a most interesting character. Messrs. Catlin, Newton and Homan each presented valuable papers, and Messrs. Alexander, Stuntz, Lindo and Jennings presented reviews of the current engineering periodicals.

The enrollment of charter members is forty-three, with prospects of yet greater numbers. The members of the Faculty and the instructors in the Departments of Engineering and Mathematics frequently attend the meetings, adding much to the interest by helpful suggestions. At the next meeting, which will occur Tuesday evening, December 4, the methods employed in raising brick structures, such as is used near the viaduct, will be discussed.

The Engineering Society meets each alternate Tuesday evening. H. T. Stephenson, president; V. R. Covell, secretary.

## CONTENT IN ELOCUTION.

The Anti-Saloon League of Ohio, in the way of agitating against the saloon, has inaugurated a system of declamation contests to be held in the various colleges of Ohio.

The winner of each local contest is presented with a handsome silver medal. The winners of the local contests will then meet in Columbus, December 12, for the state contest, the winner to be presented with a gold medal commemorative of his victory.

The announcement was made to the University through Professor Fulton last Thursday.

The declamations must be relating to temperance and have no reference to party or politics. The contestants are restricted to the members of the elocution classes.

In addition to the silver medal, Mr. Russel, superintendent of the league, being a Columbus man, has offered a prize of five dollars to the winner of our local contest.

A committee of four were elected by the elocution classes. Committee consists of Miss Beggs and Messrs. Newton, Brant, and Sprague. It decided to hold the contest on the Tuesday after Thanksgiving and to select for judges, Professors Fulton, Denney, and Watson.

## THE DISPATCH MAN IS IGNORANT.

It would perhaps be of interest to the Dispatch correspondent from O. S. U. to know that the Senate is neither a detective agency nor an employment bureau, and if he has lost any valuables we would direct him to the Pinkerton Agency as the best place to employ a detective for running down the culprit, or failing in this he could resort to some "Wahrsager" who could inform him of the location of the missing article.

In the second matter we would direct the gentleman to the janitor who may be found at any time between 6 and 6 at the main building and who would gladly remove anything like soap, cheese or any other foreign article that might by chance have been lodged in the keyhole of his locker.

Failing in all these the Senate will gladly take up his cause and secure for him the protection his helplessness requires.

## A SENATOR.

## O. S. U. C. A.

The regular meeting of the O. S. U. C. A. was held Friday afternoon at the usual hour. There was a good attendance and an interesting program was rendered.

Mr. Vincent gave an extended talk on whitelead and its various processes of manufacture.

Mr. MacGuire gave a short address on the Hall discovery for the manufacture of aluminum.

Mr. Spurrier was initiated to membership.

The next meeting of the association will be December 7.

## OUR ALUMNI.

A. A. Serva, '93, is employed with the Fort Wayne Electric Company at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Henry Backhaus, '94, has accepted a position with one of the numerous banking houses of this city.

Mr. Killheifer, '93, and Mr. Kellenberger, ex-'94, visited their old friends at the dormitory last Saturday.

Robert Beach, ex-'88, has returned to newspaper work and is telegraph editor of the Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Prof. Harry Corns, '87, is teaching in the Central High School, this city, and resides at 98 W. Woodruff Ave.

Wm. W. Keifer, '86, of the law firm of Keifer & Keifer, Springfield, O., has become one of the most prominent lawyers in that busy city.

C. F. Marvin, '83, sends best wishes to THE LANTERN from Washington, D. C., where he has been for some years engaged in the U. S. weather bureau.

Howard N. Thompson, '88, who was appointed to a foreign position by President Cleveland, has returned to America and is Washington correspondent of the Associated Press.

Doctor Katherine Van Harlingen, who was at one time one of THE LANTERN Editors, is now located in Reno, engaged in the practice of medicine. She graduated last year at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.

W. M. Miller, a former O. S. U. boy, is professor of Biology in the Nevada State University. He is doing good work. The institution is young, but is growing and prospering, with a strong corps of professors, and more than 200 students.

All will be glad to know that J. Russell Taylor is winning new laurels in the field of poetry. The Atlantic Monthly, which is famed for the excellence of its literary publications, has recently accepted a poem of seventy lines. Mr. Taylor has had other poems accepted within the past few weeks by Scribner, Independent, Youth's Companion, Chap Book, Life, etc.

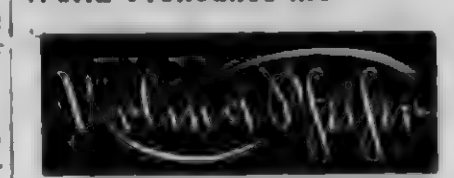
Few of the students recognize what an opportunity they are missing in not attending the meetings of the Social Science Club which meets on alternate Tuesdays at the first Congregational Church at 7 o'clock, under the leadership of Dr. Gladden. It is a rare treat to hear the important political and social questions discussed by such an authority as Dr. Gladden.

E. M. Van Harlingen, '83, says he has a hard time shaking off the dust of Winnebago, Neb., as the catalogue will locate him there in spite of repeated protests and an absence of five years. He has been for the past four years Chief Draughtsman in the U. S. Surveyor General's office at Reno, Nevada, and is so well appreciated that he holds on tight through a Democratic administration.

C. W. DeLamatre, '84, of the law firm of Bradley & DeLamatre, says: "In response to your recent letter, find one dollar for THE LANTERN. May its searchlight flash into the face of every alumnus, who is so absorbed in the affairs of life that he has heretofore forgotten the trials he had in college in soliciting the aid of the alumni, until it wakens him out of his routine of work and causes him to contribute to its support."

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Schedule, in Effect

May 20, 1894.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time.	1	2	3	4	5
Cleveland	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00
Euclid Ave.	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05
Newburg	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10
Warwick	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15
Barberton	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20
Orville	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25
Holmesville	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Millersburg	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35
Kilbuck	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40
Brink Haven	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45
Danville	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50
Camden	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55
Ma. Vernon	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
W. Liberty	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05
Centerville	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10
Wadsworth	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15
Columbus	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20

Central Time.

Central Time.	8	27	35	9	7
Cincinnati	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00
Columbus	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05
Westerville	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10
Barberton	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15
Centerville	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20
W. Liberty	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25
Ma. Vernon	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Camden	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35
Brink Haven	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40
Kilbuck	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45
Millersburg	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50
Holmesville	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55
Orville	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
Warwick	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05
Barberton	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10
Columbus	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15

Central Time.

Central Time.	138	114	135	113
Cincinnati	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
Columbus	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:50
Westerville	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55
Barberton	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00
Centerville	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05
W. Liberty	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10
Ma. Vernon	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15
Camden	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20
Brink Haven	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25
Kilbuck	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Millersburg	8:50	9:05	9:20	9



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## FOOTBALL TOMORROW —2:30 P. M.—

**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**  
Mr. Bert Rogers is sick with malarial fever.

Mr. M. H. Griffin was visited by his sister last week.

W. H. Innis made a trip to Chillicothe on legal business last week.

W. G. Plantz, '91, is visiting at the Beta Chapter House this week.

Dr. Townsend gave a short talk before the Junior Laws Monday.

Miss Gale, '93, and Mrs. Chas. Farber, '94, visited the University Thursday.

It is rumored that Professor Williston has a case before the University moot court.

The P. S. A. has postponed its regular meeting tonight for one week on account of Thanksgiving.

Dr. Townsend delivered a lecture before the Horticultural Society at Westerville last Saturday.

H. D. Kerr, of the Pharmacy Course, is able to be present at his classes again after two weeks' illness.

Much to the regret of his student friends, Mr. E. O. Jones, Jr., has severed his connection with the University.

Dr. C. Rominger, for fourteen years State Geologist of Michigan, is visiting the University in the interests of Paleontology.

One of the Yale eleven (Murphy) who played in last Saturday's game with Harvard, was so badly injured that fatal results are feared.

Mr. David White, whose visit at the University was noticed last week, pronounces our collection of coal-plants the finest in the country.

Miss Andrews, State Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., addressed the King's Daughters at their regular meeting Tuesday in a very earnest and interesting manner.

The Phi Delta Phi Fraternity made a raid upon the senior Laws last Saturday night. The victims are Ross Wetherald, Perry Okey and H. G. Cartwright.

The Senior Class held a meeting last Friday at noon. They decided to place a handsome clock in the Library as a gift from the Class of '95 to the University.

In a short controversy between Professor Williston, of the Manual Training Department, and some of the Law Seniors, the former's plumage was slightly ruffled.

Mr. Kelley complains that the orthography in the song in his honor is rather faulty. He recently told a LANTERN man that he is composing a song to be sung by our chorus.

Messrs. Polk, Wolf, Belden and Freeman indulged in duck hunting last Saturday at the Licking Reservoir. Have you noticed the drop in the price of provisions since?

"The End of the World" Company, with which our Etronian Quartette was traveling, went to pieces in Chicago some time ago. The boys report, however, that they have a new and better engagement.

Mr. Frank Colgan was initiated into the mysteries of Phi

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Football tomorrow, 2:30 p. m. Athletic Park.

**STOP THIEF.**  
Mr. Harold Parsons was relieved of a valuable overcoat and quite a sum of money last week by sneak thieves. The coat was taken from the west end of the main building and on the same day six lockers were broken into. These thefts are becoming of too frequent occurrence to be passed over lightly. Adequate means should be taken by the authorities to detect the culprits and the severest penalties should be inflicted upon them.

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To the Officers, Professors, Teachers, Pupils and Patrons of the O. S. U. we extend a most cordial invitation to call on us.

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is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. NO POSTAGE NECESSARY. For sale by all first-class druggists everywhere. Or, Brown & Price, 100 N. High St., Columbus, O.

**Yale Mixture Smoking Tobacco.**  
Unequaled for Delicacy and Flavor.  
YALE MIXTURE is now packed in two blends, one of which contains less than 1% of the strength without impairing the flavor or aroma. The boxes containing this blend have the word "MILD" printed across the top. The original blend remains unchanged.  
A two ounce trial package by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

**MARBURO BROS.,**  
The American Tobacco Co., Successors,  
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To take orders for Merchant Tailoring. The Finest Merchant Tailoring in America sold by sample. A student at Oberlin University cleared sales during spring term. Only one agent appointed in a college town. Write for terms. Address E. L. MOON, Manager of Agencies, Columbus, Ohio.

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Will do well before  
Buying Shoes  
**To Investigate Our  
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While we do not offer "discount to students" (on account of our prices not permitting of it)  
**WE GUARANTEE**  
our regular prices to be lower than after the so called "discount to students" is deducted by other dealers.  
We are agents for Crockett's Fine Shoes, also Fales' Cold and Waterproof Fine Shoes. Call and convince yourself of the truth of this.  
**HEER & MINCIS,**  
14 East Town St.

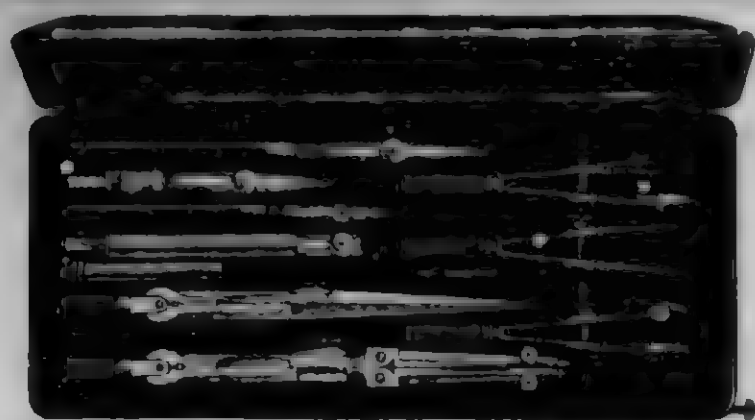
Patronize our advertisers.  
Yontz & Neil, fine tailors, 21 E. Spring St.  
Uneasily lies the head that wears a falsehood.  
J. K. Prall, the shoemaker, 1427 N. High, patronizes all student enterprises. Remember he is on the west side of High St.  
Silent people are misunderstood, and they deserve it.  
Trunks hauled by James Penn, 1582 N. High St., at lowest figure.  
He who gathers no wisdom from experience has no future.  
Dr. Rowland, dentist, ex-student of O. S. U., gives a 25 per cent. discount to students. Journal Bldg., 51 1/2 E. State St.  
Never let thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth badly.  
Hann & Adair, 108 N. High Street, Columbus, O., do the first-class printing and engraving for this part of the state. County printing offices all over Ohio patronize them liberally.  
Beware of a man when he begins to disparage himself.  
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Scarlet carnations, roses and flowers of all kinds. Discount to students. C. A. Roth, formerly florist at O. S. U., 44 N. High St.  
Only a morbid mind is on the lookout for slights.  
STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY,  
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of Dec., 1890.  
[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75c.

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If you want a Good One, see us.  
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**The Deshler National Bank.**  
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.  
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HAVE YOU GOT IT?  
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It is a sure cure. Try it and be convinced. You  
will never regret it. Sent by mail to any address.  
Price One Dollar. JOHN P. HORE, 128 Clark  
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Office Phone, 1490. Stable Phone 3 on 978.  
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Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats,  
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CHOICE COUNTRY PRODUCE A SPECIALTY.  
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GO TO  
**D. WILLIAMS,**  
19 E. Gay Street,  
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Steam Cleaned or Dyed and Re-  
modeled in General.  
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E. E. YERGEN. PHONE 978. E. E. YERGEN.  
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Will Be Given for the College and the City  
Public—The Lecturers Will Be  
President Andrews, of  
Brown, and

Professors Adams, of Yale, Van Holst, of  
Chicago, Hart, of Harvard, and  
Adams, of Wisconsin.

The wish has often been ex-  
pressed by students of the Uni-  
versity that we might have an  
organized course of lectures by  
some of our leading American  
scholars in one or another field  
of general interest. Such courses  
have been arranged in many in-  
stitutions and given with great  
success, bringing with them re-  
sults of a high and enduring  
kind. To see that this is so, one  
need but look through the annual  
announcements of such courses  
heralded from year to year in the  
catalogues and other pamphlets  
of our leading American colleges.  
Harvard College was able to an-  
nounce with much pleasure two  
lectures by Sir Edwin Arnold on  
Indian Literature in 1888-89,  
among its many special courses.  
Johns Hopkins has extensively  
employed outside lecturers of  
note; for example, Edmund Clar-  
ence Stedman, several years ago.  
It was only last year that no less  
a personage than ex-President  
Harrison gave half a dozen lec-  
tures on constitutional law be-  
fore the students and friends of  
Leland Stanford University. Who  
will say that these courses were  
not refreshing and suggestive to  
faculty and students alike in the  
several institutions where they  
were given, or that now their  
potent influence is not helping  
to prosper those universities in  
more ways than one?

This winter Columbus is to  
be without its usual "popular  
lecture course," and the season  
seems fair for a successful at-  
tempt. Such an attempt has  
been made.

The movement emanates from  
the University, and is intended  
primarily for the students, sec-  
ondarily for the city public, es-  
pecially those interested in the  
broad field of history. The pro-  
gram of lecturers, subjects and  
dates is complete, and stands as  
follows:

Thursday, 7:30 p. m., January 17,  
1895.

1. Professor Hermann Edouard  
von Holst, Ph. D., of Chicago  
University: "Utopia—A Socio-  
Political Reform Dream of the  
Sixteenth Century."

Monday, 7:30 p. m., February 11,  
1895.

2. Professor Albert Bushnell  
Hart, Ph. D., of Harvard Uni-  
versity: "The Federal Idea in  
Europe."

Thursday, 7:30 p. m., March 7,  
1895.

3. Professor George B. Adams,  
Ph. D., of Yale University:  
"The Place of Dante in General  
History."

Thursday, 7:30 p. m., April 4,  
1895.

4. President E. Benjamin  
Andrews, Ph. D., I. L. D., of  
Brown University: "National-  
ism and Home Rule in Greece  
in the Fourth Century, B. C."

Thursday, 7:30 p. m., May 16,  
1895.

5. President Charles Kendall

Adams, I. L. D., of the Uni-  
versity of Wisconsin: "Political  
Reforms in Prussia after the  
Napoleonic Wars."

It is not boasting to say that  
this program is worthy of an-  
nouncement under the auspices  
of any University in the United  
States. It is hoped that it will  
receive generous patronage on  
all hands. That the course may  
be within the reach of all, the  
prices of tickets have been put  
remarkably low. Course tickets  
(for the five lectures) will be one  
dollar (\$1.00) each; single tick-  
ets thirty-five cents each.

As soon as places for the  
lectures shall have been fixed  
upon, programs will be distrib-  
uted and tickets placed on sale  
at the University and in the city.  
It will require only a day or two  
to get the final arrangements  
made. To show the general in-  
terest felt in behalf of the course  
in the city it may be said that  
several of the lectures will, no  
doubt, be provided with an audi-  
torium free of expense by  
churches centrally located.

#### THE COMPARISON IS TOLD ON THE MONKEY.

"If there is any truth in the  
story that the Japanese tried to  
prevent the exportation of the  
chrysanthemum, they would be  
doubly sorry if they could see  
one use it is put to in America  
now. You go along the streets  
now and you see poor, insipid,  
ultra-fashionable youths, pallid,  
sickly creatures at best, wearing  
enormous chrysanthemums. The  
flower, if it can be called that,  
only accentuates the absurdity  
of the wearer. It shows off his  
vapid face, his narrow shoulders,  
his stoop and all that. It makes  
one pity the class. But go  
farther and see some fine large  
girl, with a rosy face, brisk step  
and an air of perfect freedom,  
wearing a huge chrysanthemum,  
and we old fellows smile with  
approval. The chrysanthemum  
doesn't look out of place on a  
fine woman; it seems a proper  
adornment. But on one of these  
poor young men, who think  
themselves swells, it looks as  
absurd as an eye-glass would on  
a monkey."—Dispatch.

College students are given  
notoriously to taking up with  
senseless fads, but there has  
seldom appeared one of greater  
idiocy than the chrysanthemum  
craze.

#### BANQUET AT PITTSBURGH.

A banquet was held at the  
Duquesne House, Pittsburgh,  
Saturday evening, November 10,  
at which there were present  
about twenty-five O. S. U.  
alumni and ex-students with  
their wives, and President Scott  
and Trustee Godfrey.

Chas. F. Scott, electrician of  
the Westinghouse Company, pre-  
sided, and he introduced as  
speakers, Mr. Ernest Conlter, of  
the Pittsburgh Dispatch, C. S.  
Powell, of the Westinghouse  
Company, Mr. Godfrey and  
President Scott, all of whom re-  
sponded in neat and graceful  
speeches. The occasion was  
much enjoyed by all, and the  
Pittsburgh Association was ex-  
ceedingly pleased to have Doctor  
Scott and Trustee Godfrey with  
them.

A ton of complaining won't  
raise a pound of relief.



RICHMOND  
Straight Cut  
No. 1  
Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a  
little more than the price charged for the ordinary  
brand cigarettes, will find THIS BRAND superior  
to all others.  
These cigarettes are made from the brightest,  
most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf  
tobacco in Virginia. This is the Old and Original  
Brand of Straight Cut Cigarettes, and was brought  
out by us to the year 1892.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, and observe that the  
firm name as below is on every package.  
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The American Tobacco Company,  
Successor, Manufacturer,  
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Aleone Literary Society meets Fri-  
day evening at 7:30. L. A. Magruder,  
Secretary.

Horton Literary Society meets Friday  
evening at 7:30. Fred Mumfink, Sec-  
retary.

Browning Literary Society meets Fri-  
day at 4:30 p. m. Miss Tines, Sec-  
retary.

Agricultural Society meets every two  
weeks, in the Horticultural Building.  
Meetings held Tuesday evenings at 7  
o'clock. John F. Cunningham, Sec-  
retary.

Political Science Association meets  
fortnightly at Professor Knight's res-  
idence. Next meeting Wednesday even-  
ing, 7:00, December 5. U. S. Brandt,  
Secretary.

Chemical Association meets in Pro-  
fessor Kauffman's class room, Friday at  
3:30 p. m. J. W. McGuire, Secretary.

Society of Quantitative Chemical Sci-  
entists meets every two weeks, in Pro-  
fessor McPherson's room. Next meeting  
Friday afternoon at 3:30.

Engineering Society meets every two  
weeks, in Professor H. C. Lord's lec-  
ture room.

Biological Club meets fortnightly, in  
the Botanical Building.

Y. M. C. A. meets Friday evenings at  
6:30. E. D. Meek, Secretary.

King's Daughters meets in Chapel  
every Wednesday at 12:30. Miss Bac-  
tell, Secretary.

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4. Botany.
5. Chemistry.
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7. Drawing.
8. English Literature.
9. Geology and Paleontology.
10. German Language and Literature.
11. Greek Language and Literature.
12. History and Political Science.
13. Horticulture.
14. Industrial Arts.
15. Latin Language and Literature.
16. Mathematics and Astronomy.
17. Mechanical Engineering.
18. Military Science and Tactics.
19. Mining and Metallurgy.
20. Pharmacy.
21. Philosophy.
22. Physics and Electrical Engineering.
23. Rhetoric.
24. Romance Languages and Literatures.
25. Veterinary Medicine.
26. Zoology and Entomology.

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1. Arts.
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3. English Course in Philosophy.
4. Modern Language Course in Phi-  
losophy.
5. Science.
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7. Short Course in Agriculture (2 years)
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9. Civil Engineering.
10. Mining Engineering.
11. Short Course in Mining (2 years.)

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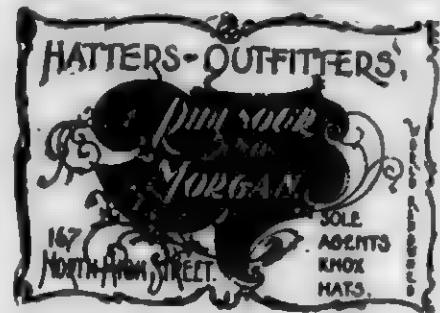
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# THE LANTERN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Vol. XV.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 30, 1895.

No. 18

## HOW TO USE

### THE LAW LIBRARY IN THE INVESTIGATION OF CASES.

It is Important to Know Part of the Law, and

Equally Important to Know How and Where to Find the Remainder.

Law students are interested first in learning part of the law, and second in learning where and how to find the remainder. So much of the student's energy is devoted to the former task that he usually neglects to make any systematic effort to acquire the latter. The law is found in Statutes, Reports, Digests and Text Books, these now making up nearly, if not quite, 8,500 volumes of Anglo-American law. This great bulk is increasing at the rate of 250 or more volumes yearly, and by the addition of nearly 20,000 cases annually. When the student reflects that the 25 or 30 volumes of text books with which he becomes familiar during his course make the barest introduction to this great mine, and that the decisions of the courts are the great reservoir from which the statements of general principles given in his text books have been drawn, and these are limited, explained, modified and illustrated by the facts of the cases from which they have been taken, it will readily appear that it is of great importance to know how to find the cases themselves and get what is in them. The object of a Law Library is to furnish as much as possible of these original sources of the law, and it is the student's duty to learn how to use it to the best advantage. The School Law Library has been selected with great care for the purpose of enabling the student to get at these original sources. Some general directions, then, may be of service to such students as feel the importance of acquiring facility in this direction.

When a legal problem is presented, a student desires to know where he can find a solution of it in the library. The first impulse probably will be, in seeking authorities, to go to the text book he has studied, and if he finds anything there, will usually find a foot note referring him to a certain case on the subject. If he has not studied any text book on the subject, the next impulse would be to inquire if there is any text book on the subject in the Library, and if so, look there, and get a reference to the case given in the foot note, if any. If there is no special work on the subject, or including the subject, in the Library, the next place to go, perhaps, would be to the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, and there get a reference to the cases. If none is found there, the next place in order to seek would be in the U. S. Digest, First Series, searching under the proper heading there, and if there has been any case in the U. S. from the earliest time down to 1870, it will be found there and the reference given where it is found, and also a digest of what it decided. Perhaps the next best place to go would be Rapalje's Digest of American Decisions and American Reports, where, by looking through the digest under the proper heading,

and, if not found there, then under the proper heading in the "Index to Notes," found in volume 1 of this digest, the cases are likely to be found that have been decided between 1870 and 1887. If, however, nothing is found here, the next place to search is under the proper heading in each of the 18 volumes of the U. S. Digest, New Series—this is a big task, and when completed will only bring you down to 1887. After that, search must be made in each of the 8 volumes of the American Digest, under the proper heading, which, when complete, will bring you down to September 1, 1894. If you desire to come down to a still later time, search should be made through the indices of the last volumes of the National Reporter System. The object of this search is to get a reference to a case in point. After the reference is obtained, then how is the case itself to be found? Is it in the Library? If the case is a U. S. case, or the decision of the highest court of New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas or California, it will be found in the Library without difficulty for the reports of all those states and the U. S. Courts will be complete when all the books now ordered arrive. The only question then is, whether it is in the Reporter System, or in the State reports; to determine this look at the *Directory of the Reporter System*, given in a large table on the wall of the Library, or on the back and inside cover of the "Blue Label Book" in the Reporter System case, and you will find all New York cases after 99 N. Y., are in the Reporter System, and so on for each of the states; if the decision is since 1887, it will be found in the Reporter System, for that contains all the decisions of all the States since that time. Even though the case may not be in the Reporter System, and not in the list of State reports above given, it may be in the American Decision or American Reports. To ascertain this will depend upon how your reference is, and can be best illustrated by an example. Suppose your reference is "Allen vs. Baker, 86 N. C., 91." The method of finding this case might be illustrated as follows: First, is it in the Reporter System? Go to "Blue Label Book," and on the back you will find "N. C. 96-112," meaning that only the North Carolina Reports from 96 N. C. are included in that system—so the case is not there, and the North Carolina Reports not being in the Library, then is the case in the American Decision or the American Reports?

To ascertain this, go to table of cases in vol. 3 of Rapalje's Digest, we will find there "Allen vs. Baker, 86 N. C. 91, 444," showing the case is to be found in 41 American Report, p. 444. But suppose the citation had been simply "86 N. C. 91," without giving name of case, could it then be found? To do this look in "Schedule of Reports from which cases have been selected" in vol. 1, of Rapalje's Digest; on page 258 we will find, "North Carolina (65) 41, (66) 41, &c., &c., (86) 41,"—the last number indicating that the cases

taken from 86 N. C. are to be found in vol. 41 of the American Reports—but yet it is uncertain that Allen vs. Baker, which appears on p. 91 of 86 N. C., is in list of selected cases; to ascertain this, reference must be made to another table in vol. 3 of Rapalje's Digest, on page 3592, where, under a column headed "41 American Reports," we will find "86 N. C. 31, 88, 91," &c., reported on pages "440, 443, 444" &c., respectively—so we see that 86 N. C. 91 is in the list, and is found on p. 444 of 41 American Reports.

Suppose we have another reference: "Pyron v. Lemon, 67 Ala. 458." Is there anything in the Library on this case? Go to Blue Label Book, and we find on back, "Ala. 80-94," so it is not in the Reporter system; then go to table of cases in Rapalje's Digest, Vol. 3, and we find Pyron v. Lemon not given, so it is not in the American Decisions or the American Reports. Then go to table of cases in Vol. 15 of U. S. Digest, first series, and we find no reference to this case; look next in Table of Reports in Vol. 1 of U. S. Digest, new series (for year 1870), and we find this volume to contain a digest of vols. 42 and 43 Ala., indicating that two vols. of Ala. reports are digested yearly. From 43 Ala. to 67 Ala. are 24 vols., or about 12 years, so 67 Ala. will probably be found in digest for 1882 (1870-12). Looking in that volume under Alabama in Table of Reports, we find 66 Ala. is last volume digested there, so 67 Ala. will be in vol. 14, 1883, U. S. Digest; turning to table of cases there we find "Pyron v. Lemon, 382," showing that a digest of this case is given on p. 382 of Vol. 14. If the name of the case had not been given, the digest of it could not be found; hence the necessity of giving the name.

Again suppose the reference is "U. S. v. Spalding, 2 Mass. 478." Being a case in the U. S. Circuit Court, it ought to be found in the Federal Cases or Federal Reporter; to ascertain which, reference must be made to the table of cases in the digests of these reports; going to the table of cases in the Federal Cases, we will find "U. S. v. Spalding, 2 Mass. 478, 16365," meaning that it is case numbered 16365 as printed in "Federal Cases." If the date of the case is given, and is prior to 1880, it will be found in Federal Cases; if later than January 1, 1880, it will be found in the Federal Reporter. A digest of this case can be found either in Abbott's or Brightley's National Digest, by reference to the tables of cases in those digests.

Again suppose your reference is 43 O. S. 8, and for some cause vol. 43 O. S. cannot be found. Is the case in the Library yet? Go to Blue Label Book, and on the back you will find "Ohio St. 43-49," then turn to place of Ohio in the volume on page 1157, under "43 Ohio State," and look down the column until you find p. 8, opposite which will be "Albright v. Payne (1 N. E. 16)," showing that the case sought is on page 16 of the North Eastern Reporter.

In the digests mentioned, many abbreviations are found, such as "O." = Ohio Reports; "O. S." = Ohio State Reports;

"W." = Wright's Reports of Ohio Supreme Court on the Circuit; "D." = American Decisions; "R." = American Reports; in the table of cases in Rapalje's Digest the Decisions are designated in Roman numerals, as LX, 5, meaning 40 vol. of Decisions, p. 5; the Reports are designated in numbers as 40, 10 = 40 Am. Reports, p. 10. A list of the abbreviations of the names of the U. S. Court Decisions is given in vol. 1 of Abbott's National Digest, and the proper method of citing the Reporter system is shown on the large table directory of that system.

Students are recommended to take an hour or two "running down" a case or two selected at random, following a method similar to that indicated here; if such is done, facility will soon be acquired. Many other things might be said, but these notes are already too long, and must be closed.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors of the Athletic Association held a meeting last Wednesday evening. Messrs. Dunlap and Norton were formally received into membership.

Mr. Landis, as retiring treasurer, made an exhaustive report of all moneys handled. The report will be printed in full in THE LANTERN as soon as some claims hanging over from previous years have been acted upon.

Mr. Dunlap was elected Secretary-Treasurer to fill Mr. Landis' place.

## KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The King's Daughters meeting on Tuesday had a large attendance under the efficient leadership of Miss Luse.

The meetings are always especially enjoyed when led by one of the members.

## A GRAND CONCERT.

Next Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, there will be a concert given in the University Chapel by Bope's Big Band. Our band needs no introduction or booming, and a glance at the program will prove the concert one complete and pleasurable, and worthy the patronage of every one interested in music and O. S. U.

## PROGRAM.

1. Overture, "Belle of the Village"—Beyer. O. S. U. Band.
2. "Twinkling Star Upon the Lake"—C. A. White. Quartet.
3. Valse, "Flirtation"—Suck. Cantabile Orchestra.
4. Baritone Solo, "Roses and Lilies"—Rollinson. Geo. W. Bope.
5. "I Long for Thee." Quartet.
6. Solo for E Flat Clarinet—Selected. Prof. D. A. McDonald.
7. Polka, "Brillante"—Pirani. Cantabile Orchestra.
8. "Good Night"—C. A. White. Quartet.
9. March, "Ohio Napoleon"—Neddermeyer. O. S. U. Band.

## Barron's Quartet.

Chauncey Chenoweth—1st Tenor.  
O. E. D. Barron—2d Tenor.  
Prof. Chas. Everett—1st Bass.  
S. H. King—2d Bass.  
Cantabile Orchestra.  
Prof. J. S. Turney—Director.  
Ohio State University Band.  
Prof. D. A. McDonald—Director.  
Geo. W. Bope, Assistant Director.

## LAW STUDENTS

### WILL FIND HERE A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE NOBLE LAW LIBRARY

And a Summary of the Books Bought With The

McMillin Gift, to Which is Added a Complete List of the Books in the Library.

The Noble and the McMillin Law Libraries of the School of Law have now been placed in the general library room, and will, when complete, contain nearly 2,500 volumes. About 300 volumes have not yet arrived. The selection of the McMillin Library has been very carefully made, and the two will contain the leading treatise on every important topic of the law, and a very complete selection of the case law of the country. When the books are all on the shelves, all of the cases decided in the United States Courts, including the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court of Appeals, the Circuit Courts and the District Courts, from the beginning of the United States Government down to 1894, will be accessible to the students. The Library will also include that most judicious selection of the cases decided by the Supreme Courts of the various states from 1760 to 1887, contained in the American Decisions (100 vols.) and the American Reports (60 vols.), and will contain all the case law of all the states from 1887 to the present time, as contained in the West Publishing Company's National Reporter System. In addition to these the Library will contain the complete reports of the following states from the beginning down to the beginning of the Reporter system, viz.: Massachusetts, New York Court of Appeals, New York Law, and New York Chancery, New Jersey Law and Equity, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and California, and two sets of Ohio and Ohio State Reports complete.

In the way of digests to get at these cases the Library will contain the American and English Encyclopedia of Law (26 vols. now out), Abbott's National Digest (5 vols.), Brightley's Federal Reference Digest, The U. S. Digest (1st series, 15 vols.), and New Series (18 vols.), and the American Digest (8 vols.), Rapalje's Digest of American Decisions and American Reports, and Welch's Index Digest to Ohio and Ohio State Reports (2 vols.). The U. S. Digest 1st Series and New Series, together with the American Digest, contain a digest of all the cases of all the reported cases of the country from the very earliest times to September, 1894. In the way of English reports the Library will have but little, such as Moak's English Reports (37 vols.), Vesey, Jr., Chancery Reports, Durnford & East, Blackstone, Anstruther and a few others, with selections of leading cases on Common Law, Equity, Trusts and Criminal Law, and Jacob's Fisher's English Digest (9 vols.), being a digest of the English Law Reports from 1750 to 1870.

### LIST OF TEXT BOOKS, BY SUBJECTS, IN THE LAW LIBRARY.

American and English Encyclopedia of Law, 26 vols. McMillin.  
Abstracts, Curwen. McMillin.  
Abstracts, Warvelle. McMillin.  
Administrations, Woerner, 2 vols. McMillin.  
Advocacy, Harris. McMillin.  
Agency, Mechem. Callahan & Co.  
Agency, Story, 6th edition. Noble.  
Agency, Story, 2d edition. Noble.  
Attachments, Drake. McMillin.  
Attachments, Drake. Noble.  
Bailments, Story. Noble.  
Banking, Morse. Noble.  
Bills and Notes, Chitty. Noble.  
Bills and Notes, Daniel, Neg. Ins., 2 vols. McMillin.  
Bills and Notes, Edwards. Noble.  
Frauds, Statute of, Browne. Noble.  
Injunctions, 2 vols. McMillin.  
Insurance, Ellis, 1834. Noble.  
Insurance, Ellis, 1854. Noble.  
International Law, Vattel. 7 vols. Noble.  
International Law, Wharton's Digest, 3 vols. Noble.  
Judgments, Black, 1 vols. McMillin.  
Judgments, Ram. Noble.  
Jury Trial, Spooner. Noble.  
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Justices, Swan's Treatise. Mr. Platt.  
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Landlord and Tenant, Wood, 2 vols. McMillin.  
Leading Cases, Smith, 2 vols. Noble.  
Liens, Whitaker. Noble.  
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Married Women, Kelley, 2 vols. Noble.  
Medical Jurisprudence, Beck. Noble.  
Medical Jurisprudence, Ordonaux. Noble.  
Medical Jurisprudence, Boston Med. and Surg., 2 vols. Noble.  
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Mortgages, Jones, 2 vols. McMillin.  
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Negligence, Sherman and Redfield, 2 vols. Noble.  
Partnerships, Collyer. Noble.  
Partnerships, Parsons. Noble.  
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Patents, Huidmarch. Noble.  
Patents, Phillips. Noble.  
Pleading and Practice.  
Code, Ohio. Noble.  
Code, Pomeroy. McMillin.  
Code, Seney, 1860. Noble.  
Code, Seney, 1874. Noble.  
Code, Swan Plead. and Prac. Noble.  
Code, New York. Noble.  
Code, New York, Howard's. Noble.  
Code, New York, Van Santwood. Noble.  
Common Law, Chitty. McMillin.  
Common Law, Chitty, vols. 2 and 3. Noble.  
Common Law, Chitty, vol. 2. Noble.  
Common Law, Gould. McMillin.  
Common Law, Saunders, 2 vols. Noble.

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## THE LANTERN.

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The markings of the judges on the local oratorical contest would afford material for a very interesting psychological study.

The contest Friday night proved a decided success in spite of serious obstacles. The large and enthusiastic audience demonstrated the existence of an increasing college spirit and interest in oratory and was a very gratifying indication of what O. S. U. will be able to do at the State contest.

This issue of THE LANTERN is of especial interest and value to the law students. Professor Wilgus's directions for the investigation of cases are very useful and practical, and the list of the books in the Law Library will serve as a catalogue till a better one is issued. Preserve a copy for future reference.

Sometimes since THE LANTERN had the privilege of publishing Professor Kellicott's views on the establishment of a lake laboratory for a complete and scientific study of the fishes of the lakes. The subject as presented by Professor Kellicott was a new one, and an immediate interest both in and out of the University was awakened. The attention of the Trustees was called to the question and resulted in the appointment of a special committee looking to the establishment of such a laboratory as will be required to carry out Professor Kellicott's idea. This is undoubtedly a proper enterprise for the patronage of the University, as it will open up a field of study of great practical value and in which but little work has been done up to the present time. Professor Kellicott is an extremely accurate and careful investigator and with the means which the trustees are likely to place at his disposal he will be able to add to the prestige and usefulness of the University and to the well-being of the people by contributing to the knowledge of how to preserve and develop the great food supply in the fresh water fish of the lakes.

There is less than a month till the State contest. Our orator will scarcely have time to recover from the strain of the local contest and prepare for the more important conflict before he is again called into action. These considerations make it advisable

that our local contest be held earlier in the year. The time should be set probably within the first half of the fall term. This would give the winning orator an immense advantage over the present arrangement. The societies could elect their representatives the previous spring term, and in many cases the summer vacation would be given to the work of preparation. Not only would there be opportunity for better preparation for the local contest, but the increased time between the local and State contests could be used to great advantage in polishing the oration and perfecting delivery. While the enthusiasm for oratory is still on, it might be well for the association to consider this change in the constitution.

## IN PREPARATION FOR SPRING TERM ATHLETICS.

The work of the approaching baseball season was started last week by a meeting of the Board of Directors and subsequent choosing of a manager of the team for this year. A great deal of pertinent business was transacted by the Board, and Mr. L. Beman Thomas was chosen as manager for the season of 1895. An election will be held this week for the election of a Captain, and in a few more weeks the season will be fairly started toward what all signs predict to be a prosperous and profitable season.

## PROFESSOR MORROW OF ILLINOIS.

Professor Morrow addressed the students Thursday on the thought of accepting socialistic ideas, suggested by the lecture on Utopia. He commenced by saying that the Founder of Christianity approached Socialism. Paul said, no man liveth to himself, and Emerson says, what is bad for the bee cannot be good for the swarm. Remembering this, let us be shrewd enough to exercise wide selfishness. It is the duty of educated men and women to mould public opinion. I believe that there has been a vast increase in the helpfulness of communities.

1. The State takes care of the maimed and cares well for them.  
2. What is higher and better, it gives a chance in life to every individual. Slavery was abolished and the colored man was given the same opportunity as the white man.  
There is need of a further advance in two directions. 1. That not only the helpless should be helped, but also the weak. We recognize the wide variation and falsity of the statement that all men are born equal. 2. To endeavor to adjust and settle the difficult problem by giving equal opportunity to each one.

## OUR ALUMNI.

W. H. Jenkins, '94, has accepted a position with Colonel Waring, a prominent sanitary engineer of New York City.

H. L. Johnson, '92, called on friends at the University last Wednesday.

H. T. Stevenson, '94, has been unable to attend to his duties in the department of Archaeology for the past week on account of sickness.

Katherine Mohart, '93, has been appointed special teacher of History in Grand Rapids High School.

Every student, ex-student and alumnus of O. S. U. should interest himself in securing delegates to the Republican State Convention favorable to the nomination of Judge Nash for Governor. No event more favorable to the interests of the University could occur than the election of Judge Nash governor.

## LAW STUDENTS.

Continued from first page.

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Supreme Court, Ohio, Green's Noble.  
Public Officers, Mechem, McMillin.  
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Commentaries, Coke, Thomas's edition, 3 vols. Noble.  
Commentaries, Kent, 1844, 4 vols. Noble.  
Conflict of Laws, Story, 1841. Noble.  
Conflict of Laws, Story, 1857. Noble.  
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Criminal Law, Wharton, 3 vols. Noble.

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Wills, Preston, Legacies. Noble.

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Wills, Roper, Revocation. Noble.

Wills, Redfield, 2 vols. Noble.

Wills, Schouler. McMillin.

Wills, Wagram &amp; O'Hara. McMillin.

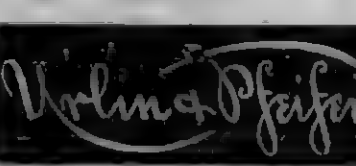
## TO THE TIGER LILY.

Stately and tall, bearing patrician,  
Lofty of mien, compelling attention,  
Rich in their splendor, graceful in form,  
Deep scolloped edges their beauty adorn,  
Orange colored with freckles of black,  
Naught of the gorgeous these lilies lack.

Twin flowers hang on the parent stem,  
Which in some other sphere might have  
been  
Twin souls; and now when nodding they  
meet  
With greetings strange, mysterious,  
sweet,  
Whispering so softly are they start  
And suddenly from each other part.

—ARON.

## PHOTOS.

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NERVOUS DISEASES  
And Their Effects Upon Mental  
Conditions and Vice Versa.

Vice commenced at or before Puberty interferes  
most seriously with the Development of the Brain  
and consequently the Development of the Mind.  
The Habitual Mind Destroying Habit is likely  
to be contracted by those whose Nervous Tem-  
perament predominates in Activity and in whom  
the Imaginative Faculties are more highly cul-  
tivated than the reason and judgment; therefore  
Lapses will produce in one class of cases Mental  
Disturbances and not do so in another, which in-  
dicates that Nervous Disorder was predisposed  
or that the Habit was the expression of Ab-  
erration.

## THE VITAL ESSENCE.

I wish to speak briefly of the purest, most vital  
element of the human body, the excessive loss of  
which entails and unites for business of any  
and all kinds. It interferes with all the powers  
making one irritable, weak and despondent.  
I will say right here, however, that Occasional  
Lapses, as a rule, do no harm, unless the victim  
allows himself to become disturbed or too deeply  
interested. It therefore follows that many cases  
which now find their way into our Nervous Asylums  
could be cured easily and radically by a little judi-  
cious treatment and helped very much by proper  
advice instead of being treated empirically, as  
they are by Quacks and Frauds over the country,  
who have no interest whatever in their welfare.

Neuralgias, Pains and Aches are in many  
instances the sequel of a Starving Nervous  
System, which must be supplied also it break  
down under the terrible strain.

No man or lady can or will achieve great suc-  
cess in any pursuit, who has, as it were, a broken  
Down Nervous System, whether by Sickiness,  
Excesses or Vicious Habits.

## THE PUREST JOYS OF LIFE

are those which cluster and intertwine around the  
Family Circle. Our proud Humanity and Chris-  
tian Civilization originate alike in the same  
nervous impulses.  
No one whose life or mission like that of the  
Physician does not lead him into the secret cham-  
bers of the human heart, can have any idea of the  
Misery and Wretchedness which arise from the  
Vice that prevails in this Department of Physical  
Existence.

[Dr. Waller, whose card appears elsewhere in  
this paper, is authority on our cases. Send for  
his Question List, which is FREE.]

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Nov. 25, 1904.

SOUTH BOUND.

SOUTH BOUND.					
Central Time.	1	2	3	4	5
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Cleveland, Ohio	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Curtis Ave.,	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Newburg	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Hudson	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Chicago 21st	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Akron	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Warren	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Warren	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Orville	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Holmesville	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Milwaukee	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Elkhart	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Brink Haven	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Danville	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Warwick	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
N. Vernon	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Le	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Mt. Liberty	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Centerville	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Sanbury	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Westerville	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Columbus	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Cincinnati	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00



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**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**  
W. E. Sarver visited at Dayton last week.  
Miss Ruth Houseman was not at College on Monday last.  
The Sophomore class are making preparations for a reception. Four members of the Faculty attended the oratorical contest.  
Lamar Sternberger successfully rode the Alpha Tau goat Saturday night.

The Missionary Class reviewed the missionary work in China Tuesday evening.

Miss Lucille Jones, a Theta from Wooster, is visiting Miss Eagleson this week.  
Geo. Stoughton is able to resume his work in College again after a week's absence.

Miss Florence James was detained at home the first of last week on account of illness.  
L. E. Andrews has been appointed counsel for Will Cole who was indicted for perjury.

Mr. L. L. Raskin, an attorney of the city, will lead the Y. M. C. A. meeting Friday evening.

Professor Knight lectured to the Madison County Teachers' Association at London last week.  
Mr. Ellis H. Phillips, of Mt. Vernon, visited E. W. Mendenhall Monday and Thursday of last week.

Geo. W. Bope met with a painful accident Monday, spraining his ankle in a fall on the icy pavements.

A special class in elocution has been organized under Professor Fulton consisting of eighteen Law Seniors.

The class in Physiology, under the supervision of Mr. Morrey, spent Saturday morning in dissecting a dog.

Mr. H. N. Young entertained the Senior Pharmacy Class, with a progressive party, at his home Friday evening.

We are indebted to Professor Wilgus, of the Law School, for the two excellent and valuable law articles in this issue.

Uriin & Pfeiler are mourning the fracture of their finest camera lens. The Lantern Board had its picture taken last Saturday.

Wanted—The Senior Law Class to understand that the "Ex-Prep. Trio" admires some kinds of birds but neither jays nor Robbians.

Dr. Gladden has kindly consented to deliver his lecture on Judge Swan, before the Law Department, Thursday afternoon at four o'clock.

The whole college will please take notice that Judge Sater is wearing his hair parted in the middle. Further comment is unnecessary.

Messrs. S. A. Keen, Jr., Delaware's Orator, and B. F. Mull, editor of the Practical Student, attended the oratorical contest Friday evening.

The Sophomore girls are after Dr. Bleile's scalp. He made arrangements to give them a demonstration in dissection Saturday, then forgot about it.

The Thetas entertained informally last Saturday night at Miss Dann's with a quilting party. Mr. Boynton secured the prize as best "seamstress."

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Mr. A. C. Reeves, '87, to a Toledo lady. Mr. Reeves is now assistant city engineer of Dayton, Ohio.

At the meeting of the Senior Class Friday it was voted to give

the Law School an orator on Class day with the privilege of making their own nominations.  
Mr. W. R. Ogier has been secured to deliver a lecture before the University Chemical Association in the near future. Mr. Ogier is the Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

Lost—Gold watch between the main building and the corner of Neil and Tenth avenues Friday evening, January 25. Finder please leave at the President's office or return to Emma L. Ball.

Professor Powell accompanied by the Senior Law Class of the Marion High School visited the University Friday. The Young ladies were the cause of considerable commotion in the Junior Law Class.

Professor Bohannon will give a lecture of much interest at the meeting of the Engineering Society next Tuesday evening. All interested are invited to be present. The meetings are held in the recitation room of Mr. H. C. Lord at 7:30 p. m.

Through the kindness of Mr. W. F. Kelly, superintendent of the street railways of Columbus, the Civil Engineering Department has received a sample board of sections of the steel rails manufactured by the John-son Company of Johnstown, Pa.

Many people were agreeably surprised to see and hear the O. S. U. Mandolin and Guitar Club at the oratorical contest last Friday night. Few seemed to know of its existence or when it was organized. The Club has been recently enlarged and now has a membership of twelve as follows:

Walter O'Kane, Charles Lynas, and Howard Gardner, first mandolins; Roy Layton, Frank Boisel, and Robert Nevin, second mandolins; Houston Jones, Frank Gardner, Fred French, Allen Metters and Sterling Hubbard, guitars; Walter Blake, flute.

**ODE TO BROWNING.**  
I.  
Fair Browning, loyal daughters bring  
To thee their grateful praise;  
Thy loving care remembering  
A joyous song we raise.  
When we recall the gifted ones  
Who once stood in thy hall,  
Our voices thrill with happier tones,  
We give the well-known call:  
Hurrah! Hurrah! for the Pink and White.  
Where is Browning? Out of sight.

II.  
We pledge anew our love and toil,  
Our best attempts we give  
And nothing can our ardor spoil;  
We'll serve thee while we live,  
Knowing that all we do for thee,  
Though great or small the task,  
The fame thus gained will surely be  
The recompense we ask.  
Hurrah! Hurrah! for the Pink and White.  
Where is Browning? Out of sight.

III.  
But when our college days are done  
And forth from thee we go;  
When swift the passing years have gone,  
Our heads are touched with snow;  
Then lovingly our thoughts will turn  
Through all the years gone by;  
With youthfulness our hearts will burn  
When we hear the well-known cry:  
Hurrah! Hurrah! for the Pink and White.  
Where is Browning? Out of sight.  
—LUMINA C. RIDDLE.

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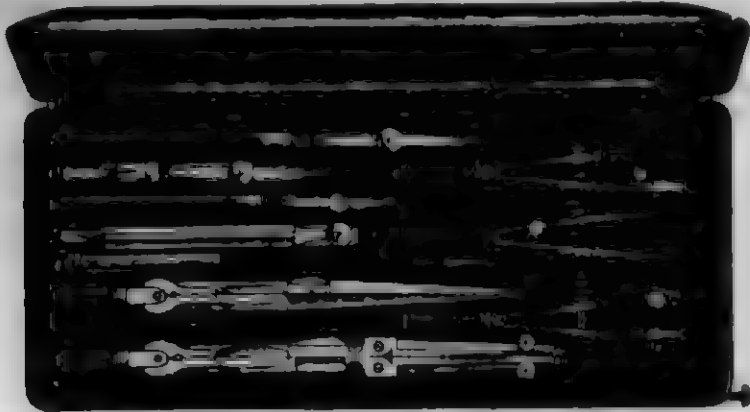
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TEST THE BEST EVER

Held at Ohio State University.

Snyder Takes First Honor, With Brandt  
a Powerful Competitor and a  
Close Second.

It seems that everything conspires to down the Oratorical Association. The weather on Friday evening was as bad as it could well be, but the ever increasing enthusiasm prevails and is bound to win in the end. The attractions were surely great; hope ran high. None were in the least disappointed. The contest was far superior to any we have had for years. Of course the number of contestants was greater, but that was not the only improvement over other contests. There was a rousing spirit, a spirit of enthusiasm, a contest. After a brief and pointed address by President Rightmire the program was opened with song by the Cambrian Quartet. Their music was well received. The gentle strains had but just died away when the battle began.

Mr. W. A. Hiatt commenced the work with a well written oration, subject, What of the Morrow? Mr. Hiatt's oration ranked high in thought and composition, and contained some of the finest sentences that were heard during the evening. His delivery was perhaps a little stiff, and his voice a little monotonous, but the depth of his feeling was felt by all. He was followed by Mr. U. S. Brandt with a very clean cut oration on Prejudice and Truth. Mr. Brandt's oration was very clear and logical, symmetrical and well balanced throughout. His subject, however, was one that would not appeal to all minds. Mr. Brandt's delivery was very graceful, but lacked force and action. His subject was one that would not stand a very forcible delivery. Perhaps it might be said, with truth, he leaned a little too strong on argument.

The O. S. U. Mandolin and Guitar Club, which is increasing in popularity, made its second appearance in college affairs and was heartily encored. The next orator was a stranger to O. S. U. oratorical circles, but Mr. Clifford Huntington gives good promise of one day being a winner. His oration, America's Poe, was perhaps a little tinged with the flowery and was also unfortunate in being a subject that has been so much treated that almost everybody has an opinion well established, if not prejudiced upon it.

Mr. Arras followed Mr. Huntington and treated the same subject that had been taken by Mr. Hiatt, but it must be said in quite a different manner. Both Mr. Arras and Mr. Hiatt took rather a pessimistic view in the beginning and partly through their oration, but changed rather suddenly in the end to the most optimistic views. Especially in the case of Mr. Arras it seemed to be unwarranted by his argument. It will be remembered that he cried against the powerful "gloved hand of capital ruling

the helm of state," and his argument seemed to assume that it could be and would be cured by liberality in religion and friendly relations between the different denominations.

Four orations had been delivered and each of the four were well thought of, and the friends of each orator had hopes that their favorite would prove a winner. But one orator remained to speak, and the last was destined to be first, in conformity to the rule of scripture. Mr. Snyder had chosen for a subject Carnot's Death, and his well trained delivery more than making up for what he lacked in voice, his grasp of the subject, the smoothness of his composition and the unity of his oration placed him beyond the high mark reached by his competitors. His eloquence was not perhaps as lofty as was that of Mr. Brandt in one or two places, but it was more persistent. Mr. Brandt reached a very high point once or twice, but Mr. Snyder kept a high plane of oratory throughout. His oration was not biographical, as one might be led to conclude from its subject.

All in all the contest was a grand one, and there is no reason to believe that O. S. U. will not take a very high place in the state contest. We are bound to take a good place. With the contest at our own door, we can have a wonderful demonstration of college spirit and enthusiasm. By putting four hundred O. S. U. students into the contest audience, and filling each with spirit for two, we can almost turn any tide. With our able orator, let us make it a glorious, victorious battle.

The judges, Mr. J. J. Lentz, Rev. A. E. Taylor and Rev. W. H. Fishburn, were careful and correct, no doubt, in their markings, although many think Mr. Hiatt ought to have had a higher place.

The following are the markings of the judges.

Orator	Rank	Sum	Rank	Sum	Rank	Sum
Hiatt	4	22	4	22	4	22
Brandt	3	16	3	16	3	16
Huntington	2	24	2	24	2	24
Arras	5	20	5	20	5	20
Snyder	1	8	1	8	1	8
Fishburn	6	5	6	5	6	5
Taylor	7	4	7	4	7	4
Lentz	8	3	8	3	8	3
W. H. Fishburn	9	2	9	2	9	2
W. A. Hiatt	10	1	10	1	10	1
U. S. Brandt	11	0	11	0	11	0
Clifford Huntington	12	0	12	0	12	0
W. A. Hiatt	13	0	13	0	13	0
U. S. Brandt	14	0	14	0	14	0
Clifford Huntington	15	0	15	0	15	0
W. A. Hiatt	16	0	16	0	16	0
U. S. Brandt	17	0	17	0	17	0
Clifford Huntington	18	0	18	0	18	0
W. A. Hiatt	19	0	19	0	19	0
U. S. Brandt	20	0	20	0	20	0
Clifford Huntington	21	0	21	0	21	0
W. A. Hiatt	22	0	22	0	22	0
U. S. Brandt	23	0	23	0	23	0
Clifford Huntington	24	0	24	0	24	0
W. A. Hiatt	25	0	25	0	25	0
U. S. Brandt	26	0	26	0	26	0
Clifford Huntington	27	0	27	0	27	0
W. A. Hiatt	28	0	28	0	28	0
U. S. Brandt	29	0	29	0	29	0
Clifford Huntington	30	0	30	0	30	0

## THE SNOWBALL FIGHT.

The challenge for the snowball fight was issued by '97 instead of '98, as previously stated.

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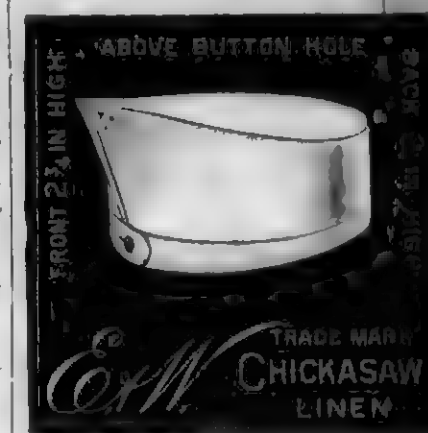
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# THE LANTERN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XV.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 21

## ORATORY.

Large and Enthusiastic Audience  
Greets the Orators from Nine  
of the Best Colleges  
of Ohio.

The Fourteenth Annual State Con-  
test One of the Most Satisfac-  
tory Ever Held.

Baldwin of Denison Takes  
First Honor.

Woodward of Wooster is  
Second, and

Johnson of Wittenberg  
Third.

The Board of Trade Auditorium was a scene of wild enthusiasm when the various college delegations arrived to cheer on their favorites. While the audience waited for the first orator each delegation in turn made the attempt to raise the roof and burst the walls with its yell, and some of them nearly succeeded. O. S. U.'s large delegation with its banner, "The Philosophy of Inequality," led the procession, with Delaware not far behind. In respect to enthusiasm this contest surpasses the interstate held here two years ago, and the ability of the orators promises to be its equal in other respects. Owing to a slight delay in the arrival of one of the judges it was 7:45 when President Foster, of Athens, announced the first number, which was a selection by the O. S. U. Mandolin Club. This was graciously received by the audience, and the fourteenth annual contest was fairly started.

After an eloquent invocation by Dr. Watt of this city, the Aeolian quartette sang a fine selection. Then Samuel L. McCune, the favorite of Classic Athens, in language glowing with beautiful imagery, presented the life and work of Louis Kosuth. Mr. McCune with his well knit figure of middle height, graceful manner, deep and well modulated voice makes a very favorable impression. He was the youngest orator of the evening and undoubtedly has a future in oratory before him.

The next speaker, Mr. S. A. Keene, of Delaware, although of slight build and youthful appearance, by his earnest manner commanded the strictest attention of the audience. His complete control of his fairly good voice was particularly noticeable. His style of delivery was argumentative and conversational in the main.

After a beautiful selection by the quartette, O. S. U.'s orator hushed the noisy applause immediately by his opening words "Sadi Carnot is dead." Mr. Snyder's usual good voice seemed a little husky but his intensity and earnestness of manner was the most remarkable of any of the efforts of the contest.

L. S. Wilkinson, Mt. Union's orator, followed Mr. Snyder,

with a thoughtful oration on the Modern Pulpit—A Survey. His style of composition was dogmatic. His delivery rather lacked force the first few sentences, but he soon warmed to his work, showing the reaction of what he said upon himself, thus proving himself possessed of oratorical temperament and power. "Religion is essential to man" began Mr. Eben Mumford of Buchtel; this he followed with an able and philosophical discourse upon man's religious nature and aspiration. Many parts of the oration showed deep insight into this phase of human life. Some of Mr. Mumford's gestures were slightly inappropriate but he has other powers that will easily enable him to overcome this. His peroration made a deep impression on the audience.

The next speaker, Mr. A. C. Baldwin, of Denison, delivered his concise and clean-cut oration in a very deliberate and most impressive manner. He possesses a good voice and was enthusiastically received.

The Negro and the New South was the subject which Roland Woodward, of Wooster, handled so gracefully. Some passages of this oration were almost equal to the great Grady and whose style they resembled. The oration showed an adequate grasp of his subject and appealed powerfully to the nobler sentiments of the American people in dealing with the great question of the races. Mr. Woodward has a good voice and an impressive delivery.

After another well-rendered selection by the Quartette, Mr. Johnson, of Wittenberg, held the attention of all. Possessing a fine round voice and blessed with a fine physique, Mr. Johnson had the manner and the appearance of the typical, patriotic orator.

The last speaker, Mr. D. J. Osborne of Hiram, made a fine appearance. An erect figure of medium height, a good voice and graceful gesture, combined to make him one of the most dramatic and pleasing orators of the evening.

The following are the markings of the judges.

Rank	Pos'n	Sum	Rank	Pos'n	Sum	Rank	Pos'n	Sum	Rank	Pos'n	Sum	Rank	Pos'n	Sum	Rank	Pos'n	Sum	Rank	Pos'n	Sum
1	1	25	2	2	24	3	3	23	4	4	22	5	5	21	6	6	20	7	7	19
8	8	18	9	9	17	10	10	16	11	11	15	12	12	14	13	13	13	14	14	12
15	15	11	16	16	10	17	17	9	18	18	8	19	19	7	20	20	6	21	21	5
22	22	5	23	23	4	24	24	3	25	25	2	26	26	1	27	27	1	28	28	1
29	29	1	30	30	1	31	31	1	32	32	1	33	33	1	34	34	1	35	35	1
36	36	1	37	37	1	38	38	1	39	39	1	40	40	1	41	41	1	42	42	1
43	43	1	44	44	1	45	45	1	46	46	1	47	47	1	48	48	1	49	49	1
50	50	1	51	51	1	52	52	1	53	53	1	54	54	1	55	55	1	56	56	1
57	57	1	58	58	1	59	59	1	60	60	1	61	61	1	62	62	1	63	63	1
64	64	1	65	65	1	66	66	1	67	67	1	68	68	1	69	69	1	70	70	1
71	71	1	72	72	1	73	73	1	74	74	1	75	75	1	76	76	1	77	77	1
78	78	1	79	79	1	80	80	1	81	81	1	82	82	1	83	83	1	84	84	1
85	85	1	86	86	1	87	87	1	88	88	1	89	89	1	90	90	1	91	91	1
92	92	1	93	93	1	94	94	1	95	95	1	96	96	1	97	97	1	98	98	1
99	99	1	100	100	1	101	101	1	102	102	1	103	103	1	104	104	1	105	105	1

\* Brande's oration was marked in case Snyder should be disqualified.  
+ McCune and Johnson tie for third place by ranks, but the sum of the per cents give third place to Johnson.

### JAMES E. CAMPBELL,

WHOSE WARM FRIENDSHIP AND UNFAILING SUPPORT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY WON THE TITLE OF

"Our Governor."

His Recent Appointment as Trustee by Governor McKinley an Event of Great Importance to the Welfare of the University.

James E. Campbell was born at Middletown, Ohio, July 7, 1843. His ancestry on his father's side is Scotch, and upon his mother's side English. Both of Governor Campbell's grandfathers were soldiers in the war of 1812, and he himself served in the late war, having entered the naval service in 1862. At the close of the war he received a pension for disabilities incurred in the service. He afterwards



recovered from these and at once returned his pension papers to the Government, declaring he had no further right to its bounty. There is but one other instance of this kind on record.

He obtained a common school education and began teaching at the age of 18. After the war he studied law, earning the money himself to prosecute his studies, and began to practice at Hamilton in 1867, remaining in active practice till elected to Congress in 1882, having in the meantime held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county for four years. He was three times elected to Congress as a Democrat from a Republican district, being remarkably successful in gaining political victories, and was elected Governor of Ohio in 1889 by a plurality of eleven thousand votes, receiving the largest vote ever polled by any man in the State for that office up to that time. In Congress he was an acknowledged leader, and as a speaker few men have greater power over their audiences. He is magnetic, makes friends readily, and retains them well. He has a boundless store of energy and vitality, and never seems to tire over any of the arduous tasks imposed upon him during campaigns and in the discharge of his official duty.

As Governor, Mr. Campbell was very successful in his administration, showing many of the highest traits of conservative statesmanship. It was Governor Campbell's warm support of every interest of the University that has made him especially loved by all its friends. On one of his frequent visits to the University he promised to help make it "second to none in the world." And he fulfilled this promise to

the very letter. He advocated his messages to the Legislature more liberal support on the part of the State, and the Hysell received his active and powerful aid. On account of his great kindness and courtesy to all friends and students of the University he was always called "Our Governor," and if O. S. U. could arbitrate such matters he would have been advanced to the highest political honor long ago.

In the Democratic convention of 1892 Governor Campbell would without doubt have had the nomination for President had he consented to allow the opposition to Mr. Cleveland to unite upon him, but this he refused, being himself a supporter of Mr. Cleveland, and believing that the times and circumstances demanded that he should again make the race against President Harrison. Since the election he has been one of the closest friends and most influential advisers of the president. Governor Campbell is yet a young man, full of vigor, and bearing the years that he does carry lightly. Many people both in and out of Ohio (but none more so than the students of O. S. U.) hope to have the opportunity of showing their appreciation of his honesty, ability and integrity in the next presidential campaign, when "Our Governor" will become "Our President."

His public duty of recent occurrence which no one of all this generation could more intelligently than the appointment of Governor Campbell trustee, and all fervently hope that he will accept. His services would be of inestimable value in the selection of a new president, which must take place before the opening of the next school year.

LATER.—Governor Campbell has accepted the appointment.

### THE SECOND ANNUAL

Junior Hop in Honor of the Seniors  
Proves a Brilliant Success.

The second annual Junior Hop, given in honor of the Seniors, last Friday night, was in every way a most brilliant affair. The spacious halls of the Normandie were filled with gay collegians. For the nonce lessons were forgotten and each vied with the other in enjoying the occasion to its full measure.

The devotees of Terpsichore tripped the light fantastic until long after the clocks of the city had tolled the solemn hour of midnight. The more sedately inclined enjoyed themselves in the promenade and at cards. In the intervals of the mad rush of the dance ices were served and the company took time to enjoy their pleasures more leisurely.

The chaperones of the evening, Professor McPherson and wife, Professor Bowen and wife, Professor Williston and wife, forgetting for the time the weight of years and the severe dignity of their positions, danced and enjoyed themselves with the gayest. When at last the party broke up, each went his separate way declaring this had been the most pleasant social event of the season.

Especially credit is due the members of the committee for the success of this latest and best Junior Hop.

### A HISTORY

OF ALL THE STATE ORATORICAL CONTESTS HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Present State Oratorical Association.

This Resume Shows that O. W. U. Has Won Four Contests, Wooster Three, Oberlin Two and Denison, Buchtel and O. S. U. Each One.

With the fourteenth annual contest at our doors, it is interesting to review the history of the State Oratorical Association, an organization that has served to promote college acquaintance and at the same time foster strong rivalry.

An Association for oratory among some of the Ohio colleges existed in the seventies, but about 1880, it became extinct, and an agitation was begun to establish a new Association. This was consummated in 1881 by Wooster, Delaware, Western Reserve, Oberlin and Marietta. O. S. U. received an invitation to join, but she was young then, had graduated only eight classes, and there was great inactivity regarding oratory within her precincts; so the call was unheeded, and not until the first contest was past did she awaken to the fact that an Association had been formed to which it belonged.

The first contest was held at Delaware in March, 1882, and Jefferson of O. W. U., with "The Philosophy of History" took first place. The chronicler tells us that great dissatisfaction was expressed with the decision of the judges, and annually ever since the same item has graced the pages of our college papers.

The "Western Reserve" remained in the Association through only one contest, and in 1883, there were but four orators at Marietta to contend for the laurel, which was borne away by Krichbaum of Wooster, with "The Philosophy of Experience."

Decisions during the first two years were not based on figures, but the judges "recommended" the placement of the orators. This was changed after the second contest, and Thought and Delivery were marked together on a scale of ten. But this arrangement held only until the third annual convention, when it was decided that Thought and Composition be marked together on a scale 100, and Delivery on a similar scale.

At Wooster in 1884, there were six contestants, O. S. U. and Denison having been admitted, and at the same time the number having been limited to seven. Here Oberlin led the procession, being represented by McConnell; O. S. U. and Wooster tied for second honor.

The fame of the Association had now reached every part of the State, and other colleges were asking for admission; under these conditions the arbitrary limitation upon the number was placed at nine, and Wittenberg and Buchtel were duly enrolled to fill the two places thus created.

This was done at Oberlin in 1885, where Wooster again triumphed, with Oberlin second. But Oberlin's day was soon to come, and at Granville in Febru-

ary of the next year she secured first place. Here also, O. S. U. made her second venture toward the top, and was ranked third, with Delaware second.

THE LANTERN makes its first mention of a banquet in connection with the contest at this time; a delightful custom which is now an inseparable feature of the annual meetings, and which affords an excellent opportunity for the allaying of partisan spirit, and the encouragement of good fellowship.

Delaware leads for the second time in 1887, and Denison forges to the front in the following year, with Oberlin just in the rear.

In this struggle Ohio University had part for the first time. In making the decisions, totals were ignored only so far as they showed ranks, and the positions were awarded according to the footing of ranks.

THE LANTERN issued an oratorical number this year, since the contest was held at Columbus.

At Akron in 1889, Hughes, of Delaware, with "The Philosophy of Inequality," leads, and Wittenberg comes in next.

Springfield was the scene of the ninth annual conflict, and Buchtel and O. S. U. the favorites. The markings gave Tucker, of Buchtel, first, and Clark, the colored representative of O. S. U., second.

We had been awaiting our time for seven years, twice having come within one of the prize.

In 1891, we felt that the victory would be ours. And it was; the order was reversed from the preceding year, and Miss Morhart, of O. S. U., took first place and Buchtel received second.

Verily O. S. U. is the school of surprises; she has a colored representative taking second honors, a lady representative taking first. Strangely enough, our local contest has never had a lady orator since; presumably our ladies are resting on their honors.

Delaware again asserts her supremacy in the eleventh contest, while she plays second to Wooster in the twelfth, and for the fifth time in the thirteen years of the existence of the Association, carries off first honors in 1894.

In 1890 Oberlin decided that her company was not fast enough and withdrew, entering a northern Association; Mt. Vernon came in to fill up the list. Three years later Hiram was admitted, and the limit of membership is now placed at ten.

A retrospect will show that Delaware has the greatest number of winners, in Jefferson (1887), Hughes, Geyer, and McConnell; Wooster comes next with Krichbaum, Greenlee, and Jones; Oberlin follows with McConnell and Russell, while Denison, Buchtel and O. S. U. each has one, in Bosler, Tucker, and Morhart.

In the fourteen years of the life of the association, there has been developed an intercollegiate spirit and fellowship that has given an impetus to college life in other ways than in oratory. Each has come to know better the others, and consequently a sympathy and appreciation in each other's work mark the college thought of each of the ten institutions.



## THE LANTERN.

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Press of The Franklin Printing Company,  
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est felt by THE LANTERN in or-  
atorical contests in particular, and  
all legitimate college enterprises  
in general. It is hoped that the  
public for which it is printed,  
may find it of interest and of  
use. If that purpose is ac-  
complished we shall be satisfied.Before this paper reaches its  
readers Ohio's orator will have  
been chosen. Nine champions,  
each of whom has proved his  
right to enter this larger arena  
and bear a part in this greater  
battle by vanquishing worthy  
opponents, will have arrived at  
this high reward and the result  
must be a distinct gain to each  
though but one can claim the  
victory. The honor for which  
these nine champions contest is  
worthy of the highest ambition  
of any student and the laurels  
that will wreath the brow of the  
victor may well be placed among  
the most valued treasures won  
by the successful issue of honest  
effort in honorable enterprise.  
THE LANTERN cannot predict  
who the winner will be, but it  
extends its sincerest congratula-  
tions and most cordial wishes to  
whomsoever that great distinc-  
tion may come. Of course, it  
has its favorite and it hopes that  
the judges may select him. But  
if there be greater strength  
in some other than THE LAN-  
TERN's choice and the wisdom  
of the judges marks him for the  
warrior who shall carry Ohio's  
banner into the conflict with  
other states, he shall find no  
stronger supporter and no warmer  
friend than the THE LANTERN.Orators, delegates and visitors  
from sister colleges, O. S. U. ex-  
tends to you a welcome, the  
cordiality of which is only equal-  
ed by the feeling of pride that  
swells her bosom when she real-  
izes that she has the privilege  
of meeting, within her own gates  
so distinguished a company as-  
sembled on so glorious an occa-  
sion. The freedom of the Uni-  
versity and of the city—for a  
consideration—is yours, and THE  
LANTERN only regrets that it  
cannot tender to you this freedom  
in a gold box. You are worthy  
of it and the occasion calls for it,  
but the exchequer of THE LAN-  
TERN isn't equal to it. The well-  
known financial stringency from  
which THE LANTERN suffers,  
owing to the failure of the busi-  
ness manager to advantageously  
place its last issue of bonds, les-

sens the number of times that  
we can say "this is on us, what  
will you have?" but it cannot  
detract from the heartiness of  
our hand-shake or cool the ardor  
of our greeting. Again we say  
WELCOME, and if there is any-  
thing the credit of THE LANTERN  
—as opposed to cash in hand—  
can get, it shall be at your dis-  
posal.

The record Ohio has made in  
interstate contests is one in which  
we may with justice feel some  
degree of pride, but it is one,  
nevertheless, which can be im-  
proved upon in the future. The  
State contest of this year should,  
and doubtless will be, an occa-  
sion for inspiring a greater and a  
more abiding interest in oratory  
in all Ohio colleges than has  
heretofore existed. This influ-  
ence is especially needed, and  
this effect should be especially  
marked on the student body of  
our University, at whose doors  
this great intellectual tournament  
will take place. O. S. U. will  
probably have a delegation sev-  
eral times larger than any other  
college, and the enthusiasm of  
this occasion can be made to  
bear fruit to the future good of  
the University. The honors won  
upon the gridiron, the diamond  
or the athletic rack, while of  
value and worth striving after,  
still are not equal to those won  
upon the platform or in the for-  
um. Louder yells may be ut-  
tered, more hats may be thrown  
into the air, and there may be  
greater physical manifestations  
of joy when the ball is carried  
over the goal than when the  
winning orator has spoken, but  
the difference in value of the  
training for and victory in the  
one over the other is the funda-  
mental difference between an in-  
crease in purely physical prowess  
on the one hand and intellectual  
advancement on the other. Both  
are of extreme importance and  
both should be assiduously culti-  
vated in college life; but the  
evolution of the human race to-  
ward the perfection of its facul-  
ties must find its widest field of  
action in intellect and morals.  
There are no gifts more precious  
than those of the orator, and no  
mission need be greater than his.  
If this State contest is to do  
something more than place the  
victor's wreath upon the brow of  
one of these nine champions, it  
will be to arouse a warmer en-  
thusiasm in the noble art of ora-  
tory, and call forth other contests  
that shall awake to life powers  
that now lie dormant.

The appointment by Governor  
McKinley of ex-Governor James  
E. Campbell to be a trustee of  
the State University was a very  
graceful act on the part of the  
Governor, and also one calculat-  
ed to be of great benefit to the  
University. Mr. Campbell's term  
as Governor was one of unexam-  
pled prosperity to the Universi-  
ty, and no one manifested a  
warmer personal interest in its  
growth than did he. The Hysell  
Bill passed the legislature while  
he was Governor, and it received  
his active support. Governor  
Campbell was and is extremely  
popular with the student body,  
and all united, without regard to  
party, in calling him "our Gov-  
ernor." The University is about  
to reach another most important  
phase of its history in the selec-  
tion of a new President. Gover-  
nor Campbell is already familiar  
with its needs, knows the people  
of Ohio, would be able to exert a  
more powerful influence in uni-  
fying them in support of their  
University than any other man,  
and his wide acquaintance and  
knowledge of men would be in-  
valuable in the selection of a  
President. All friends of the  
University, all its students, ex-  
students and alumni, are most  
anxious for his acceptance of the  
appointment.

## CARNOT'S DEATH.

FIRST HONOR ORATION DELIVERED  
AT LOCAL CONTEST OF THE

Ohio State University.

A Scathing Arraignment of the Anarchist  
Principle that Caused the  
Death of France's President.

Sadi Carnot is dead. Another  
President, another statesman, an-  
other conservator of peace, an-  
other fearless champion of law  
—pledging to his country that  
he possessed of strength  
and devotion, winning by the  
very purity of his life—has fallen  
by the hand of the assassin.

It was at Lyons, old Lyons,  
mellowed by the shadows that  
had melted about an Augustus,  
that had beheld a Reign of Ter-  
ror, an attempt upon the life of  
Louis Philippe, that this deed of  
violence was done. Many peo-  
ple shuddered, but some rejoiced;  
while most of Paris followed his  
bier with tearful eyes, others  
waited a few weeks and covered  
with flowers the grave of the as-  
sassin.

Strange spectacle that, when  
men rejoice at murder and call it  
the act of a Cromwell or a Brutus.  
But inspiring the deeds of  
Brutus and Cromwell was a prin-  
ciple. What is the principle that  
sustains Anarchy? Is it God-  
propelled and will the name of  
Santo, the assassin, grow bright-  
er until, like Brutus, he shall  
be called noble?

I. In the annals of the  
crime. As the Anarchists look  
from France President Carnot,  
so nearly three hundred years  
ago the Jesuits robbed her of  
Henry IV. The animus of the  
recent act arose from the belief  
that politics was responsible for  
the fierceness of the struggle for  
bread; the animus of the earlier  
one grew out of the mingling of  
politics and religion, the union  
of church and state.

Henry IV. was the most lib-  
eral king of his time; Carnot was  
the most liberal ruler of the  
present. Henry of Navarre, born  
of the Reform faith and upon  
the steps of the throne, found  
France divided into many hostile  
factions, Paris yet slippery with  
blood from the massacre of  
St. Bartholomew, the Catholic  
League all-powerful within, the  
Pope all-powerful without. Philip  
of Spain stood at the Pyrenees,  
stolid, malign, ambitious, treach-  
erous, intriguing, king of half the  
world, with the virtues of an  
imp, awaiting the opportunity to  
crush Protestantism with an Al-  
va and subdue her by the Inqui-  
sition. Henry saved France;  
France was then the bulwark of  
England and from that day re-  
ligious freedom was assured.  
With a tolerance strange to the  
age, Henry issued the Edict of  
Nantes, which shall preserve his  
name so long as the word Hu-  
guenot graces the page of histo-  
ry. It was Henry, not Louis  
XIV., not Richelieu, that unified  
France. Unlike Louis he lived  
for the state; unlike Louis he  
sowed not the seeds of revolu-  
tion. Such was the man whom  
the Jesuits hated. It was allow-  
able to kill Kings when they  
were not in the Church or ap-  
proved by the Pope. So said  
Chastel; so taught the Jesuits,  
the Anarchists of the Reforma-  
tion. What are the monuments;  
where are the works of the Jesu-  
its? Ah, behold the tombs of the  
Huguenots, the ruined power of  
Spain, the devastation of the  
Netherlands, the assassination of  
Kings. Henry was right; his  
principles of tolerance yet live.  
So today let wild fanatics learn  
that the dagger never founded  
an empire, freed a people nor  
hastened a reform.

Anarchism causes reaction; fa-  
naticism always injures the cause  
that it would aid. Human sym-  
pathy goes out to those who  
suffer, whether it be an enslaved  
people or an absolute monarch in  
danger of his life. What was  
gained by Ravallac's assault  
upon Henry IV.? What has the  
Nihilist gained by the death of  
Alexander II., the liberator of  
the Serfs? Let Emile Henry,  
Ravachol, Vaillant, Santo tell us  
what reforms they expect.

II. Granting that the theories  
of the Anarchist may be right, is  
it not plain, even from the recent  
history of France, that oppres-  
sion, whether from the throne or  
the hearthstone, produces reac-  
tion. You well know the carnage  
that followed the absolute Louis.  
Upon his bleeding realm Bona-  
parte reared his dazzling fabric.  
Then the Allied Powers restored  
the King, but American example  
and free thought had planted the  
seeds of liberty—there were those  
in France who desired a Republic.  
Next the Citizen King unfurled  
the tricolor in the place of the  
blood-stained Bourbon lily; then  
the Republic came again—but  
ah, under the Republic, there  
were those in France who desired  
a Commune. One day when  
the mob had gained entrance to  
the Assembly Hall, their leader,  
Barbe, demanded that a tax of  
one billion francs be levied upon  
the rich for the benefit of  
the poor. But a voice from the  
mob cried, "No, Barbe, what  
we want is two hours' sack  
of Paris." The Commune  
meant plunder, while the coun-  
try desired peace—and again  
a Napoleon ruled. The ever-  
growing democratic spirit, intox-  
icated with its temporary successes,  
has again and again paid the  
penalty of its radicalism by fail-  
ure, illustrating the truth which  
comes with new force today that  
enduring political power is born  
only of honesty and moderation.

When Napoleon III. surren-  
dered at Sedan the party of the  
Republic had learned that lesson  
and became moderate. But a  
new radical party was formed  
and obtained possession of Paris  
and organized the Commune.  
III. The strange spectacle, the  
political paradox of Anarchy try-  
ing to rule, demonstrated to the  
world what chaos meant. Na-  
tional pride, love of country,  
science and learning, all the noble  
examples of ages, full and  
replete, counted for naught  
in the wild orgies of the  
hell-born fiends of petroleum and  
dynamite. "They would de-  
stroy the schools, the academies,  
the Legion of Honor; they would  
ruin the rich without enrich-  
ing the poor; would fill the  
prisons by proscription and  
empty them by massacre; de-  
stroy liberty, stifle art, silence  
thought, and deny God." So  
said Victor Hugo but twenty-  
four years ago, when men did in  
cold blood what the men of '93"  
had done in the ravings of fever.  
Do you believe the Commune  
dead? Do you believe that the  
men who in 1892 wrecked the  
house of Benoit, the magistrate;  
who in 1893 threw deadly explo-  
sives into the crowded Chamber  
of Deputies; who in 1894 in one  
week murderously attacked an  
Italian Minister, and in the next  
killed a French President—can  
you believe such men reformers?

Banded together they have be-  
come a hydra-headed monster  
that never sleeps, but night and  
day slinks in and out its den,  
gaunt, hungry, foul and hideous.  
Woe to the hapless victim who  
comes within the reach of its  
fangs. Should it ever run riot  
again the least that it would take  
would be "two hours sack of  
Paris." At its cries established  
government is alarmed; oppres-  
sion, hoary-headed, seared and  
withered by the frosts, and fires,  
and sufferings of ages, may stalk  
again upon European battle-  
ments and beckon Princes to re-  
venge.

Not only are the means used  
by Anarchists to propagate their  
doctrines wrong, but the move-  
ment itself is not a reform, but a  
retrogression. Anarchism aims  
at the absolute independence of  
the human being. Its liberty is  
license; its religion selfishness;

the antipode of Socialism. It  
was the crimes of the rich  
and the tears of the poor that  
aroused the Gracchi, inspired the  
philosophy of Karl Marx and  
kindled the eloquence of Lasalle.  
Their socialism is a reaction from  
the abuses of selfishness. Social-  
ists see a cloud and its shadow  
without perceiving the light that  
makes a shadow possible. They  
see a Philip without seeing a  
Demosthenes; a Borgia without  
a Savonarola; the world without  
a Christ. Forgetting that soci-  
ety is an organism and progress  
a growth, forgetting that man is  
social and society composed of  
sovereign beings, the Anarchist  
would make man a savage; while  
the Socialist would make him a  
slave. Were it possible for the  
Anarchist to cut the centripetal  
forces of our social laws, like a  
planet, man would be driven  
from his true orbit and lost in an  
unfathomed darkness of savag-  
ery. Were it possible for the  
Socialist to remove the selfish  
element from his nature, man  
would be plunged into the social  
sun that warms his life.

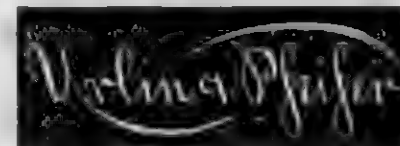
The true ideal is the golden  
mean of mingled rights and du-  
ties. He who said, Come, let us  
reason together, understood our  
nature, for by violent deeds the  
civilized world is shocked and  
true reforms impeded. When  
Mohammedanism rolling westward  
wages war upon the religion of  
peace and love it must be met at  
Tours by strong-armed Martel;  
so when would-be reformers  
make war upon society they must  
be met by strong-armed law.  
The death of Carnot for daring  
to refuse a pardon to Vaillant  
was thus the result of a double  
crime, involving treason to soci-  
ety and murder.

III. M. Carnot, son and grand-  
son of illustrious ancestry, was  
himself no less distinguished.  
Reared in an atmosphere of po-  
litical affairs, from his earliest  
youth he exhibited those sterling  
ideas of duty that made the Pre-  
fect a Deputy, the Deputy a Min-  
ister, the Minister, President.  
As Assemblyman he voted for  
every measure that tended to  
strengthen the Republic; as  
Minister of Finance, he had the  
courage to publish the financial  
crimes of his party, winning by  
his frankness the applause of  
friends and enemies. But this  
was not his greatest triumph.  
The Wilson scandal was seized  
upon by hostile parties; the  
ministry was forced to resign,  
the President compelled to fol-  
low, revolution impended, then  
it was that France turned to hon-  
est Carnot and made him Presi-  
dent. But this was not his  
crowning glory. Boulanger, the  
Mark Antony of France, out-  
wardly avowing Republican prin-  
ciples but secretly leagued with  
the Comte de Paris, found this  
man too firm. The Panama dis-  
closures brought ruin and dis-  
grace upon men high in public  
favor. But unlike his successor,  
Casimier-Perier, who ignomini-  
ously deserts his country in its  
hour of need, Carnot overcame  
all cabinet dissensions and amid  
the wreck of ruined reputations,  
throughout storm of calumnies,  
stood serene and confident. Not

one stain blotched the fair record  
of his administration. He had  
prevented a revolution and pre-  
served the peace of Europe, for  
when storms rage in France all  
Europe becomes a troubled sea.  
He had gained the confidence  
and love of his countrymen, and  
this was his crowning glory.

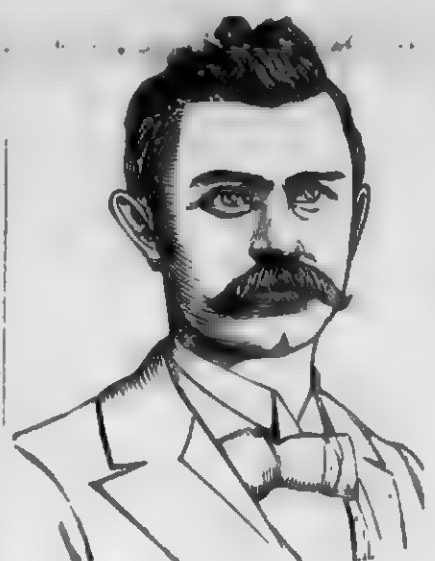
Ah, Henry of Navarre, thy  
white plume that waved so  
proudly at Ivry now droops. The  
great, the good, the best King  
that France ever saw must suffer  
from Jesuitic hate. Ah, Sadi  
Carnot, better than a King, the  
true, the certain, the best ruler  
of the golden age of happy  
France, thou, too, hadst enemies.  
But over thy open grave old  
wounds are healed and fierce  
feuds forgotten. Vengeance and  
passion that have survived every  
political change of the century  
are dispelled by a common grief  
and a common sorrow, and from  
the Channel to the Sea, the love  
and sympathy of a united people  
proclaim that the Republic shall  
endure.

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At the Twelfth Annual Contest of the State Oratorical Association, Held at Columbus, February 21, 1895.

## RESERVE POWER.

A. C. Baldwin, Denison University.

The present age is one of extraordinary effort and achievement. Men are striving to learn and to do more and more. The nervous temperament of the American impels him to excess in almost everything he undertakes. He lives by the day, taking no thought for the morrow. But this no one can afford to do. The reservoir of nervous and moral resources must be allowed to refill itself by the recuperative powers of rest and recreation. Every achievement involves the expenditure of force; and if the speed is increased and is to be maintained, there must be a reserve of energy. He that would both do and endure, needs a store of power, physical, intellectual, and moral, at his command. There is need of a sustained flow of cumulative energy—action that can be depended upon for an ever increasing stress of usefulness.

The presence or absence of such a reserve determines one's position in the race of life. The foremost at the start does not always lead at the finish. The superficial man is soon exhausted and left behind. In the long run, discipline tells—discipline of body and of mind. This practical age is not satisfied with a single effort. It demands more and better of every one. The brilliant powers of the valedictorian do not always endure to the end. Often is the popular favorite overtaken and distanced by one who, more careful in the expenditure of his resources, has been able to meet the crisis with fresh and ready energy. When the Constitution and the Guerriere met during the War of 1812, the English vessel opened fire at long range. The Constitution apparently took no heed. Soon the guns of the Guerriere began to inflict injury; and yet no response came from her adversary. Now they lie abreast. With a crash and a deafening roar, the fire, so long restrained, breaks forth. The entire broad-side falls like a thunder-bolt upon the foe. Nothing withstands the terrible onslaught. Smoke fills the air, mercifully protecting the victim from her conqueror. The Guerriere lies a total wreck, rigging torn and hull pierced. Thus must all power exhausted in long continued and scattered effort succumb to that energy which is reserved for the last and the critical moment.

The power of this reserve is none the less real and effective,

because quiet and undemonstrative. Superficiality is showy and taking, while reticence is often mistaken for dullness or emptiness. But the quiet reserve of a gentleman or a scholar is one of the signs of inherent ability. It is a badge of culture, a mark of wealth. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "When you find a man a little better than his word, a little more liberal than his promise, a little more than borne out in his statements by his facts, a little larger in deed than in speech, you recognize a kind of eloquence in that person's utterance not found in Blair or Campbell."

Attention has been called to the many reservations of the Bible, to how little the sacred writers tell compared with what they might have made known. Those who criticize these blanks in revelation should remember that this is one of the marks of inspiration. Left to themselves, men would have been inclined to tell all they knew. When we read the Gospels and observe the simplicity and beauty of their story, how they avoid superfluous expressions and confine us to the spirituality of the Redeemer's mission, we feel the presence of Divine truth. So much more is suggested than is revealed. The very silence of the Bible is inspired. Compared with its few and simple pictures of the heavenly world, the sublime portraits of Milton are inferior in their effect. The genius of the poet has done its utmost in striving to reach such heights. Not so with the plain narrative of the Bible. Its indirect impressions are the most effective. The imagination is incited to go on and complete the pictures of which it has had a glimpse.

What a power there is in mere silence. The French soldiers in Spain often protested against what they termed "the terrible silence" of the English troops on the eve of battle. There was something so ominous in the grim stillness of that stern preparation. It was the calm before the hurricane, the hush that precedes the storm. Silence may be eloquent, telling more than speech can convey. Is it not significant that Napoleon in his dispatches never mentioned the name "Trafalgar"? that there is no mention of the Red Sea disaster upon Egyptian monuments? that Josephus barely speaks of Jesus of Nazareth in his history of the Jews? It is the dark lines of the spectrum which tell us the secrets of the stars. So, what a man does not reveal, may be the most significant part of his story.

Consider the energy which may be the cause of repose. A person apparently doing nothing may owe that condition to the most intense exertion. To stand still in the midst of a rushing torrent requires the expenditure of as much force as would be used in running violently on the dry land. It is well for men to remember this in their estimates of moral character. Simple steadfastness, not yielding to wrong, not indulging in positive evil, may be the result of far greater effort than is recognized. There is striking truth in what poor Burns said from his own wayward experience:

"What's done we partly may compute,  
But know not what's resisted."

The possession of reserve

power is especially disclosed by emergencies. Von Moltke was unknown to the world at large until, in his sixty-seventh year, the campaign of Sadowa revealed him. Grant lived in obscurity until the Civil War brought him into prominence. But behind what was seen were years of unseen toil. We see only the issue of long preparatory processes. The ship suddenly appearing on the horizon has had to cross the ocean before coming within our ken. Emergencies, then, do not create this reserve of power; but they do reveal it.

Moreover, reserve power is as essential to the well-being of society as to that of the individual. In every civilized community there is a reserve of moral force, which may break forth with unexpected activity. The public conscience is a Titan power in America. An enlightened and righteous public opinion is indispensable to the welfare of the State. Said Lincoln: "With public sentiment on its side, everything succeeds; with public sentiment against it, nothing succeeds." There are national, social, and corporate evils, to correct which government is powerless. It has been amply shown that the fierce disputes between Capital and Labor cannot be settled by governmental action alone. But when a State Board of Arbitration has behind it the reinforcement of public opinion, it has a power which no man or set of men can safely defy or treat with contempt or neglect. This power may at times seem to be asleep, but it can not with impunity be disregarded. The politician who pays no heed to it and who depends upon corruption and cunning to accomplish his ends, is certain, sooner or later, to be discovered, and just as certain, when discovered, to be overthrown.

More than a year ago, in the Himalaya Mountains, occurred a landslide. It blocked up the channel of one of the head streams of the Ganges. Above this obstruction a lake was formed, which, rising and increasing in volume, soon became a menace to the inhabitants in the valley below. It was certain that the new barrier must give way, and then the liberated waters would become a devastating flood. The dam at last yielded. The flood started on its swift career of destruction, its crest one hundred and sixty feet high, and its speed thirty miles an hour. Cities that had stood for centuries were swept out of existence. Not a stone was left to mark their site.

We have recently seen in the city of New York a similar outburst of unexpected energy. A great metropolis lay in the power of corrupt men. All the offices and all the patronage were a matter of buying and selling. Reform was opposed by all the dominant forces of the city's life, except the public conscience. To this, reformers of all political parties appealed, and for so doing they were ridiculed by the enemies of good government. What could such a force do against the redoubtable "ring"? The promoters of municipal corruption trusted in their artificial barriers to keep back the tide of popular condemnation which was rising against them. But on that mem-

orable election day, the barriers were burst; the flood was all the stronger and more terrible because of its sudden irruption; and "government by the people" received a new guarantee. It was shown in a way not to be misunderstood that "public conscience is stronger than public corruption."

This reserve power, both intellectual and moral, whether in the individual or in society, is acquired by slow degrees. Since the individual is the unit of power in the State and since, in the long run, everything is shaped by this elemental force, every man who thinks for himself concerning the dangers and duties of the hour is an increment of power in society. Every pure thought that he thinks, every wise word that he speaks, and every manly deed that he does, contributes to the intelligence and morality of the community of which he forms a part. It is given to no vision to foresee those crises when the doors of fate swing open for the forward flow of events. Our part is preparation, the patient and persistent cumulation of ideas and impulses. Let citizens go on thinking, hoping and resolving. Let leaders go on agitating, exhorting and advising. Let books be written, debates held, papers published and sermons preached. Let patriots protest, critics condemn and orators inveigh. None of all this energy is lost. Every word and every action and every deed is an addition to the side of public opinion. Intemperance will not fall at the first blow. Political corruption will not end in a day. This iteration and reiteration of truth against error is not in vain. Pillory the saloon as an evil against Heaven and earth. Give the people no rest on the subject of social purity. You are heaping up wrath for the day of wrath. Sooner or later shall come the consummation. The moral power thus accumulated and held in reserve shall break forth. Organized wrongs in society shall be swept away. The work of reconstruction shall begin, and that "righteousness which exalteth a nation" shall reach its rightful supremacy.

## THE SUPREME MISSION.

S. A. Keen, Ohio Wesleyan University.

"The time is out of joint" was Hamlet's frenzied exclamation. Thus the morbid intensity of despair announced a fact of the widest application. No epoch is recorded when man has not been at war with himself, at odds with the universe and defiant toward God. Turbulent and sanguinary is the story of human affairs. In striking contrast to this continuous discord is the universal aspiration toward harmony. The tenor of human hopes prophesies the end of strife and presages a day when man and nation will celebrate the advent of eternal peace. The glaring fact of strife and the invincible hope of peace declare the necessity of a supreme mission—the true end of individual action—The Amelioration of the Race.

I. God, as a living and moving power in men, stamps the pages of history with the imprint of His hand. Studied in its wide reaches, its long perspec-

tive and its slow logic, history must reveal the Creator's purposes for mankind. Before fixing, then, the betterment of the race as the central object of individual effort, let us seek encouragement from the past, as from an inspired prophet, and inquire—have men's labors in behalf of their kind been successful? Do the world's records show an improvement in human character and conditions?

1. In man's inner nature, the germinal point of all reform, we may expect to find the most marked and genuine progress. Deepest and most real in the human constitution is that moral element which links man to the eternal truths of the universe. This element, expressed in such terms as conscience, intuition, duty, faith, we find to be the true guiding principle in human action. Antiquity shows only a partial perception of this element and an almost total disregard of its demands. Intellect and energy were in bondage to the sensuous and material. Man lay prostrate at the shrine of power. Here was the spirit that reared pyramid, obelisk and Coliseum, created gods and goddesses of portentous mien, and crowned an Olympian victor as hero of all Hellas. From ideas of beauty and order sprang arts and systems, but through the suppression of the moral element these grew rank with sensuality and error. Religion was disjoined from morality, philosophy groped in the gloom of superstition and conduct aspired to false ideals.

Glance at modern conditions. One by one the undying truths of ethics and religion have been grasped and bodied forth in human life. The co-ordination of action with the highest achievements of faith, intuition and reason is being accomplished. The dark fatalism of Homer and Aeschylus pales before the triumphant hope of Milton and Tennyson. Conscience asserts its sovereignty and mind rejoices in its true liberty. Mount Zion rises above Mount Olympus. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" is the glad psalm of a mighty host.

2. History bears most hopeful witness to a final adjustment of human relations. Civilization shows a steady progress toward a state that honors the highest demands of every individual. Note the progress of political ideas. Ancient regimes, not divining the deep meaning of a human life, made the state the end of the individual; Plato called it "the organism for which and by which the individual exists." Inequalities of caste, oppressions of institutions, and tyranny of selfish wills made dark the face of these civilizations. The later European politics, rooted in a spirit of individual liberty inherent in the genius of the race, gradually supplanted the old idea, and finally, nurtured and strengthened by a new clime, flowered into a nation living under the motto, "Of the people, by the people, for the people."

Mark the change in international relations. Yesterday, Nicias and Demosthenes condemned to death; today, an unqualified amnesty to the South. Yesterday, the Mediterranean in-

festes with plundering Moors; today, an open sea for craft of every nation. Yesterday, two powers in combat over a "Right of Search;" today, a council of statesmen at Geneva.

This humane tendency is leavening society throughout its depth. Toleration and liberality have taken the sceptre from ostracism and persecution. The same people that robbed and banished the innocent Jew places Disraeli at the head of the government. The bigotry that hounded Roger Williams from his home withers before the candor that contives a Parliament of Religions. The words "gentile" and "barbarian" are Christianized into "friend" and "brother." Language and custom, law and tenet, bear the impress of a refining agent.

3. History further shows a wide extension of man's dominion over Nature. The world of matter and force is bound in close union with man's very being; yet those powers that yield his subsistence are treacherous and obstinate. The air he breathes bears deadly vapors, the soil he treads waists to yawn under his feet, and the sunlit heavens are charged with the elements of destruction. Bound in this cell of strife and fury man must conciliate these warring powers and ally himself with these hostile forces. Have men quailed before these barriers? Read the records of industry and science. Torrents are yoked and mountains lower their crests. Pestilence is rooted and misgiving disarmed. Wind, wave and unseen elements own a superior power. Atom is analyzed and sunbeam unbraided. The earth declares its history, as lost generations of living things pass in silent review before the gaze of man. Thus science wrests from Nature her forces and man becomes master of his environment.

4. Graven deeply in the past are these marks of improvement. But plain as progress itself, is the truth that man is its agent. Conceived by the Creator, it is executed by man. Never does nature respond but to his toil nor heaven but to his faith. Clear and positive is the call of history for individual dedication to the amelioration of the race.

II. Study the world's heroes. These, if any, must have discovered the true object of human action. But who is a hero, and what is his work? Is he one whom a chance of birth or the lottery of popularity raises to sovereign power? Rather is he not the one whom the logic of history demands, whom Providence has appointed to weave his life into the social, or political fabric, and to impart thereto a pure and fadeless hue? His work is not measured by his own generation, nay, nor by all generations; but it is permanent because vital, vital because divinely born, and it finds its limit in the bosom of eternity. What then is the hero's conception of man's mission? Summon the hero-council of the ages. Call Moses from his lonely watch on Mount Nebo, Socrates from the streets of storied Athens, Paul from his prison cell by the Tiber, King Alfred from his throne of service, Wyclif from the din of the ecclesiastical arena, and Luther from the fire of conflict at Worms. Ask



## THE LANTERN.

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these for what they sacrificed all ambitions and expended every energy. In one mighty chorus echoing and re-echoing throughout all time, comes the answer—we lived and labored for humanity.

III. The human constitution itself is the plainest index of man's proper mission. Observe the inherent unity of the race. Science proves that all men physiologically follow one specific type. The inner nature of the normal man is matched by that of every other man. Practical life shows a wonderful uniformity of motive and desire. Moreover, men are interdependent. Modern civilization, even from a selfish and mercenary standpoint, reveals the necessary community of human interests, but studied from the higher plane of social relations it proves the strength of the bond uniting man to man. Add to the unity of the race the fact of human interdependence and the sum can be balanced alone by service. The brotherhood of humanity is the strongest affinity in nature, and self-sacrifice the sublimest duty in the universe. Man's responsibility to God, himself goes no farther in action than to his neighbor.

Call to witness human intuitions. Common to all men there is an instinctive altruistic bent which, expanded to its just proportions, becomes the ruling impulse of life. Study the commons of the race and follow this principle in application. Behind the stern armor of self-protection dwells a humanity instinct with love. Whence the spirit that impels one nation to empty its treasury for the liberation of its bondmen and another to give its noblest manhood to vindicate its boast of liberty? Whence the spirit that leaps to aid before the devastating deluge retreats, or the fire-fiend wearies of destruction? Is not this the true humanity breathing out the essence of its conviction?

IV. This principle of service for humanity may seem to receive divine sanction through history, it may stir hero's blood and bring the martyr's crown, it may indeed rank first among the virgin instincts of the soul; but will it equip a power to meet the broods of Ignorance, Avarice and Passion? Will it live—the vitalizing, enduring seed-thought of an institution? Does mouldy past or fruitful present give such an example? The search is a short one. See yon holy light streaming from Bethlehem's lowly manger. Trace its widening path through history. Now it dissipates the gloom of Pagan myth, now Islam retreats before its piercing gleam, Buddha and Confucius tremble on their tottering thrones. In its awful blaze empires crumble and despots fall. Now it guides an army to victorious battle, now it conquers a peace for liberty. Under this holy light the bonds of slavery are loosened and woman is crowned with an aureole of glory. See it as it flashes hope to the nations and paints majesty on the brow of man! Has time corroded the emblems of this Christian faith? Have the storms of centuries darkened its lustre?—Where is its signature not found today? Statute book and social code are resplendent with its imprint. Countless firesides glow with the warmth of Christian love. The echoes

from the Galilean hills still stir to life the hearts of men. The glory of the Cross redeems the age from despair and transfigures the future with hope.

What means this four-fold vision of hope from History, Biography, Nature and Christianity? What means it that the standards of victorious armies front toward a citadel of peace, that the names of departed Pharaohs lie buried with their dust while Moses still lives exalted and honored among men? What means it that the human heart throbs forth the strains of a benediction oftener than the mutterings of a curse, that the radiance of Calvary outshines all other glories?—Wonderous message of God to man!—Message of duty! Message of promise!—Summons to action! Pledge of redemption!—Revelation of the mission of man! Prophecy of that

"One far-off divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves."

## PROPHETS AND PROGRESS.

Eben Mumford, Buchtel College.

Religion is essential to mankind. In whatever time, place, or condition we find man he is a religious being. The most degraded savages as well as the most perfect men have been seekers after God. This is the meaning of the mosques and pagodas, tombs and temples, churches and cathedrals they have erected. Religion has written the most fascinating pages in the history of the world; it has sanctioned cruel deeds and customs, and inspired noble acts of heroism and devotion; it has united and overthrown empires; it has occasioned wars and persecutions, and brought peace and freedom to nations. The greatness of human nature, the aspirations for higher attainments, the whole impetus of humanity, depend upon man's conception of God and his relation to Him. Therefore, in the religion of a nation is found the true source of its progress or decay.

The religions which possess the strongest elements of perpetuity and union have been founded by prophets. Egypt, the home of civilization, science, and art, had a religion without a prophet. It was based upon mystery, concealment, and priestcraft. Truth was not communicated to the people, and the vast range of wisdom of ancient Egypt remains embalmed with its mummies. Brahmanism is dead; its source was not in man but in caste, and to it human brotherhood was unknown. The lack of a central unity in the polytheism of the ancient Greeks and Romans brought disorder and dissolution into their religious systems, and Jupiter and the Olympian gods faded before the light of the Messiah. On the other hand, the system of Moses still binds together the Jews, although dispersed over the world, without a country and without a capital. Far back of the days of Moses is the epoch of Zoroaster, who is still able to unite a small body of Parsees. But all the systems of religion that have been based upon a hierarchy and ritual have come to an end. Not priests, not rituals, not creeds have the power of maintaining a religious or social order. Neither have armies nor nations advanced the race, but here and there in the course of ages an individual has arisen and moulded the destiny of the world.

Today the great mass of mankind is arrayed around the personality of four prophets: Confucius, Buddha, Christ, and Mohammed. All were endowed with a strong individuality, broad

intellect, and a rich spiritual nature. Three were great enough to command a following of thousands, and were favored with the allotted time of life to carry out their plans. One, too great to be appreciated, was misunderstood, mocked, scourged, and finally crucified in the full vigor of manhood. Yet in his brief ministry of three years he uttered truths upon which the greatest civilizations have been founded.

Whatever the religions of the other prophets have accomplished, this fact remains pre-eminent: Christianity is the religion of the highest civilized nations. It is the religion of the only energetic and progressive nations. The land of Confucius has slept for three thousand years, and if it now shows signs of awakening it is because the "true Sinit" whom their prophet foretold, has been "looked for and found." The followers of Buddha have long since ceased to progress. Mohammed turned to the sword for success, and his followers became tyrants and slaves. It is among the nations of Christendom that advances are made in science, literature, and art. Here were invented the telegraph and the telephone, the printing press and the locomotive. Here the tendency of governments is toward liberty, equality, and fraternity. Here benevolent institutions are erected for the poor and unfortunate. Here alone is woman delivered from the degradation of slavery, and advanced to the highest position in life—the guardian angel of the home. Can all this be attributed to mere accident? The effect points to the cause. The principles which Jesus taught were better adapted to the soul's life and growth than those of the lesser prophets. Liberty, culture, science, art—they are they not all products of human soul?

But, you ask, did not the other prophets teach many fundamental principles of conduct? True, and Jesus came not to destroy, but to fulfill. He not only embodies the truths they taught, but also supplies the deficiencies of their systems. Confucianism is impaired because of its ancestral worship and idolatry. Its schools teach only ancient learning. A vague idea of God has degenerated into the grossest materialism, and the idol worshiper is drawn away from the spirituality of heaven to the coarseness of earth. All history emphasizes the truth of the statement that man is no better than the God he worships. Buddha taught a system devoid of the living God, and without the inspiration of a supreme ideal, his followers have ceased to advance. "Man is so great that unless he can lay hold of the infinite he soon tires of the finite." Atheism furnishes no motive for progress. Its black cloud has hung over Buddha's millions for years, obscuring every ray of hope and faith. In darkness and sadness they struggle against evil with no clear conception of good. To attain the Buddha ideal is to be annihilated, and to fail to reach it means an endless transmigration of the soul. Mohammed represented God as an unapproachable sovereign, and His law as fate. No bond of sympathy or love joined the Creator and the Creature. At first the Moslem worshiped Infinite Will alone, and became a despot, but fatalism has destroyed his ambition, and he is now passive. So the religions of the lesser prophets, based upon one-sided truth, have not contained the power for developing a nation.

Are the teachings of the Mes-

siah complete? Will Christianity become the universal religion? Observe that every true principle of conduct, taught by any prophet and capable of inspiring man to higher efforts, is included in the teachings of the Christ. The reverence of Confucius, the humanity of Buddha, the faith of Mohammed, found their embodiment in him. But these are not all. He reveals a God of Love and teaches man to call Him "Father." Thus for the idolatry of Confucius, he gives the worship of an Infinite Father. For the annihilation of Buddha, he offers immortality; for his Atheism, an uplifting faith—a faith that looks upon prosperity as the sunshine from God's throne, and through the tears of adversity sees a rainbow on the cloud. For Mohammed's fear and cruel fate, he brings love—"The greatest thing in the world." And so with love to God and love to man he establishes a perfect system of ethics, and opens the way to unlimited progress.

Does not all time demonstrate that Christianity is the true conserving and developing force of nations? Can power or intellectual excellence alone secure perpetuity and progress to mankind? Rome conquered and ruled the world. The very soil of Greece is "animate with mind, and its every pillar like ancient Memnon, breathes music to the sun. Its mouldering altars are garlanded with poetry, and eloquence and philosophy kindle amid its desolations." But these brilliant civilizations were military types of society and the product of slavery. The greater portion of the people were exploited for the exclusive benefit of intellectual tyrants. Morality was of the lowest degree, and included no conception of humanity. Woman was a slave, and infanticide universal. Philosophers of extraordinary intellectual attainments declare that "slaves are simply domestic animals possessed of intelligence." In the midst of this intellectual oppression, Christianity declaring human brotherhood, is born. From the disintegration and decay in progress around it, it establishes the New Era. Its softening influences render powerless the arms of its persecutors, and the fourteenth century sees the chains of slavery broken in Europe. Had not this degrading institution been destroyed our modern civilization could never have arisen. Commerce and manufactures could not have been developed where labor was despised. Today there would be no science with its many applications to life. Well may Benjamin Kidd emphatically assert that "The evolution which is slowly proceeding in human society is not primarily intellectual but religious in character."

The religion of Jesus affirms the divineness of humanity, and touches every relation that man sustains to man. In the political, religious, and social world its influence is accomplishing vast and blessed changes. Its humane spirit wrests the Magna Charter from the hands of a cruel sovereign. A perverted Christianity and the priesthood arouse a Luther, and with unshaken faith in the Christ ideal, he tosses the Pope's bull into the fire, and rekindles the forces of Christendom. In the Mayflower the Puritan carries to America the idea of the inherent worth of the individual, and founds it on Plymouth Rock. It writes the Declaration of Independence, and finds its expression in the devotion and consecration of Wash-

ington and his compatriots. "With malice toward none and with charity for all," the "Martyred President" binds up the wounds of the greatest civil strife the world has ever seen. Christianity extends a welcome hand to every nation and every religion of the earth, and the White City is the scene of the first universal council of man—the world's religious Passover. Contrast the "light of burning heretics" that throws its glare over the enterprise of Columbus, and the divine light that hovers over the utterance of the prayer of universal brotherhood by the representatives of every religion on the globe, while old Independence bell, that oracle of human liberty, proclaims "Peace on earth, good-will toward men," and tolls the death knell of religious intolerance.

The Christ Spirit, flashing into the soul of man with the sanction of eternity, slowly, serenely, triumphantly has marched through the centuries. Its altruistic ideals have been the dominant motive force of the world's progress. Before it the throne of the tyrant has crumbled, the shackles of the bondman been broken, and the scepter of persecution has fallen. It has abolished the "divine right" of kings, and enthroned the "goddess of liberty." The master minds of literature are its interpreters and science is its co-worker. The greatest living sociologists recognize in its principles the only solution of our social problems, and the same voice of popular discontent that censures the mistakes of the church applauds the name of Jesus. In the Golden Dawn of a social and spiritual millennium, behold the divinest sage of all the ages, standing upon the Mount of Transfiguration, toward whom with uninterrupted, irresistible progress march all the nations, governed by the Royal Law of Love, guided by Bethlehem's star of faith and hope, with the one watchword, "Forward to Christ," the universal Prophet.

## KOSSUTH.

Samuel L. McCune, Ohio University.

Scarcely a year ago, among the rugged hills of Northern Italy, the last faint spark of a disappointed life went out. A voice once heard across the Atlantic, thrilling with rapture two continents, was hushed in death. A soul whose vivid glow had warmed and cheered the hearts of those who traveled duty's uneven pathway had returned to the God who gave it. An old man, weighed down by sorrow and years, whose only hope had been the freedom of his beloved country, had seen that hope turned into the darkness of despair. The last lingering champion of a lost cause, with his faith in humanity shattered, alone, in the solitude of Nature's ruins, had gone down to death a cheerless, hopeless exile. This man was Louis Kossuth.

Far over the mountains from this secluded scene, stretching her boundaries from the golden sands of the Danube across wealth of field and forest to the snow-capped towers of the Carpathians; guarded by the grandeur of Nature's fortifications, enriched by crystal waters from Alpine snows, and cheered by the sun of Italian song, lies Hungary, Nature's paradise, certainly intended by Him, Who molds the destinies of nations, to be the theater of some historic drama—alas, a shocking tragedy! From the dawn of its story, this veritable Eden had been the home of

a noble and illustrious people, devotedly attached to the doctrines of civil liberty and national independence. Upon all sides ruled the monarchs of mighty thrones sworn to guard its liberties. But Austria broke her sacred oath; slowly she extended her power, slowly robbed this land of promise of its independence, until the sun of liberty ceased to shine, and all was darkness, all was night. Nature's fertile plains were converted into battle fields, her pearly rivers into crimson streams, her magnificent fortifications into cruel prison walls. Austria reigns supreme. Hungary bows in silent submission. But lo, a star of hope pours forth its radiance upon this ill-fated land; Hungary though silent, yet lives, for from a manger comes forth her saviour—Louis Kossuth.

Born of humble parentage, educated by admiring friends, powerful as a counsellor, brilliant as a journalist, prisoner for proclaiming his country's wrongs, leader of the Diet, governor, liberator, exile,—such is the life of him whose name I speak with admiration and with reverence. A man, whose earnest enthusiasm, burning patriotism, transcendent genius, lifted him from a cradle of obscurity to a throne of immortality,—the marvel of continents, the hero of his age; one whose personality was confidence, whose actions were examples, whose word was law. The soul of every national impulse in this bold patriot land, this plain, earnest man became the possessor of a popularity which was the envy of kings, the crown of ambition; became a "monarch whose invisible throne was the hearts of his people." With him success was assured, without him nothing was attempted.

Let us pierce the veil of popular admiration and peer into the depths of this manly character where justice and righteousness were ever supreme. As a mere boy by his mother's knee he listened with deepest sorrow to the story of Hungary's wrongs. That mother, like another Cornelia, taught him to love his country and suggested means for its emancipation. Child though he was, he felt the galling fetters of a foreign despotism, and resolved never to give up until he had performed his duty. His duty! What was that duty?—THE LIBERATION OF HIS NATIVE LAND. Ah, what a love he cherished for that sacred spot! God, he said, had not created this fair land to be a prison for humanity; and like the Disciples of old, he chose to sacrifice his life to serve Him, "who alone could judge the purity of his intentions." He shuddered to witness the blows of tyranny's cruel lash, to hear the sad cries of his oppressed countrymen, to see them laboring and starving, to decorate with golden lilies the frescoed walls of Vienna's palaces. Every action, every word was a portrayal of his passionate devotion; by these, not by his success, must his life be judged.

But it was not his patriotism and his devotion alone that made him the solitary star of this darkened firmament, but rather the resultant of these—his magic eloquence. From a luxuriant vocabulary he poured forth such sentiments of love, patriotism, and wisdom as away completely the hearts of men; opponents became friends; critics, admirers; humanity, a worshiper. No one seemed able to withstand the beauty and originality of his marvelous oratory.

Turning now from the genius to the hero, from Kossuth the patriot to Kossuth the revolu-



tionist, behold the sublimity of his worthy conceptions!

The storm of American Independence, traversing the restless Atlantic, converts the lowering clouds of France into a furious tempest. Intensified by half a century of time, there now sweeps across the continent a raging hurricane of freedom, plunging empires, kingdoms, principedoms—all, into a night of universal terror. As if to muster its utmost power, it delays the approaching outburst until the leaden clouds, striking the Alpine peaks, discharge their imprisoned wrath. The storm of the mid-century Revolution breaks over Europe.—KOSSUTH HAS DECLARED HUNGARY FREE.

After years of wonderful toil, heroism and perseverance, this dauntless champion had instilled into his countrymen such ideas of liberty that political independence alone could satisfy their pressing demands. "The nation rose in arms as one man" standing alone in its mighty struggles, while courage and patriotism led it to victory. At last the goal of his boyhood declaration is gained. With restless energy, our hero flings the broken shackles at the feet of the Austrian despot. Hungary again lives, the voice of her people, a free, independent and glorious country. For liberty, like truth, though

"Crushed to earth shall rise again;  
The eternal years of God are hers."

But alas, O Hungary, fate persecutes thee! Liberty hath been to thee but a will-o'-the-wisp to lure thee on through the marshes of unrest into the quagmire of a political death. For now the storm subsides, the great torrents of liberty flow rapidly back to imprisoning banks. Prussian tyrants regain control. Independence dies in Italy. Germany is an empire still. But from the heights and towers of little Hungary, the tri-color of freedom yet waves defiance to the Hapsburg throne. Cunning Austria stands at bay. But suddenly all is action—with heavy tread the imperial hosts bear down upon this handful of patriots. David and Goliath meet. The struggles beggar description. Time upon time baffled and defeated, the imperial arms fall back before their patriot foe. "To Hungary were turned the eyes, to Hungary went up the prayers, to Hungary clung the hopes of all those who did not despair of the freedom of Europe." In the midst of this battle of worldly fame stands forth this master-mind. His magic voice, ringing and resounding across the plains, is wafted high on freedom's wings, until the mountain silence re-choes those burning words "Hungarians, duty calls you." Hungary hears that cry, and men, battalions, armies, rush forth begging leave to die that freedom might live. Austria's massive forces are no equal for Hungarian zeal, and victory is almost within her grasp, when—the cup of liberation is turned into the gall of vanished hopes. Giant Russia, seeing that Hungary's triumph means the downfall of despotic Europe, now comes to the rescue of the almost defeated monarch, death and destruction follow the course of their allied forces, and throughout the eager world flashes that direful message, "The last hope of European liberty is gone!" Hungary becomes a captive, Kossuth flees for his life. Reaching the bank of the Danube, this broken-hearted man turns and with outstretched arms and sobbing voice cries, "O Hungary! Hungary! How can I give thee up?" Then falling upon his native soil, he presses upon the

senseless ground one long and lingering kiss; a handful of earth, a step, and he is a homeless wanderer.

As the years of exile passed, Louis Kossuth became a disappointed master of reform. He, in the blindness of age, could only dream of what might have been; he could not see what was. Yet at the very time when the bloom of his life was fading away, the harvest of its seed was beginning to ripen. Despite his failure, notwithstanding his defeat, destiny has crowned him conqueror. For it was from his lips that Central Europe first learned to lip the name of freedom; from his efforts that Hungary stands today, a self-governing nation; from his character that future patriots shall receive their inspiration.

He was one of the greatest masters of human emotions the world has ever known. By his matchless eloquence he lifted his people into the sphere of his own life; breathed into them the spirit of his own genius; and made them the obedient servants of his will.

"Once in an age a mind appears  
That seems by will of heaven ordained  
To gather in the thoughts of years,  
And show to men that man has gained."

Such was Kossuth, a character so unselfish, so devoted, so eminent, so pure, as in time of revolution, to stand unrivaled. Through all those long and bitter conflicts, he maintained the character of the martyr. "Let me but once see my country like America, free as God intended it to be, and I will willingly give up my poor life, ay, even sacrifice it, if necessary, to attain her independence." So he lived, the Demosthenes, the Cromwell, the Washington of Hungary.

But here we find him—Hungary's Idol, Europe's Champion, the World's hero—dying in gloom and disappointment, and storm-tossed, disheartened exile. Ah, my friends, do we tonight realize the position of this broken-hearted old man? Are we so selfish as to worship only American heroes? Is there no philanthropy within our hearts? The cause of liberty has ever been ours; Kossuth was its mighty exponent; should we not then with the free nations of the world bow with sympathy, reverence, and affection in homage to that name? With Plato he would oft repeat, "Life is no blessing but a duty; no gain, but a loss." Thus he lived with no hope of the future, no consolation from the past.

O Kossuth, great, glorious man! Thy life was not in vain; if thou hast lived in exile, thou hast not died there, for thy noble self goes on, "outliving chains and death," the guide of thy people, the guardian of liberty, the ideal of mankind! History has not yet recorded his noble efforts, but when that is done, from among the purest, the greatest, the grandest of the world's heroes shall stand forth that illustrious name. THE NAME OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.

#### THE NEGRO AND THE NEW SOUTH.

Roland Woodford, Wooster University.

Just beyond the limits of Atlanta, Georgia, there is a quaint old burial-place. Upon the rugged slope of its crowning hill there lies a strange grave. At the head of the grave stands a plain stone; upon it, an inscription which speaks of the darkness of the past, of secession, of slavery. In that name we recognize the leader of the lost cause.

Not far distant there stands a granite shaft. Upon its side, a marked contrast to the first, we read: "Henry Woodfin Grady, Peacemaker between the North

and South, Died December 24th, 1889." At these words a vision of surpassing beauty rises before us. This exponent of the New South brightens in the blackness of the Old. Above the din of battle dying away in the distance we hear the hum of the spindle "rising like a New England hymn." And over all the sunny Southland floats the ensign of the Republic, inscribed upon whose folds we read that magic message: "There was a South of slavery and secession; that South is dead. There is a South of union and freedom; that South is living, breathing, growing every hour."

Thus the New South, wiser than the Old, standing by the grave of her devoted son, conscious of her difficulties, her resources, and her powers, blots from her mind the unpatriotic memories of the past and proclaims to the world the fundamental condition in the solution of this great racial problem.

The old South is dead; but North and South still live. Whence has arisen this North and this New South? Is it from conflict of Puritan and Cavalier? They were united by the Revolution. Is it from the continued battle of Webster and Hayne? Secession has been branded as disloyalty and God by his unchanging decree has forever banished human slavery from American soil.

Whence, then, have they arisen? There can be but one answer. It is from the very problem we consider tonight: What shall we do with the Negro? Nothing, but this problem and the suspicion it creates prevents a more patriotic love and perfect union. Behold with amazement its appalling conditions! Two utterly dissimilar races, the white and the black, struggling on the same soil. "The one was for two centuries in servitude to the other. They now have equal political and civil rights. They are almost equal in numbers. The white, the climax of Christian progress; the black, removed but two centuries from the savagery of darkest Africa; diametrically opposite—the white, authoritative, aristocratic—the black, submissive, plebeian. Yet these two races, side by side, must walk in peace and honor to the end.

Do you think it strange that recent history records a Cour D'Alene and Tennessee, and that tonight beneath the pines of Georgia the hands of white and black are raised dripping with mortal blood? These six millions in ignorance and idleness are not American freemen. Their ignorance invites crime; their idleness breeds poverty; and these, the foes of liberty, seek lodging in their humble homes. Have you forgotten the prophetic cries of Beecher and Phillips? Believe you not the warning words of Gladstone, that "the Negro in the South will be the supreme test of the American Republic?" Ah! is not this problem the gravest question in our national life?

Never before has a consideration of this problem been so imperative. Can we avoid its solution? Repeat the world's catechism! Will emigration release us from its perplexing difficulties? Eight millions freed from bondage rise up to answer—No! Will disfranchisement free our nation from its obligations? At bloody Antietam, Lookout, the Wilderness, from the graves of a million men rolls forth a mighty—No! Will absorption or extermination be a way of escape? God, who has placed the mark of his handiwork upon all nations,

looks down and answers—No! How then solve this problem?

On History's page we seek in vain. Along the mystic cords which bind us to the present peoples of the earth, sits no message of relief. But from the ideal type of American citizenship comes the threefold answer: (1) By the energizing force of industry; (2) By the enlightening influence of popular education; (3) By the purifying power of Him of Nazareth.

But if we are equal to the question, why this continued strife? Society's injustice? Yes! For selfishness is still the motive force of mankind; political power the policy of legislators; domination the chief end of man. And these three uniting have cut the cords of confidence that bind man to man, and have established mutual distrust in both sections and both races of our land.

The South must realize that the Negro creates her yearly millions; that he is human, and possesses sacred rights; that "Skins may differ, but affection dwells in white and black the same;" that the equality of men set forth by the Constitution is that eternal truth of God's, that he has made of one blood all nations of the earth; and she must remember, too, that injustice will echo even to the bleak summits of the Adirondacks, and there with frenzied fury, fire the Puritan soul of another John Brown to kindle the camp-fires of a greater Rebellion. On the other hand, the Negro must remember that "slavery is not the school in which genius is born;" that knowledge is power; that industry creates wealth; that mind and money backed by Christian character are the mighty forces moving the multitude today. He must remember that contention is his foe; that individual effort alone can bring him nearer the goal of perfection; that the genius of the South directs the force which renders his industry possible. Let the Negro pause and think! For his sake Phillips plead, Grant fought, Lincoln died. For his sake conscience ruled with sovereign grasp and justice drenched her garments in the storms of civil strife.

Without these considerations no solution can be found. Grant them, and the inspirations of Anglo-Saxon industry will quicken the pulse-beat of the Negro. With a new fervor he will set about bettering his economic condition. Slowly he will loosen the greedy grasp of the money-lender upon his unraised crops. Where once stood the hovel, he will build the modern home. In the industrial school, workshop and factory, he will toil with untiring zeal to enter the ranks of the tradesmen. His children's filthy rags will be replaced by home-made garments from the hands of the busy housewife.

Yes, the history of the past thirty years, wonderful as it has been, is but the dawning of greater progress to come. From the ashes of a desolate South and the shreds of his broken bonds the Negro has gathered four hundred millions of wealth. With such an awakening, in the industrial fabric of three decades to come, shall be woven golden threads of hundreds of millions more. Thus at his material advancement, poverty, indolence and crime shall decrease, and he who has threatened our existence shall become a mighty factor in our national life.

But material prosperity alone cannot prove the solution. A disseminated wealth must be gained and maintained by a disseminated intelligence. And underlying

this will be found the awakening influence of popular education. The ballot is not the guarantee of freedom, nor might the protector of right. Educate the Negro, and when he speaks the world listens. Fear and coercion will no longer be mightier than reason. The cry of "Negro Rule" will die away like the maddening music of the Marseillaise. The black hand clothed in the majesty of law will strangle dishonesty at the polls, and the ballot proclaim the will of the people. At last the purpose of this Republic shall be realized; equal and exact justice shall be given to all. Do you think me extreme when I say that the progress of the Negro since sixty-five has never been equaled by any other people, white or black? Turn! Oh seer of history, from the signs of retrogression and behold the marks of progress! Ethiopia is advancing! Her four millions of sixty-five, her eight millions of today, shall become her fifteen millions ere her days of freedom in the Republic shall be doubled. Her six and one-half million illiterates shall vanish like frost in a flood of sunshine. Her twenty thousand teachers shall be increased ten-fold. Her fifteen colleges and sixty-six academies shall voice the message of twenty silent centuries to her dusky sons—"Live—Act—Be Free."

But industry and education united, cannot solve this problem. They are elements essential to society's progress. But back of them deeper, grander, more vital still, lies Christian conscience. Without it intellect is a tyrant; ignorance an anarchist. With it intellect is righteous power; ignorance sinful weakness. Without it the South is oppressive; the Negro oppressed. With it the South is benevolent; the Negro elevated. Christian conscience awoke at the deep rumblings of the Reformation and made Luther a world's hero. It heard those dying words of heroic John Brown, "In thy name, oh conscience! Providence has made me an actor and slavery an outlaw;" and at its magic touch out from happy homes marched tens of thousands that the Union might be saved—that the Negro might be free.

Out among these dusky millions who tread the lowliest vales of earth, must go messengers of Him of the thorn-crowned head, entreating Ethiopia in the name of the Nazarene to stretch forth her hand and live. And when the message of this Ineffable One shall be lisped at each dusky mother's knee, then may we expect our hopes to be realized; the criminal and indigent will be minimized; the torch and dagger will become the relics of departed barbarism; the prison walls wherein the Negro has been kept shall molder and crumble away and upon their God-made ruins shall rise lofty spires and colossal domes telling of his faith in the divinity of the Galilean Carpenter.

List to reason and conscience! Call, O! patriot brother! And then the perplexities of this problem will become the simple truths of God. Let selfishness be melted to love; let political misrule be humbled by the Golden Rule; let absolute power be conquered by the power of the Absolute One. And in the golden light, as in the breaking of a summer morn, our Republic redeemed, belying universal history in this last miracle of human government, in a vision clearer, brighter, grander still, shall render back to the world and to the world's Redeemer—the Negro, "freed from every chain save those that bind this whole round earth about the feet of God."

#### THE MODERN PULPIT—A SURVEY.

L. S. Wilkinson, Mt. Union College.

The nineteenth century marks an epoch in the history of science and theology. The crucible and the laboratory have ceased to be under the control of the church, and their freedom has resulted in material gain and in a revolution of thought. The cold scientific spirit pervades all thought. Art and poetry have frozen beneath her icy hand. Biography is a history of environment. Moral intuitions spring from heredity, and conscience is developed from fear. Man is reduced to an automaton, and religion is a cold, barren intellectualism. Anthropomorphism is fast disappearing from theology and poetry. Personality, intelligence and love have been replaced by a blind force. The opposing theologies are not Calvinism and Arminianism, Trinitarianism and Unitarianism, but the discouragement and fear of the scientific spirit, and the courage and hope of a religious faith.

Science has outstripped theology and made a shipwreck of ancient faiths. Time-honored customs, settled opinions and cherished faiths suddenly disappear. The critical investigation of the age has invaded the very citadel of our faith. The date, authorship and text of the Bible have all come under the critical acumen of the scientific investigator, and his crucible retains but a meager residuum. Higher criticism, hypercritical often, has shaken our faith in a divine revelation. Isolated texts which have been the bulwark of creeds, have been proven corrupt. The creeds themselves are being purged like gold in the fire. The laity refuse to be hampered by them, and the ministry can no longer wholly accept them.

Both the magazines and the newspapers deplore the decline of the pulpit and the decadence of theology. The late poet laureate of England failed to recognize in his dying moments, both the Bible and the parish priest, and held in his hand a copy of Shakespeare. The decreasing height of the pulpit is a symbol of the declining precedence granted to the preacher. His *ipse dixit* no longer carries with it the burden of proof. The clergy have ceased to be the vanguard of the march of thought. Science has suddenly leaped to the front and the masses have caught the spirit of the age. The hydra-headed press, with its magazines, dailies and reviews, is a formidable antagonist to autocratic dogmatism, and a rival to the vocal theology of the pulpit. Society is in a state of unrest. The population is mobile and public opinion has no time to settle. Socialism, communism and anarchy are making a havoc of our social status, and thousands are turning a deaf ear to empty preaching.

The masses are indifferent to a cold, formal church and progressive thinkers reject a mediæval philosophy. But the religious controversies are principally about the theories and not about the facts. Science has suddenly brought forward a multitude of new data which are not in harmony with ancient faiths. But while it has been destructive, it has also hinted at construction. Its method of generalization has expanded our religious conceptions. The carpenter theory has given place to a divine immanence, an instantaneous to a continuous creation, and a verbal to a plenary inspiration. Secondary causes are no longer regarded as necessary and unconscious. Evolution has exploded the de-



sign of Paley, but it has given to the world a universal design. The church has rebelled against a heathen Tartarus where the punishment of the non-elect bore no relation to evil committed, but science has checked this reaction by its stringent law of penalty and has made eternity dependent on time.

The severest conflicts of the Christian era have raged about the creeds. As soon as men began to define, disagreements arose. The antagonism of the church and her creed against the world and her practical faith is like that of oil and water. Dogmatists are lovers of ancient stereotyped opinion, who deny the right of private judgment and make a crusade against all progressive thought. Scientists, philosophers, poets and critics breathe a freer spirit than our creeds. Hundreds can sign no creed, and some cast off all allegiance except to what they can prove. The Scylla of the pulpit is autocratic dogmatism. The Charybdis is a vague liberalism. Its open channel lies between the two.

Science has broadened, deepened and spiritualized our religious conceptions and robbed the creeds of their glaring differences. The creeds are dead, but to abolish the creeds, in the widest sense, would wreck the church and make religion "a mere puff ball of sentiment." The question is not between theology and no theology, but between a "crude, narrow, confused, or erroneous theology" and one "drawn with prayerful, earnest, rational thought from the Bible and the experience of man."

The people care less for dogma and more for practical piety. The chief object of the church is to make men and not to formulate or defend a dogma. But practical piety without the support of a sound evangelical doctrine is an absurdity. The problem of the pulpit is how to harmonize the two. To formulate the contents of the popular Christian faith may be unscriptural. The profound problems of theology are not to be settled by the newspapers or by compromises. Half-way covenants are not commendable. "Splitting the difference" is not a legitimate method. The scientific spirit is loyal to devotion to truth and not a game of chance. A correct theology must be based on the Bible and the Christian consciousness of man and should contain clear, definite statements. The authority of the pulpit must rest on the certainty of its communication. A hazy doctrine means empty preaching and a dead church. Some truths are settled, and these must be clearly defined and boldly affirmed. The power of the pulpit is measured by the certainty of its application: It must cover the skeletons of dogma with sinew and flesh.

In different epochs the preacher has been an ascetic, a mystic, a reformer, a theologian. Today he is a manly, earnest, intelligent, sympathetic preacher of the Gospel. Phillips Brooks was a representative man of the age. His orthodoxy was broad. He was not indifferent to dogmas, but he penetrated beneath the formula to the truth which it represented. It was an axiom of his life that creeds must be viewed in their relation to life and supplemented by other truth. To him preaching meant "the communication of truth through personality." Today it is the stalwart man and not the system, the pulpit and not the creed that is most vitally important. Phillips Brooks will always be lovingly remembered as preacher, as pastor, but not as bishop.

The coming theology is ethical rather than legal, gothic rather than classic. It is less metaphysical and doctrinal and more practical. Its motive power is taken from the heart of the gospel; its subject matter is the mutual relation of the individual and society. The theological renaissance of today is more than a revival of ante-Nicene theology. It goes to the Bible rather than to the creed and insists on the spirit rather than the letter. The criticism of the New Testament has brought us face to face with the founder of Christianity. A humanized gospel, a spiritualized Bible, and broad religious conceptions will be the heritage of the future pulpit. Unity will be its aim, salvation its watchword, catholicity its prevailing spirit, and love its message and tie.

The pulpit of today, supported by supreme power, encouraged by faith in immortality, strengthened by the hope of future felicity and happiness, and equipped with all the artillery of heaven, is already adorned with grander harmony and clothed in sweeter unison of thought, character and work than in any preceding period of her existence. The pulpit may well be considered the world's most mighty, noble and triumphant power. It sprang into existence at the call of the omnific voice of the Supreme who has nurtured, strengthened, and equipped it for the accomplishment of her superlatively glorious mission. Guided, directed and controlled by the powerful impulse of divinity, it has been used as his sword and mightiest weapon for the overthrow of evil, the establishment of the highest form of civilization and the complete restoration of an oppressed and enslaved race. Refreshed and replenished by the silver stream of inspiration, the pulpit has steadily marched through the succeeding periods of the world's history, tearing down the bulwarks of bigotry, error and superstition. It has unfurled the banner of truth, right and purity, in the midst of a benighted people, and cleared the minds of nations of ignorance, injustice and inhumanity, and implanted within their hearts and minds the seed-thoughts of peace, justice and equality. It has given us science in all its grandeur, philosophy in all its dignity, art in all its glory, poetry in all its sweetness, and music with all its charms.

Old sun! twin brother of time; thou wilt cease to shine. Empress of the evening! thy form will disappear from the night-draped sky. Lamps of ether! ye will drop into the emptiness of destined darkness. Conquering pulpit! Thou wilt survive infidelity, outlive criticism, and stand imperishable, indestructible, immortal.

#### THE PERPETUITY OF THE REPUBLIC

Dana C. Johnson, Wittenberg College.

Man's earthly existence is brief. "As a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more." But he has been struggling ever for the permanent. In the human soul there is infixed a sentiment of immortality, which strives to look beyond the grave into the uncertain future. The poet's fondest hope is that from his pen may drop some gem of literature that shall never cease to sparkle. The artist wields his brush that he may spread before the world a masterpiece upon which sympathetic eyes shall gaze in admiration long after his skillful hand

has lost its magic touch. No higher motive can actuate a man than that which would impel him to such deed as will lead posterity to rise up and call him blessed.

As individuals have striven to perpetuate their influence, so peoples have endeavored to perfect the mechanism of their governments, hoping thereby to insure national perpetuity. The dream of the Solons of every age has been to inaugurate a form of government so well adapted to the needs of humanity, that under it men will live content and happy.

A nation consists not alone in its administrative, legislative and judicial functions; nor in the area of country it occupies; nor in its wealth; nor in its commercial enterprises; but the term is more properly defined as "a people living under one government." All forms of human government may be included in a triple division—the despotism, the oligarchy and the republic. A comparative criticism will reveal their respective elements of perpetuity. It will be our purpose, therefore, to discuss the relation which these three forms of government bear to the people under their control.

The despotism is wrong in principle. Place in one man's hand the sceptre of absolute power, and laws become but the expression of his will; punishments, the satisfaction of his revenge, and favors, the token of his whims. Under such administration, the nation is a mere machine, executing the dictates of a single mind. To impose upon one man such responsibilities is unfair to the man himself and dangerous to the people whom he governs—dangerous because the mantle of authority falls, by right of inheritance, upon shoulders sometimes worthy; often, otherwise. History has demonstrated the unstable character of despotic government. Alexander, ambitious and unscrupulous, enlarged the boundaries of Macedon until they touched the very outposts of civilization, but the moment that strategic mind had ceased to dictate, the mighty Macedonian empire crumbled. Charlemagne, in the latter part of the eighth century, subdued the entire southwestern portion of Europe and for many years ruled with absolute authority, but, within three decades after his death, the vast empire, which he had organized, was at an end. The people of France, Italy, Spain and England have felt the sting of the despot's lash and have been goaded to most terrible deeds of vengeance. Histories of such governments are records of misrule and revolution. Despotism is a failure. It cannot live so long as the love of liberty dwells in human hearts.

Oligarchy is little better than despotism. It is another huge machine. Executive power is vested in too many minds for real independence of judgment; in too few for real representation of the people. To place the few in authority is almost as disastrous as to give to one man the reins of government. Class rule has always caused dissatisfaction, England being a conspicuous example. That nation's policy at the present time differs fundamentally from her policy of one hundred years ago. At the time of the Revolutionary War, aristocratic England haughtily refused to notice all appeals and protests of her American colonists. The result of this ill treatment was the Declaration of Independence and the freedom of the States. To-day the policy of England toward her subjects is most lenient. Aristocracy has been losing prestige steadily and now a powerful political faction

demand the abolition of the House of Lords.

England is changing. All the oligarchies of the world are changing. The result will be governments of a more popular character. Coercion and ignorance were the conditions under which despotism and oligarchy flourished, but nineteenth century civilization demands something better.

No form of government can long exist which does not command the respect and love of the people living under it. Conscious of this, human minds, divinely guided, have formulated a system of government, which appeals most strongly to the affections of mankind. It is the republic. At the very mention of the name our hearts thrill. It is the government which we love; in defense of which our friends and fathers fought; and upon which have rested the benedictions of Heaven.

The republic is built upon the rock of perpetuity. Its stability is assured by these peculiar characteristics:

It is an independent form of government. There is wondrous strength in independence. The vine, which clings to the mighty oak, is tender and can be killed with the cut of a knife, but the towering monarch of the forest, about which it twines in helplessness, resists blow after blow of the sturdy woodman's axe. The thirteen colonies were weak and unenterprising, but the thirteen independent states became strong and aggressive. Dependent provinces are sources of distrust. Independent states are sources of confidence.

The republic insures equality of citizenship. It is a stock concern in which every citizen holds a share. The greatest republic in the world's history has recognized in its fundamental document "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." There is a mighty meaning in that word—equality. It clothes the lowly with dignity and humbles the arrogance of the oppressor. Equality permits no caste, but encourages every man to broaden the scope of his influence and to lift himself up to higher, better things. Royalty, in the form of despotism or oligarchy, would quench the flame of ambition when it appears outside the ranks of the nobility, but democracy, in the form of the republic, would fan it until it bursts forth into the full blaze of achievement. For this reason, largely, the true republic is the most progressive of nations. It is the land of opportunity. Before its youth are opening, daily, golden doors of promise. On every hand lie supreme advantages, accessible to all. It is the land of enterprise. Its commercial achievements mark the mile-posts along the world's highway of progress. Within a century the United States, the only true republic, has developed from a babe in swaddling clothes into a giant, strong to dominate the commerce, the politics, the thought of the world. Are natural advantages alone responsible? There are other lands almost as rich in physical resources as our own, yet of no political standing. The stimulating influence of republican institutions has aroused among this people a spirit of enterprise, which has made our nation the crowning glory of nineteenth century civilization.

The republic is a promoter of education. A self-governed people must be a self-cultured people. Freedom and ignorance

cannot join hands. The standards of independence have put to route illiteracy and have enthroned intelligence. Wherever free governments have been established, the cause of education is upheld. The school-house wields a mighty influence. It has become the nation's bulwark. It is the garden, wherein are planted the seeds of advanced civilization and national stability.

There is no stronger evidence of the perpetuity of the true republic than the character of the patriotic spirit which it inculcates. It appeals alike to the mind and heart. It satisfies men's judgments; kindles their devotion. Every citizen catches the spirit of allegiance. In this particular the United States stands alone. In France, the people are divided in opinion. Republicanism has triumphed only by a slight majority. The strong minority openly demands a king. Until the French become a united people, theirs can never be a true republic. At every change of administration the world stands breathless, awaiting the outcome. Political changes in the United States occasion no such alarm. Here every faction endorses the republic and pledges a loyal support. Here the flower of patriotism blooms perennially, spreading its exhilarating perfume everywhere. Here falls the ripened fruit, when, in time of danger, a million men are ready to defend their country. When civil strife threatened to shatter the very structure of this nation, men fought for rights and were not appalled at any danger. They fought for happy homes and endured the keenest sufferings. They fought for a nation, and an Almighty arm upheld them. The love of country prompts men to such deeds of bravery as personal motives never could induce, and, so long as a people love their flag it floats secure.

The perpetuity of the republic is well assured by the considerations that have been presented. Its independence, equality of citizenship, support of education and cultivation of the spirit of patriotism—all these combine to make the republic the most stable of governments and so to endear it to the hearts of men that they will perpetuate it to the end of history. The republic is the ideal government. Upon her brow we place the garland of immortality.

We may, then, feel confident that the United States will remain, throughout coming centuries, earth's greatest commonwealth. There are particular reasons for the perpetuity of this nation, aside from her general characteristics as a republic. No country has such an inspiring history as that of this monarch of the western hemisphere. Here have some of the mightiest reforms been instituted, and here have been wrought out their noblest ends. Here have characters arisen to shed new glory upon the pages of history. Here have some of the most gigantic commercial enterprises originated and been carried to successful issue. Here has inventive genius signalized its greatest triumphs. Here peace and plenty hold their gentle sway.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way," but it has nearly set. Eastward the star of freedom takes its course and is still climbing up the sky, ultimately to shed its peaceful beams over the restless peoples of the East. The time will come when true republics will be founded in every land; republics that shall stand as lofty mountains, having for their foundations the everlasting rocks; their summits

whitened by the snows of perpetuity, which only the rising orb of Eternity's morning shall melt away.

#### THE FIRST MARTYR OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION.

Dallas J. Osborne, Hiram College.

The fifteenth century marks a great era in Italian history. The republics which had been ruled by petty tyrants for so many years were powerless. Political rights were no longer acknowledged, and individual liberty lay prostrate in the dust. But a new life was to be infused into Italy. The factor that was most powerful in working out this change is known in history as the Renaissance, which was in short a passing from the old civilization to the new. It was during this transition that some of the greatest actors of all time played a part. Let us call back a few of them and examine into the principles for which they stood.

At Rome, the source of all ecclesiastical power, Sixtus IV., filled the papal chair. The unbowed lusts of his rule were stirring the people with an irrepressible indignation. But the papacy did not reach the lowest depths of corruption until the infamous rule of Alexander VI. was ushered in. He was the most immoral pope of the Renaissance; yea more—the worst pope that ever sat in "St. Peter's chair." Yet the pope was not the only tyrant. Ludovico, the Moor, had made himself Lord of Milan and his cruel deeds were known throughout Italy. Borsio, as Duke of Ferrara, was the head of a government no less corrupt. The brilliant and magnificent court of Florence was ruled by Lorenzo de Medici. His patronage to learning and fine arts had made it a second Athens. Yet amid this splendor, the iron band of tyranny was eating deeper and deeper into the freedom of the people. The rights of popular government were completely blotted out. Liberty was dead.

Such was the condition of all Italy near the close of the fifteenth century. But the time was at hand when she was to be aroused from this hopeless state, and there appears a man of that proud Roman race who, as an apostle of freedom, adds lustre to his name by suffering martyrdom for this glorious cause. Fondly cherishing the thought of a free government, he stepped forward with all the power at his command to meet that desired end. Laboring for one grand idea and urged on by one prime motive, he stood alone as a reformer of his time. That man was Girolamo Savonarola. Poet or preacher, statesman or reformer, theologian or martyr, call him what you will, "By his works shall ye know him."

The early life of Savonarola was spent at his home in Ferrara. Born in an age of national depravity and thoughtless enjoyment, horrified at the corrupt surroundings of the court, he fled from his home and sought refuge in a monastery at Bologna. From Bologna he journeyed across the rugged Apennines to Florence. It was a beautiful Florence he saw there in the valley of the Arno. Yes, indeed, Florence, crowned with its coronet of mountains, situated upon a bright, sunny river—the classic Arno—where Dante, Galileo, Raphael and Angelo, frequently walked, is beautiful; it shines with a glory not to be described. Florence, the monk who enters thy gates thou wilt do well to notice. The purity of his soul is more magnificent than thy grandeur. Thy needs shall be

Concluded on eighth page.



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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

H. H. Galleher was home on a visit last week.

Miss M. Adele Kelley visited the University on Monday.

Miss Bryson visited College Friday and attended Browning.

Mr. B. F. Mull, of Delaware, visited the University last week.

Miss Norma Edwards was at College on Friday of last week.

Lost—A swordstick pin. Finder please leave at President's office.

U. S. Brandt was called home Saturday by the death of a relative.

Misses Axline and Dann visited their Theta sisters at Wooster last week.

Miss Marie Chalmers, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a visitor in College on Monday.

W. S. Merrill, of the Law Department, is in Coshocton on business this week.

The excursion to be given by the O. S. U. band has been postponed until March 2.

Mr. W. S. Snyder, of the Junior Laws, is suffering severely from an attack of the grip.

Miss Ada Jones, '98, has been compelled to drop her college work on account of the illness of her mother.

The following ladies visited Browning last Friday: Mesdames Kellerman, Kauffman, Smith and Miss Bascom.

In the French Class—Mr. W. "This completes the advance lesson. Mr. F. will you please try a little reading at sight?"

Mr. F. Shall I read the French?

"Sherry" Burke bobbed up serenely at the Junior Hop. His one year's experience as an alumnus in the cold, cold world hasn't affected his mercurial temperament in the least.

Extra copies of THE LANTERN containing the orations and result of the contest, 10 cents, this week. Address the Business Manager, Room 33 Deshler Block, or call on the University postmaster.

## RECEPTION.

On the evening of the 13th, at Lyndon Hall, the Sophomores held their annual reception, spending the evening in dancing and having a general social time. Professor and Mrs. McPherson acted as chaperones.

## HORTON.

Horton's Sophomore-Freshman program was well planned and well carried out. Blake opened the program with a spirited piano solo, and Mays followed with a select reading. Ramsey gave a humorous recitation in a manner which marks him as one of whom Horton may be proud.

Blake gave a careful review of the current events for January, and Cunningham eulogized Valentine B. Horton for whom the Society was named.

Johnson, Spencer, Crowner McBroom and Scott each responded with lively extemporaneous speeches.

The question for debate was, Resolved, That the Sophomore treatment of Freshmen is just. Snow and Scott argued for the affirmative and Wright and Lane defended Freshmen rights.

A special program will be given in two weeks.

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## BROWNING.

Browning's members and friends were greeted with the following program last Friday.  
Piano Solo—Miss Riddle.  
Paper, The Influence of Music—Miss Humphreys.  
Declaration—Miss Davies.  
Debate—Resolved, That classical music has a greater influence than popular music. Affirmative, Miss Edwards; negative, Miss Lentz.  
Piano Solo—Miss Riddle.

## ALCYONE.

In spite of the great attractions on Friday night last, Alcyone held a most enthusiastic meeting. Quite a goodly number of her members were present and felt it necessary to add to the general program some individual effort. Meeting was opened by Mr. Reed in a splendid declamation, full of wit and good, wholesome humor. It was appreciated as it deserved to be. Mr. A. C. Nutt gave a very highly colored and original story. It had quite an undertone of thought that all observed. Mr. Alexander seemed quite at home in a pathetic declamation. He rendered well a well chosen part of one of Moore's poems. Two of the debaters being Juniors were necessarily at the "Hop" and Messrs. Boynton and Addison filled their places. Debate was spirited, and quite closely contested. Messrs. Irving and Jennings for the affirmative after fighting every point, lost the question to the negative.

At the business meeting Mr. Alexander was chosen Master of Programs.

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Nominates Second Lieutenant Eugene T. Wilson to be First Lieutenant.

Our commandant, Second Lieutenant E. T. Wilson, has been nominated by President Cleveland to be First Lieutenant. The Senate will doubtless speedily confirm the nomination. O. S. U. feels gratified at this mark of favor to the chief of her gallant Battalion.

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Mr. J. E. Snyder, winner of O. S. U.'s local oratorical contest, will take unto himself an helpmate, February twenty-second.

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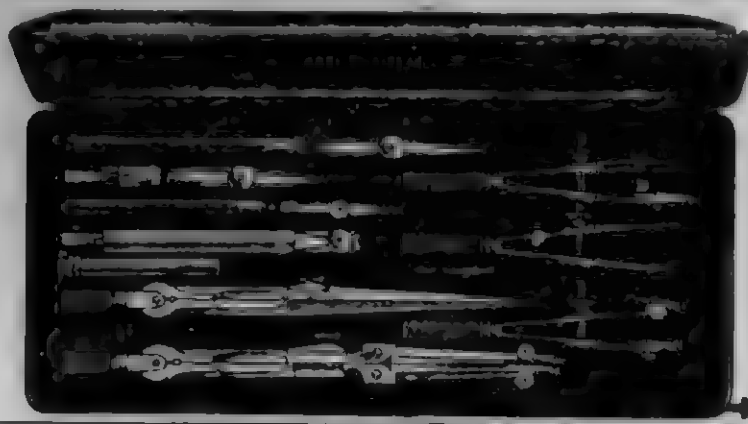
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## ELOQUENCE.

Concluded from sixth page.

his duties. He shall speak for thy freedom when all others are silent. The fate of thy people, yea of all Italy, shall be in his hands. The curses that shall fall upon his head shall be for thy liberty. Men of Florence, open wide your gates to him today and make him your guest.

The first few years of Savonarola's life in Florence were spent in the convent of San Marco; but he could not be satisfied as a teacher of novices. His whole soul burned to teach the grand lessons of morals, rather than of dogmas. Although he was delighted with the intelligence and learning around him, yet underneath he could see the evil influence of false culture and false gaiety. He had determined "to war them to the death," and often he must have uttered that impassioned prayer, "O that I might break those spreading wings of perdition."

An opportunity at last is given him. He is to preach the Lenten sermons in the church of San Lorenzo. At first a large audience greets him, but before the sermons were over less than twenty-five persons remained to hear him. Defeat was evident. The people were not ready for soundly preached doctrine, but delighted in the verbal elegancies and ornaments of Fra Mariano. Did Savonarola give up in dismay? The monuments which the people have erected in his memory answer, No! Florence was not yet ready for her preacher. Where will he go? Fortunately for him he was sent as a Lenten preacher to the republic of San Gimignano. Here he could raise his voice more freely and with greater effect.

At length he was called by Lorenzo to return to Florence, where for the next seven years his voice rang as a prophet, spiritual ruler, and apostle of men. All classes were held by his matchless power. People flocked to hear him until the great Duomo was crowded with eager listeners. No man was so much talked about. The eyes of all Italy were upon him. His influence had reached England. France and Germany felt the touch of his power.

Yet, Savonarola did not reach the height of his influence until the power of the Medici was overthrown by Charles VIII. from France. This was indeed a critical moment. The people were awed into silence at the thought of being subject to the French nation. What could be done? Florence, in her dire necessity, was casting about for a leader. Suddenly, as if by magic, all eyes were turned toward Savonarola. All Florence rang with his name. The people, with one accord, gathered at the Duomo to hear him preach and to learn his plan for action.

As Savonarola came in sight of the people they hailed him as their king—one who shared their every "tremor and pang." "Behold," said he, "the sword has come upon you, the prophecies are fulfilled, the scourges begun. O Florence! The time for singing and dancing is at an end. Now is the time to shed floods of tears for thy sins. Thy sins, O Florence! thy sins, O Rome! thy sins, O Italy! they have brought these chastisements upon thee. O, my people! I have long been as thy father. I have labored all the days of my life to teach you the truth of faith and godly living. Yet have I received naught but tribulation, scorn, and contumely. Give me at least the consolation of seeing you do good deeds. My people, what desires have ever been mine but to see you saved, to see you united." When Savonarola concluded, the Duomo was rocking to and fro. The people knew him to be the

heart and soul of the republic, and they heard him as a messenger from heaven.

But his victories were not to end here. His power was to increase and fill all Italy with its magical influence. His voice was not to be silenced until the Florentines were a free people, and he had laid himself down as a martyr to his work.

Believing that a universal reform could be best carried out by a political advancement, he determined to strain every nerve to bring about that end. But a calamity was before him. He must either retract his views concerning liberty, or withdraw from the church. Did Savonarola hesitate? Did he abandon that noble fight because martyrdom awaited him? By no means; but having the spirit of a true reformer, he was ready and willing to sacrifice his love for the church, to save the city he so much honored.

He knew also that it meant a bitter warfare with the powers at Rome, if the principles for which he stood were ever to be accomplished. But it must be so. Contest after contest was waged with the pope, and Savonarola was the victor. The pope endeavors to silence him, but still his crashing denunciations are uttered in the Duomo. Alexander, what wilt thou do? Thou canst not stop him. He is bolder than thou art with all thy power. He dares denounce thee to thy face. Brazen harlot "he brands thee." His denunciations are swaying thy power in the face of all Europe. If he shall be allowed to speak, thou shalt not live. Two ways are open to thee. One is reformation. Thou wilt not take that. "The other, then, thou must take. "Wrap thy papal robes about thy polluted body, place the blood-stained tiara upon thy shameless head, and with thy courtiers and courtesans all about thee, send forth the mightiest Borgia anathema thou canst frame. Hurl it hot against this man who is undermining thy power." Florence will bow to that. Their power will deliver the reformer into the hands of his enemies to be burned; but thou, O profligate pope, thou wilt be safe.

The downfall of Savonarola was inevitable. His reverses came and the people whom he had loved so much and for whom he had labored so diligently, were ready to desert him. He was cast into prison and tortured that he might retract his teachings, but he was firm. His firmness only increased the indignation of his enemies and they hastened him on to his Golgotha. His reward was at the stake.

So died the great preacher of Florence; the great Prior of San Marco; the restorer of liberties to a stricken people; the foremost reformer of his time.

But the name of Savonarola still lives. Did Alexander think he had silenced this man when he ordered him to be burned that beautiful May morning in Florence? It was there that the true essence of his life was caught up, and permeating all Europe, it prepared the way for a new and better civilization. The Saxon reformer could scarcely have been as successful in his work had not the sacrifice of Savonarola given a final proof that it was useless to hope in a purification of Rome.

May we not then rightly call him martyr? "For power rose against him; not because of his sins, but because of his greatness; not because he sought to deceive the world, but because he sought to make it noble. And through that greatness he endured a double agony; not only the reviling, and the torture, and the death throes, but the agony of sinking from the vision of glorious achievement into that deep shadow where he could

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worthy of the highest ambition  
of any student and the laurels  
that will wreath the brow of the  
victor may well be placed among  
the most valued treasures won  
by the successful issue of honest  
effort in honorable enterprise.  
THE LANTERN cannot predict  
who the winner will be, but it  
extends its sincerest congratula-  
tions and most cordial wishes to  
whomsoever that great distinc-  
tion may come. Of course, it  
has its favorite and it hopes that  
the judges may select him. But  
if there be greater strength  
in some other than THE LAN-  
TERN'S choice and the wisdom  
of the judges marks him for the  
warrior who shall carry Ohio's  
banner into the conflict with  
other states, he shall find no  
stronger supporter and no warmer  
friend than the THE LANTERN.

Orators, delegates and visitors  
from sister colleges, O. S. U. ex-  
tends to you a welcome, the  
cordiality of which is only equal-  
ed by the feeling of pride that  
swells her bosom when she real-  
izes that she has the privilege  
of meeting, within her own gates  
so distinguished a company as-  
sembled on so glorious an occa-  
sion. The freedom of the Uni-  
versity and of the city—for a  
consideration—is yours, and THE  
LANTERN only regrets that it  
cannot tender to you this freedom  
in a gold box. You are worthy  
of it and the occasion calls for it,  
but the exchequer of THE LAN-  
TERN isn't equal to it. The well  
known financial stringency from  
which THE LANTERN suffers,  
owing to the failure of the busi-  
ness manager to advantageously  
place its last issue of bonds, les-

sons the number of times that  
we can say "this is on us, what  
will you have?" but it cannot  
detract from the heartiness of  
our hand-shake or cool the ardor  
of our greeting. Again we say  
WELCOME, and if there is any-  
thing the credit of THE LANTERN  
—as opposed to cash in hand—  
can get, it shall be at your dis-  
posal.

The record Ohio has made in  
interstate contests is one in which  
we may with justice feel some  
degree of pride, but it is one,  
nevertheless, which can be im-  
proved upon in the future. The  
State contest of this year should,  
and doubtless will be, an occa-  
sion for inspiring a greater and a  
more abiding interest in oratory  
in all Ohio colleges than has  
heretofore existed. This influ-  
ence is especially needed, and  
this effect should be especially  
marked on the student body of  
our University, at whose doors  
this great intellectual tournament  
will take place. O. S. U. will  
probably have a delegation sev-  
eral times larger than any other  
college, and the enthusiasm of  
this occasion can be made to  
bear fruit to the future good of  
the University. The honors won  
upon the gridiron, the diamond  
or the athletic rack, while of  
value and worth striving after,  
still are not equal to those won  
upon the platform or in the for-  
um. Louder yells may be ut-  
tered, more hats may be thrown  
into the air, and there may be  
greater physical manifestations  
of joy when the ball is carried  
over the goal than when the  
winning orator has spoken, but  
the difference in value of the  
training for and victory in the  
one over the other is the funda-  
mental difference between any  
two college sports.

In the one hand and intellectual  
advancement on the other. Both  
are of extreme importance and  
both should be assiduously culti-  
vated in college life; but the  
evolution of the human race to-  
ward the perfection of its facul-  
ties must find its widest field of  
action in intellect and morals.  
There are no gifts more precious  
than those of the orator, and no  
mission need be greater than his.  
If this State contest is to do  
something more than place the  
victor's wreath upon the brow of  
one of these nine champions, it  
will be to arouse a warmer en-  
thusiasm in the noble art of ora-  
tory, and call forth other contests  
that shall awake to life powers  
that now lie dormant.

The appointment by Governor  
McKinley of ex-Governor James  
E. Campbell to be a trustee of  
the State University was a very  
graceful act on the part of the  
Governor, and also one calcula-  
ted to be of great benefit to the  
University. Mr. Campbell's term  
as Governor was one of unexam-  
pled prosperity to the Uni-  
versity, and no one manifested a  
warmer personal interest in its  
growth than did he. The Hysell  
Bill passed the legislature while  
he was Governor, and it received  
his active support. Governor  
Campbell was and is extremely  
popular with the student body,  
and all united, without regard to  
party, in calling him "our Gov-  
ernor." The University is about  
to reach another most important  
phase of its history in the selec-  
tion of a new President. Gov-  
ernor Campbell is already familiar  
with its needs, knows the people  
of Ohio, would be able to exert a  
more powerful influence in uni-  
fying them in support of their  
University than any other man,  
and his wide acquaintance and  
knowledge of men would be in-  
valuable in the selection of a  
President. All friends of the  
University, all its students, ex-  
students and alumni, are most  
anxious for his acceptance of the  
appointment.

## CARNOT'S DEATH.

FIRST HONOR ORATION DELIVERED  
AT LOCAL CONTENT OF THE

Ohio State University.

A Scathing Arraignment of the Anarch-  
al Principles that Caused the  
Death of France's President.



Sadi Carnot is dead. Another  
President, another statesman, an-  
other conservator of peace, an-  
other fearless champion of law  
—pledging to his country all  
that he possessed of strength  
and devotion, winning by the  
very purity of his life—has fallen  
by the hand of the assassin.

It was at Lyons, old Lyons,  
mellowed by the shadows that  
had melted about an Augustus,  
that had beheld a Reign of Ter-  
ror, an attempt upon the life of  
Louis Philippe, that this deed of  
violence was done. Many peo-  
ple shuddered, but some rejoiced;  
while most of Paris followed his  
bier with tearful eyes, others  
waited a few weeks and covered  
with flowers the grave of the as-  
sassin.

Strange spectacle that, when  
men rejoice at murder and call it  
the act of a Cromwell or a Brutus.  
But inspiring the deeds of  
Brutus and Cromwell was a prin-  
ciple. What is the principle that  
sustains Anarchy? Is it God-  
propelled and will the name of  
Santo, the assassin, be bright-  
ened until life takes for rent, be-  
cause he has slain a man?

In the annals of history  
there is but one parallel to this  
crime. As the Anarchists took  
from France President Carnot,  
so nearly three hundred years  
ago the Jesuits robbed her of  
Henry IV. The animus of the  
recent act arose from the belief  
that politics was responsible for  
the fierceness of the struggle for  
bread; the animus of the earlier  
one grew out of the mingling of  
politics and religion, the union  
of church and state.

Henry IV. was the most lib-  
eral king of his time; Carnot was  
the most liberal ruler of the  
present. Henry of Navarre, born  
of the Reform faith and upon  
the steps of the throne, found  
France divided into many hostile  
factions, Paris yet slippery with  
blood from the massacre of  
St. Bartholomew, the Catholic  
League all-powerful within, the  
Pope all-powerful without, Philip  
of Spain stood at the Pyrenees,  
stolid, malign, ambitious, treach-  
erous, intriguing, king of half  
the world, with the virtues of an  
imp, awaiting the opportunity to  
crush Protestantism with an Al-  
va and subdue her by the Inqui-  
sition. Henry saved France;  
France was then the bulwark of  
England and from that day re-  
ligious freedom was assured.  
With a tolerance strange to the  
age, Henry issued the Edict of  
Nantes, which shall preserve his  
name so long as the word Hu-  
guenot graces the page of histo-  
ry. It was Henry, not Louis  
XIV., not Richelieu, that unified  
France. Unlike Louis he lived  
for the state; unlike Louis he  
sowed not the seeds of revolu-  
tion. Such was the man whom  
the Jesuits hated. It was allow-  
able to kill Kings when they  
were not in the Church or ap-  
proved by the Pope. So said  
Chastel; so taught the Jesuits,  
the Anarchists of the Reforma-  
tion. What are the monuments;  
where are the works of the Jesu-  
its? Ah, behold the tombs of the  
Huguenots, the ruined power  
of Spain, the devastation of the  
Netherlands, the assassination of  
Kings. Henry was right; his  
principles of tolerance yet live.  
So today let wild fanatics learn  
that the dagger never founded  
an empire, freed a people nor  
hastened a reform.

Anarchism causes reaction; fa-  
naticism always injures the cause  
that it would aid. Human sym-  
pathy goes out to those who  
suffer, whether it be an enslaved  
people or an absolute monarch in  
danger of his life. What was  
gained by Ravallac's assault  
upon Henry IV.? What has the  
Nihilist gained by the death of  
Alexander II., the liberator of  
the Serfs? Let Emile Henry,  
Ravachol, Vaillant, Santo tell us  
what reforms they expect.

II. Granting that the theories  
of the Anarchist may be right, is  
it not plain, even from the recent  
history of France, that oppres-  
sion, whether from the throne or  
the hearthstone, produces reac-  
tion. You well know the carnage  
that followed the absolute Louis.  
Upon his bleeding realm Bona-  
parte reared his dazzling fabric.  
Then the Allied Powers restored  
the King, but American example  
and free thought had planted the  
seeds of liberty—there were those  
in France who desired a Republic.  
Next the Citizen King unfurled  
the tricolor in the place of the  
blood-stained Bourbon lily; then  
the Republic came again—but  
all, under the Republic, there  
were those in France who desired  
a Commune. One day when  
the mob had gained entrance to  
the Assembly Hall, their leader,  
Barbe, demanded that a tax of  
one billion francs be levied upon  
the rich for the benefit of  
the poor. But a voice from the  
mob cried, "No, Barbe, what  
we want is two hours' sack  
of Paris." The Commune  
meant plunder, while the coun-  
try desired peace—and again  
a Napoleon ruled. The ever-  
growing democratic spirit, intox-  
icated with its temporary successes,  
has again and again paid the  
penalty of its radicalism by fail-  
ure, illustrating the truth which  
comes with new force today that  
enduring political power is born  
only of honesty and moderation.

When Napoleon III. surren-  
dered at Sedan the party of the  
Republic had learned that lesson  
and became moderate. But a  
new radical party was formed  
and organized the Commune.  
Then the strange spectacle, the  
political paradox of Anarchy try-  
ing to rule, demonstrated to the  
world what chaos meant. National  
pride, love of country,  
science and learning, all the noble  
examples of ages, full and  
replete, counted for naught  
in the wild orgies of the  
hell-born fiends of petroleum and  
dynamite. "They would de-  
stroy the schools, the academies,  
the Legion of Honor; they would  
ruin the rich without enrich-  
ing the poor; would fill the  
prisons by proscription and  
empty them by massacre; de-  
stroy liberty, stifle art, silence  
thought, and deny God." So  
said Victor Hugo but twenty-  
four years ago, when men did in  
cold blood what the men of '93  
had done in the ravings of fever.  
Do you believe the Commune  
dead? Do you believe that the  
men who in 1892 wrecked the  
house of Benoit, the magistrate;  
who in 1893 threw deadly explo-  
sives into the crowded Chamber  
of Deputies; who in 1894 in one  
week murderously attacked an  
Italian Minister, and in the next  
killed a French President—can  
you believe such men reformers?

Banded together they have be-  
come a hydra-headed monster  
that never sleeps, but night and  
day slinks in and out its den,  
gaunt, hungry, foul and hideous.  
Woe to the hapless victim who  
comes within the reach of its  
fangs. Should it ever run riot  
again the least that it would take  
would be "two hours sack  
of Paris." At its cries established  
government is alarmed; oppres-  
sion, hoary-headed, seared and  
withered by the frosts, and fires,  
and sufferings of ages, may stalk  
again upon European battle-  
ments and beckon Princes to re-  
venge.

Not only are the means used  
by Anarchists to propagate their  
doctrines wrong, but the move-  
ment itself is not a reform, but a  
retrogression. Anarchism aims  
at the absolute independence of  
the human being. Its liberty is  
license; its religion selfishness;

the antipode of Socialism. It  
was the crimes of the rich  
and the tears of the poor that  
aroused the Gracchi, inspired the  
philosophy of Karl Marx and  
kindled the eloquence of Lasalle.  
Their socialism is a reaction from  
the abuses of selfishness. Social-  
ists see a cloud and its shadow  
without perceiving the light that  
makes a shadow possible. They  
see a Philip without seeing a  
Demosthenes; a Borgia without  
a Savonarola; the world without  
a Christ. Forgetting that soci-  
ety is an organism and progress  
a growth, forgetting that man is  
social and society composed of  
sovereign beings, the Anarchist  
would make man a savage; while  
the Socialist would make him a  
slave. Were it possible for the  
Anarchist to cut the centripetal  
ties of our social laws, like a  
planet, man would be driven  
from his true orbit and lost in an  
unfathomed darkness of sav-  
agery. Were it possible for the  
Socialist to remove the selfish  
element from his nature, man  
would be plunged into the social  
sun that warms his life.

The true ideal is the golden  
mean of mingled rights and du-  
ties. He who said, Come, let us  
reason together, understood our  
nature, for by violent deeds the  
civilized world is shocked and  
true reforms impeded. When  
Mohamedanism rolling westward  
wages war upon the religion of  
peace and love it must be met at  
Tours by strong-armed Martel;  
so when would-be reformers  
make war upon society they must  
be met by strong-armed law.  
The death of Carnot for daring  
to refuse a pardon to Vaillant  
was thus the result of a double  
crime, involving treason to soci-  
ety and murder.

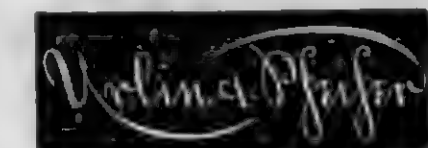
III. M. Carnot, son and grand-  
son of illustrious ancestry, was  
himself no less distinguished.  
Reared in an atmosphere of pu-  
litical affairs, from his earliest  
youth he exhibited those sterling  
ideas of duty that made the Pre-  
fect a Deputy, the Deputy a Min-  
ister, the Minister, President.  
As Assemblyman he voted for  
every measure that tended to  
strengthen the Republic; as  
Minister of Finance he had the  
courage to publish the financial  
crimes of his party, winning by  
his frankness the applause of  
friends and enemies. But this  
was not his greatest triumph.  
The Wilson scandal was seized  
upon by hostile parties; the  
ministry was forced to resign,  
the President compelled to fol-  
low, revolution impended, then  
it was that France turned to hon-  
est Carnot and made him Presi-  
dent. But this was not his  
crowning glory. Boulanger, the  
Mark Antony of France, out-  
wardly avowing Republican prin-  
ciples but secretly leagued with  
the Comte de Paris, found this  
man too firm. The Panama dis-  
closures brought ruin and dis-  
grace upon men high in public  
favor. But unlike his successor,  
Casimier-Perier, who, ignomin-  
iously deserts his country in its  
hour of need, Carnot overcame  
all cabinet dissensions and amid  
the wreck of ruined reputations,  
throughout storm of calumnies,  
stood serene and confident. Not

one stain blotched the fair record  
of his administration. He had  
prevented a revolution and pre-  
served the peace of Europe, for  
when storms rage in France all  
Europe becomes a troubled sea.  
He had gained the confidence  
and love of his countrymen, and  
this was his crowning glory.

Ah, Henry of Navarre, thy  
white plume that waved so  
proudly at Ivry now droops. The  
great, the good, the best King  
that France ever saw must suffer  
from Jesuitic hate. Ah, Sadi  
Carnot, better than a King, the  
true, the certain, the best ruler  
of the golden age of happy  
France, thou, too, hadst enemies.  
But over thy open grave old  
wounds are healed and fierce  
feuds forgotten. Vengeance and  
passion that have survived every  
political change of the century  
are dispelled by a common grief  
and a common sorrow, and from  
the Channel to the Sea, the love  
and sympathy of a united people  
proclaim that the Republic shall  
endure.

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# THE STATE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Board of Trade Auditorium, Thursday Evening, February 21, 1895.

## ELOQUENCE,

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Delivered by Orators from O. S. U., Denison, O. W. U., Hiram, Buchtel, O. U., Wooster, Wittenberg, and Mt. Union.

At the Twelfth Annual Contest of the State Oratorical Association, Held at Columbus, February 21, 1895.

## RESERVE POWER.

A. C. Baldwin, Denison University.

The present age is one of extraordinary effort and achievement. Men are striving to learn and to do more and more. The nervous temperament of the American impels him to excess in almost everything he undertakes. He lives by the day, taking no thought for the morrow. But this no one can afford to do. The reservoir of nervous and moral resources must be allowed to refill itself by the recuperative powers of rest and recreation. Every achievement involves the expenditure of force; and if the speed is increased and is to be maintained, there must be a reserve of energy. He that would both do and endure, needs a store of power, physical, intellectual, and moral, at his command. There is need of a sustained flow of cumulative energy—action that can be depended upon for an ever increasing stress of usefulness.

The presence or absence of such a reserve determines one's position in the race of life. The foremost at the start does not always lead at the finish. The superficial man is soon exhausted and left behind. In the long run, discipline tells—discipline of body and of mind. This practical age is not satisfied with a single effort. It demands more and better of every one. The brilliant powers of the valedictorian do not always endure to the end. Often is the popular favorite overtaken and distanced by one who, more careful in the expenditure of his resources, has been able to meet the crisis with fresh and ready energy. When the Constitution and the Guerrière met during the War of 1812, the English vessel opened fire at long range. The Constitution apparently took no heed. Soon the guns of the Guerrière began to inflict injury; and yet no response came from her adversary. Now they lie abreast. With a crash and a deafening roar, the fire, so long restrained, breaks forth. The entire broad-side falls like a thunder-bolt upon the foe. Nothing withstands the terrible onslaught. Smoke fills the air, mercifully protecting the victim from her conqueror. The Guerrière lies a total wreck, rigging torn and hull pierced. Thus must all power exhausted in long continued and scattered effort succumb to that energy which is reserved for the last and the critical moment.

The power of this reserve is none the less real and effective,

because quiet and undemonstrative. Superficiality is showy and taking, while reticence is often mistaken for dullness or emptiness. But the quiet reserve of a gentleman or a scholar is one of the signs of inherent ability. It is a badge of culture, a mark of wealth. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "When you find a man a little better than his word, a little more liberal than his promise, a little more than borne out in his statements by his facts, a little larger in deed than in speech, you recognize a kind of eloquence in that person's utterance not found in Blair or Campbell."

Attention has been called to the many reservations of the Bible, to how little the sacred writers tell compared with what they might have made known. Those who criticize these blanks in revelation should remember that this is one of the marks of inspiration. Left to themselves, men would have been inclined to tell all they knew. When we read the Gospels and observe the simplicity and beauty of their story, how they avoid superfluous expressions and confine us to the spirituality of the Redeemer's mission, we feel the presence of Divine truth. So much more is suggested than is revealed. The very silence of the Bible is inspired. Compared with its few and simple pictures of the heavenly world, the sublime portraits of Milton are inferior in their effect. The genius of the poet has done its utmost in striving to reach such heights. Not so with the plain narrative of the Bible. Its indirect impressions are the most effective. The imagination is incited to go on and complete the pictures of which it has had a glimpse.

What a power there is in mere silence. The French soldiers in Spain often protested against what they termed "the terrible silence" of the English troops on the eve of battle. There was something so ominous in the grim stillness of that stern preparation. It was the calm before the hurricane, the hush that precedes the storm. Silence may be eloquent, telling more than speech can convey. Is it not significant that Napoleon in his dispatches never mentioned the name "Trafalgar"? that there is no mention of the Red Sea disaster upon Egyptian monuments? that Josephus barely speaks of Jesus of Nazareth in his history of the Jews? It is the dark lines of the spectrum which tell us the secrets of the stars. So, what a man does not reveal, may be the most significant part of his story.

Consider the energy which may be the cause of repose. A person apparently doing nothing may owe that condition to the most intense exertion. To stand still in the midst of a rushing torrent requires the expenditure of as much force as would be used in running violently on the dry land. It is well for men to remember this in their estimates of moral character. Simple steadfastness, not yielding to wrong, not indulging in positive evil, may be the result of far greater effort than is recognized. There is striking truth in what poor Burns said from his own wayward experience:

"What's done we partly may compute,  
But know not what's resisted."

The possession of reserve

power is especially disclosed by emergencies. Von Moltke was unknown to the world at large until, in his sixty-seventh year, the campaign of Sadowa revealed him. Grant lived in obscurity until the Civil War brought him into prominence. But behind what was seen were years of unseen toil. We see only the issue of long preparatory processes. The ship suddenly appearing on the horizon has had to cross the ocean before coming within our ken. Emergencies, then, do not create this reserve of power; but they do reveal it.

Moreover, reserve power is as essential to the well-being of society as to that of the individual. In every civilized community there is a reserve of moral force, which may break forth with unexpected activity. The public conscience is a Titan power in America. An enlightened and righteous public opinion is indispensable to the welfare of the State. Said Lincoln: "With public sentiment on its side, everything succeeds; with public sentiment against it, nothing succeeds." There are national, social, and corporate evils, to correct which government is powerless. It has been amply shown that the fierce disputes between Capital and Labor cannot be settled by governmental action alone. But when a State Board of Arbitration has behind it the reinforcement of public opinion, it has a power which no man or set of men can safely defy or treat with contemptuous neglect. This power may at times seem to be asleep, but it can not with impunity be disregarded. The politician who pays no heed to it and who depends upon corruption and cunning to accomplish his ends, is certain, sooner or later, to be discovered, and just as certain, when discovered, to be overthrown.

More than a year ago, in the Himalaya Mountains, occurred a landslide. It blocked up the channel of one of the head streams of the Ganges. Above this obstruction a lake was formed, which, rising and increasing in volume, soon became a menace to the inhabitants in the valley below. It was certain that the new barrier must give way, and then the liberated waters would become a devastating flood. The dam at last yielded. The flood started on its swift career of destruction, its crest one hundred and sixty feet high, and its speed thirty miles an hour. Cities that had stood for centuries were swept out of existence. Not a stone was left to mark their site.

We have recently seen in the city of New York a similar outburst of unexpected energy. A great metropolis lay in the power of corrupt men. All the offices and all the patronage were a matter of buying and selling. Reform was opposed by all the dominant forces of the city's life, except the public conscience. To this, reformers of all political parties appealed, and for so doing they were ridiculed by the enemies of good government. What could such a force do against the redoubtable "ring"? The promoters of municipal corruption trusted in their artificial barriers to keep back the tide of popular condemnation which was rising against them. But on that mem-

orable election day, the barriers were burst; the flood was all the stronger and more terrible because of its sudden irruption; and "government by the people" received a new guarantee. It was shown in a way not to be misunderstood that "public conscience is stronger than public corruption."

This reserve power, both intellectual and moral, whether in the individual or in society, is acquired by slow degrees. Since the individual is the unit of power in the State and since, in the long run, everything is shaped by this elemental force, every man who thinks for himself concerning the dangers and duties of the hour is an increment of power in society. Every pure thought that he thinks, every wise word that he speaks, and every manly deed that he does, contributes to the intelligence and morality of the community of which he forms a part. It is given to no vision to foresee those crises when the doors of fate swing open for the forward flow of events. Our part is preparation, the patient and persistent cumulation of ideas and impulses. Let citizens go on thinking, hoping and resolving. Let leaders go on agitating, exhorting and advising. Let books be written, debates held, papers published and sermons preached. Let patriots protest, critics condemn and orators inveigh. None of all this energy is lost. Every word and every action and every deed is an addition to the tide of public opinion. Intemperance will not fall at the first blow. Political corruption will not end in a day. This iteration and reiteration of truth against error is not in vain. Pillory the saloon as an evil against Heaven and earth. Give the people no rest on the subject of social purity. You are heaping up wrath for the day of wrath. Sooner or later shall come the consummation. The moral power thus accumulated and held in reserve shall break forth. Organized wrongs in society shall be swept away. The work of reconstruction shall begin, and that "righteousness which exalteth a nation" shall reach its rightful supremacy.

## THE SUPREME MISSION.

S. A. Keen, Ohio Wesleyan University.

"The time is out of joint" was Hamlet's frenzied exclamation. Thus the morbid intensity of despair announced a fact of the widest application. No epoch is recorded when man has not been at war with himself, at odds with the universe and defiant toward God. Turbulent and sanguinary is the story of human affairs. In striking contrast to this continuous discord is the universal aspiration toward harmony. The tenor of human hopes prophesies the end of strife and presages a day when man and nation will celebrate the advent of eternal peace. The glaring fact of strife and the invincible hope of peace declare the necessity of a supreme mission—the true end of individual action—The Amelioration of the Race.

I. God, as a living and moving power in men, stamps the pages of history with the imprint of His hand. Studied in its wide reaches, its long perspec-

tive and its slow logic, history must reveal the Creator's purposes for mankind. Before fixing, then, the betterment of the race as the central object of individual effort, let us seek encouragement from the past, as from an inspired prophet, and inquire—have men's labors in behalf of their kind been successful? Do the world's records show an improvement in human character and conditions?

1. In man's inner nature, the germinal point of all reform, we may expect to find the most marked and genuine progress. Deepest and most real in the human constitution is that moral element which links man to the eternal truths of the universe. This element, expressed in such terms as conscience, intuition, duty, faith, we find to be the true guiding principle in human action. Antiquity shows only a partial perception of this element and an almost total disregard of its demands. Intellect and energy were in bondage to the sensuous and material. Man lay prostrate at the shrine of power. Here was the spirit that reared pyramid, obelisk and Coliseum, created gods and goddesses of portentous mien, and crowned an Olympian victor as hero of all Hellas. From ideas of beauty and order sprang arts and systems, but through the suppression of the moral element these grew rank with sensuality and error. Religion was disjoined from morality, philosophy groped in the gloom of superstition and conduct aspired to false ideals.

Glance at modern conditions. One by one the undying truths of ethics and religion have been grasped and bodied forth in human life. The co-ordination of action with the highest achievements of faith, intuition and reason is being accomplished. The dark fatalism of Homer and Aeschylus pales before the triumphant hope of Milton and Tennyson. Conscience asserts its sovereignty and mind rejoices in its true liberty. Mount Zion rises above Mount Olympus. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" is the glad psalm of a mighty host.

2. History bears most hopeful witness to a final adjustment of human relations. Civilization shows a steady progress toward a state that honors the highest demands of every individual. Note the progress of political ideas. Ancient regimes, not divining the deep meaning of a human life, made the state the end of the individual; Plato called it "the organism for which and by which the individual exists." Inequalities of caste, oppressions of institutions, and tyranny of selfish wills made dark the face of these civilizations. The later European politics, rooted in a spirit of individual liberty inherent in the genius of the race, gradually supplanted the old idea, and finally, nurtured and strengthened by a new clime, flowered into a nation living under the motto, "Of the people, by the people, for the people."

Mark the change in international relations. Yesterday, Nicias and Demosthenes condemned to death; today, an unqualified amnesty to the South. Yesterday, the Mediterranean in-

festated with plundering Moors; today, an open sea for craft of every nation. Yesterday, two powers in combat over a "Right of Search;" today, a council of statesmen at Geneva.

This humane tendency is leavening society throughout its depth. Toleration and liberality have taken the sceptre from ostracism and persecution. The same people that robbed and banished the innocent Jew places Disraeli at the head of the government. The bigotry that hounded Roger Williams from his home withers before the candor that contrives a Parliament of Religions. The words "gentile" and "barbarian" are Christianized into "friend" and "brother." Language and custom, law and tenet, bear the impress of a refining agent.

3. History further shows a wide extension of man's dominion over Nature. The world of matter and force is bound in close union with man's very being; yet those powers that yield his subsistence are treacherous and obstinate. The air he breathes bears deadly vapors, the soil he treads waists to yawn under his feet, and the sunlit heavens are charged with the elements of destruction. Bound in this cell of strife and fury man must conciliate these warring powers and ally himself with these hostile forces. Have men quailed before these barriers? Read the records of industry and science. Torrents are yoked and mountains lower their crests. Pestilence is routed and miasma disarmed. Wind, wave and unseen elements own a superior power. Atom is analyzed and sunbeam unbraided. The earth declares its history, as lost generations of living things pass in silent review before the gaze of man. Thus science wrests from Nature her forces and man becomes master of his environment.

4. Graven deeply in the past are these marks of improvement. But plain as progress itself, is the truth that man is its agent. Conceived by the Creator, it is executed by man. Never does nature respond but to his toil nor heaven but to his faith. Clear and positive is the call of history for individual dedication to the amelioration of the race.

II. Study the world's heroes. These, if any, must have discovered the true object of human action. But who is a hero, and what is his work? Is he one whom a chance of birth or the lottery of popularity raises to sovereign power? Rather is he not the one whom the logic of history demands, whom Providence has appointed to weave his life into the social or political fabric, and to impart thereto a pure and fadeless hue? His work is not measured by his own generation, nay, nor by all generations; but it is permanent because vital, vital because divinely born, and it finds its limit in the bosom of eternity. What then is the hero's conception of man's mission? Summon the hero-council of the ages. Call Moses from his lonely watch on Mount Nebo, Socrates from the streets of storied Athens, Paul from his prison cell by the Tiber, King Alfred from his throne of service, Wyclif from the din of the ecclesiastical arena, and Luther from the fire of conflict at Worms. Ask



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This issue expresses the interest felt by THE LANTERN in oratorical contests in particular, and all legitimate college enterprises in general. It is hoped that the public for which it is printed, may find it of interest and of use. If that purpose is accomplished we shall be satisfied.

Before this paper reaches its readers Ohio's orator will have been chosen. Nine champions, each of whom has proved his right to enter this larger arena and bear a part in this greater battle by vanquishing worthy antagonists, will have striven for this high reward and the result must be a distinct gain to each though but one can claim the victory. The honor for which these nine champions contest is worthy of the highest ambition of any student and the laurels that will wreath the brow of the victor may well be placed among the most valued treasures won by the successful issue of honest effort in honorable enterprise. THE LANTERN cannot predict who the winner will be, but it extends its sincerest congratulations and most cordial wishes to whomsoever that great distinction may come. Of course, it has its favorite and it hopes that the judges may select him. But if there be greater strength in some other than THE LANTERN's choice and the wisdom of the judges marks him for the warrior who shall carry Ohio's banner into the conflict with other states, he shall find no stronger supporter and no warmer friend than the THE LANTERN.

Orators, delegates and visitors from sister colleges, O. S. U. extends to you a welcome, the cordiality of which is only equalled by the feeling of pride that swells her bosom when she realizes that she has the privilege of meeting, within her own gates so distinguished a company assembled on so glorious an occasion. The freedom of the University and of the city—for a consideration—is yours, and THE LANTERN only regrets that it cannot tender to you this freedom in a gold box. You are worthy of it and the occasion calls for it, but the exchequer of THE LANTERN isn't equal to it. The well known financial stringency from which THE LANTERN suffers, owing to the failure of the business manager to advantageously place its last issue of bonds, less-

sons the number of times that we can say "this is on us, what will you have?" but it cannot detract from the heartiness of our hand-shake or cool the ardor of our greeting. Again we say WELCOME, and if there is anything the credit of THE LANTERN—as opposed to cash in hand—can get, it shall be at your disposal.

The record Ohio has made in interstate contests is one in which we may with justice feel some degree of pride, but it is one, nevertheless, which can be improved upon in the future. The State contest of this year should, and doubtless will be, an occasion for inspiring a greater and a more abiding interest in oratory in all Ohio colleges than has heretofore existed. This influence is especially needed, and this effect should be especially marked on the student body of our University, at whose doors this great intellectual tournament will take place. O. S. U. will probably have a delegation several times larger than any other college, and the enthusiasm of this occasion can be made to bear fruit to the future good of the University. The honors won upon the gridiron, the diamond or the athletic rack, while of value and worth striving after, still are not equal to those won upon the platform or in the forum. Louder yells may be uttered, more hats may be thrown into the air, and there may be greater physical manifestations of joy when the ball is carried over the goal than when the winning orator has spoken, but the difference in value of the training for and victory in the one over the other is the fundamental difference between an intellectual and a physical contest. On the one hand and intellectual advancement on the other. Both are of extreme importance and both should be assiduously cultivated in college life; but the evolution of the human race toward the perfection of its faculties must find its widest field of action in intellect and morals. There are no gifts more precious than those of the orator, and no mission need be greater than his. If this State contest is to do something more than place the victor's wreath upon the brow of one of these nine champions, it will be to arouse a warmer enthusiasm in the noble art of oratory, and call forth other contests that shall awake to life powers that now lie dormant.

The appointment by Governor McKinley of ex-Governor James E. Campbell to be a trustee of the State University was a very graceful act on the part of the Governor, and also one calculated to be of great benefit to the University. Mr. Campbell's term as Governor was one of unexampled prosperity to the University, and no one manifested a warmer personal interest in its growth than did he. The Hysell Bill passed the legislature while he was Governor, and it received his active support. Governor Campbell was and is extremely popular with the student body, and all united, without regard to party, in calling him "our Governor." The University is about to reach another most important phase of its history in the selection of a new President. Governor Campbell is already familiar with its needs, knows the people of Ohio, would be able to exert a more powerful influence in unifying them in support of their University than any other man, and his wide acquaintance and knowledge of men would be invaluable in the selection of a President. All friends of the University, all its students, ex-students and alumni, are most anxious for his acceptance of the appointment.

## CARNOT'S DEATH.

FIRST HONOR ORATION DELIVERED  
AT LOCAL CONTEST OF THE

Ohio State University.

A Scathing Arraignment of the Anarchist Principle that Caused the Death of France's President.



Sadi Carnot is dead. Another President, another statesman, another conservator of peace, another fearless champion of law—pledging to his country all that he possessed of strength and devotion, winning by the very purity of his life—has fallen by the hand of the assassin.

It was at Lyons, old Lyons, mellowed by the shadows that had melted about an Augustus, that had beheld a Reign of Terror, an attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe, that this deed of violence was done. Many people shuddered, but some rejoiced; while most of Paris followed his bier with tearful eyes, others waited a few weeks and covered with flowers the grave of the assassin.

Strange spectacle that, when men rejoice at murder and call it the act of a Cromwell or a Brutus. But inspiring the deeds of Brutus and Cromwell was a principle. What is the principle that sustains Anarchy? Is it God-propped and will the name of Santo, the assassin, be brighter until life takes for rent, be called noble?

In the annals of history there is but one parallel to this crime. As the Anarchists took from France President Carnot, so nearly three hundred years ago the Jesuits robbed her of Henry IV. The animus of the recent act arose from the belief that politics was responsible for the fierceness of the struggle for bread; the animus of the earlier one grew out of the mingling of politics and religion, the union of church and state.

Henry IV. was the most liberal king of his time; Carnot was the most liberal ruler of the present. Henry of Navarre, born of the Reform faith and upon the steps of the throne, found France divided into many hostile factions, Paris yet slippery with blood from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Catholic League all-powerful within, the Pope all-powerful without. Philip of Spain stood at the Pyrenees, stolid, malign, ambitious, treacherous, intriguing, king of half the world, with the virtues of an imp, awaiting the opportunity to crush Protestantism with an Alva and subdue her by the Inquisition. Henry saved France; France was then the bulwark of England and from that day religious freedom was assured. With a tolerance strange to the age, Henry issued the Edict of Nantes, which shall preserve his name so long as the world. Huguenot graces the page of history. It was Henry, not Louis XIV., not Richelieu, that unified France. Unlike Louis he lived for the state; unlike Louis he sowed not the seeds of revolution. Such was the man whom the Jesuits hated. It was allowable to kill Kings when they were not in the Church or approved by the Pope. So said Chastel; so taught the Jesuits, the Anarchists of the Reformation. What are the monuments; where are the works of the Jesuits? Ah, behold the tombs of the Huguenots, the ruined power of Spain, the devastation of the Netherlands, the assassination of Kings. Henry was right; his principles of tolerance yet live. So today let wild fanatics learn that the dagger never founded an empire, freed a people nor hastened a reform.

Anarchism causes reaction; fanaticism always injures the cause that it would aid. Human sympathy goes out to those who suffer, whether it be an enslaved people or an absolute monarch in danger of his life. What was gained by Ravallac's assault upon Henry IV.? What has the Nihilist gained by the death of Alexander II., the liberator of the Serbs? Let Emile Henry, Ravachol, Vaillant, Santo tell us what reforms they expect.

II. Granting that the theories of the Anarchist may be right, is it not plain, even from the recent history of France, that oppression, whether from the throne or the hearthstone, produces reaction. You well know the carnage that followed the absolute Louis. Upon his bleeding realm Bonaparte reared his dazzling fabric. Then the Allied Powers restored the King, but American example and free thought had planted the seeds of liberty—there were those in France who desired a Republic. Next the Citizen King unfurled the tricolor in the place of the blood-stained Bourbon lily; then the Republic came again—but

ah, under the Republic, there were those in France who desired a Commune. One day when the mob had gained entrance to the Assembly Hall, their leader, Barbe, demanded that a tax of one billion francs be levied upon the rich for the benefit of the poor. But a voice from the mob cried, "No, Barbe, what we want is two hours' sack of Paris." The Commune meant plunder, while the country desired peace—and again a Napoleon ruled. The ever-growing democratic spirit, intoxicated with its temporary successes, has again and again paid the penalty of its radicalism by failure, illustrating the truth which comes with new force today that enduring political power is born only of honesty and moderation.

When Napoleon III. surrendered at Sedan the party of the Republic had learned that lesson and became moderate. But a new radical party was formed and organized the Commune. Then the strange spectacle, the political paradox of Anarchy trying to rule, demonstrated to the world what chaos meant. National pride, love of country, science and learning, all the noble examples of ages, full and replete, counted for naught in the wild orgies of the hell-born fiends of petroleum and dynamite. "They would destroy the schools, the academies, the Legion of Honor; they would ruin the rich without enriching the poor; would fill the prisons by proscription and empty them by massacre; destroy liberty, stifle art, silence thought, and deny God." So said Victor Hugo but twenty-four years ago, when men did in cold blood what the men of '93 had done in the ravings of fever. Do you believe the Commune dead? Do you believe that the men who in 1892 wrecked the house of Benoit, the magistrate; who in 1893 threw deadly explosives into the crowded Chamber of Deputies; who in 1894 in one week murderously attacked an Italian Minister, and in the next killed a French President—can you believe such men reformers? Banded together they have become a hydra-headed monster that never sleeps, but night and day slinks in and out its den, gaunt, hungry, foul and hideous. Woe to the hapless victim who comes within the reach of its fangs. Should it ever run riot again the least that it would take would be "two hours' sack of Paris." At its cries established government is alarmed; oppression, hoary-headed, scared and withered by the frosts and fires, and sufferings of ages, may stalk again upon European battlements and beckon Princes to revenge.

Not only are the means used by Anarchists to propagate their doctrines wrong, but the movement itself is not a reform, but a retrogression. Anarchism aims at the absolute independence of the human being. Its liberty is license; its religion selfishness; the antipode of Socialism. It was the crimes of the rich and the tears of the poor that aroused the Gracchi, inspired the philosophy of Karl Marx and kindled the eloquence of Lasalle. Their socialism is a reaction from the abuses of selfishness. Socialists see a cloud and its shadow without perceiving the light that makes a shadow possible. They see a Philip without seeing a Demosthenes; a Borgia without a Savanarola; the world without a Christ. Forgetting that society is an organism and progress a growth, forgetting that man is social and society composed of sovereign beings, the Anarchist would make man a savage; while the Socialist would make him a slave. Were it possible for the Anarchist to cut the centripetal ties of our social laws, like a planet, man would be driven from his true orbit and lost in an unfathomable darkness of savagery. Were it possible for the Socialist to remove the selfish element from his nature, man would be plunged into the social sun that warms his life.

The true ideal is the golden mean of mingled rights and duties. He who said, Come, let us reason together, understood our nature, for by violent deeds the civilized world is shocked and true reforms impeded. When Mohamedanism rolling westward wages war upon the religion of peace and love it must be met at Tours by strong-armed Martel; so when would-be reformers make war upon society they must be met by strong-armed law.

The death of Carnot for daring to refuse a pardon to Vaillant was thus the result of a double crime, involving treason to society and murder.

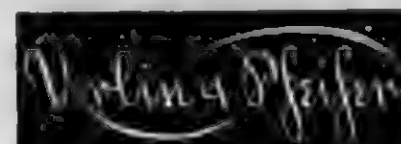
III. M. Carnot, son and grandson of illustrious ancestry, was himself no less distinguished. Reared in an atmosphere of political affairs, from his earliest youth he exhibited those sterling ideas of duty that made the Prefect a Deputy, the Deputy a Minister, the Minister, President. As Assemblyman he voted for every measure that tended to strengthen the Republic; as Minister of Finance he had the courage to publish the financial crimes of his party, winning by his frankness the applause of friends and enemies. But this was not his greatest triumph. The Wilson scandal was seized upon by hostile parties; the ministry was forced to resign, the President compelled to follow, revolution impended, then it was that France turned to honor Carnot and made him President. But this was not his crowning glory. Boulanger, the Mark Antony of France, outwardly avowing Republican principles but secretly leagued with the Comte de Paris, found this man too firm. The Panama disclosures brought ruin and disgrace upon men high in public favor. But unlike his successor, Casimier-Perier, who, ignominiously deserts his country in its hour of need, Carnot overcame all cabinet dissensions and amid the wreck of ruined reputations, throughout storm of calumnies, stood serene and confident. Not

one stain blotched the fair record of his administration. He had prevented a revolution and preserved the peace of Europe, for when storms rage in France all Europe becomes a troubled sea. He had gained the confidence and love of his countrymen, and this was his crowning glory.

Ah, Henry of Navarre, thy white plume that waved so proudly at Ivry now droops. The great, the good, the best King that France ever saw must suffer from Jesuitic hate. Ah, Sadi Carnot, better than a King, the true, the certain, the best ruler of the golden age of happy France, thou, too, hadst enemies. But over thy open grave old wounds are healed and fierce feuds forgotten. Vengeance and passion that have survived every political change of the century are dispelled by a common grief and a common sorrow, and from the Channel to the Sea, the love and sympathy of a united people proclaim that the Republic shall endure.

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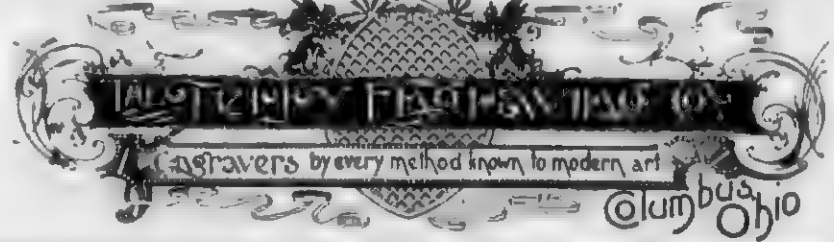
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## RESERVE POWER.

A. C. Baldwin, Denison University.

The present age is one of extraordinary effort and achievement. Men are striving to learn and to do more and more. The nervous temperament of the American impels him to excess in almost everything he undertakes. He lives by the day, taking no thought for the morrow. But this no one can afford to do. The reservoir of nervous and moral resources must be allowed to refill itself by the recuperative powers of rest and recreation. Every achievement involves the expenditure of force; and if the speed is increased and is to be maintained, there must be a reserve of energy. He that would both do and endure, needs a store of power, physical, intellectual, and moral, at his command. There is need of a sustained flow of cumulative energy—action that can be depended upon for an ever increasing stress of usefulness.

The presence or absence of such a reserve determines one's position in the race of life. The foremost at the start does not always lead at the finish. The superficial man is soon exhausted and left behind. In the long run, discipline tells—discipline of body and of mind. This practical age is not satisfied with a single effort. It demands more and better of every one. The brilliant powers of the valetudinarian do not always endure to the end. Often is the popular favorite overtaken and distanced by one who, more careful in the expenditure of his resources, has been able to meet the crisis with fresh and ready energy. When the Constitution and the Guerriere met during the War of 1812, the English vessel opened fire at long range. The Constitution apparently took no heed. Soon the guns of the Guerriere began to inflict injury; and yet no response came from her adversary. Now they lie abreast. With a crash and a deafening roar, the fire, so long restrained, breaks forth. The entire broad-side falls like a thunder-bolt upon the foe. Nothing withstands the terrible onslaught. Smoke fills the air, mercifully protecting the victim from her conqueror. The Guerriere lies a total wreck, rigging torn and hull pierced. Thus must all power exhausted in long continued and scattered effort succumb to that energy which is reserved for the last and the critical moment.

The power of this reserve is none the less real and effective,

because quiet and undemonstrative. Superficiality is showy and taking, while reticence is often mistaken for dullness or emptiness. But the quiet reserve of a gentleman or a scholar is one of the signs of inherent ability. It is a badge of culture, a mark of wealth. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "When you find a man a little better than his word, a little more liberal than his promise, a little more than borne out in his statements by his facts, a little larger in deed than in speech, you recognize a kind of eloquence in that person's utterance not found in Blair or Campbell."

Attention has been called to the many reservations of the Bible, to how little the sacred writers tell compared with what they might have made known. Those who criticize these blanks in revelation should remember that this is one of the marks of inspiration. Left to themselves, men would have been inclined to tell all they knew. When we read the Gospels and observe the simplicity and beauty of their story, how they avoid superfluous expressions and confine us to the spirituality of the Redeemer's mission, we feel the presence of Divine truth. So much more is suggested than is revealed. The very silence of the Bible is inspired. Compared with its few and simple pictures of the heavenly world, the sublime portraits of Milton are inferior in their effect. The genius of the poet has done its utmost in striving to reach such heights. Not so with the plain narrative of the Bible. Its indirect impressions are the most effective. The imagination is incited to go on and complete the pictures of which it has had a glimpse.

What a power there is in mere silence. The French soldiers in Spain often protested against what they termed "the terrible silence" of the English troops on the eve of battle. There was something so ominous in the grim stillness of that stern preparation. It was the calm before the hurricane, the hush that precedes the storm. Silence may be eloquent, telling more than speech can convey. Is it not significant that Napoleon in his dispatches never mentioned the name "Trafalgar"? that there is no mention of the Red Sea disaster upon Egyptian monuments? that Josephus barely speaks of Jesus of Nazareth in his history of the Jews? It is the dark lines of the spectrum which tell us the secrets of the stars. So, what a man does not reveal, may be the most significant part of his story.

Consider the energy which may be the cause of repose. A person apparently doing nothing may owe that condition to the most intense exertion. To stand still in the midst of a rushing torrent requires the expenditure of as much force as would be used in running violently on the dry land. It is well for men to remember this in their estimates of moral character. Simple steadfastness, not yielding to wrong, not indulging in positive evil, may be the result of far greater effort than is recognized. There is striking truth in what poor Burns said from his own wayward experience:

"What's done we partly may compute,  
But know not what's resisted."

The possession of reserve

power is especially disclosed by emergencies. Von Moltke was unknown to the world at large until, in his sixty-seventh year, the campaign of Sadowa revealed him. Grant lived in obscurity until the Civil War brought him into prominence. But behind what was seen were years of unseen toil. We see only the issue of long preparatory processes. The ship suddenly appearing on the horizon has had to cross the ocean before coming within our ken. Emergencies, then, do not create this reserve of power; but they do reveal it.

Moreover, reserve power is as essential to the well-being of society as to that of the individual. In every civilized community there is a reserve of moral force, which may break forth with unexpected activity. The public conscience is a Titan power in America. An enlightened and righteous public opinion is indispensable to the welfare of the State. Said Lincoln: "With public sentiment on its side, everything succeeds; with public sentiment against it, nothing succeeds." There are national, social, and corporate evils, to correct which government is powerless. It has been amply shown that the fierce disputes between Capital and Labor cannot be settled by governmental action alone. But when a State Board of Arbitration has behind it the reinforcement of public opinion, it has a power which no man or set of men can safely defy or treat with contemptuous neglect. This power may at times seem to be asleep, but it can not with impunity be disregarded. The politician who pays no heed to it and who depends upon corruption and cunning to accomplish his ends, is certain, sooner or later, to be discovered, and just as certain, when discovered, to be overthrown.

More than a year ago, in the Himalaya Mountains, occurred a landslide. It blocked up the channel of one of the head streams of the Ganges. Above this obstruction a lake was formed, which, rising and increasing in volume, soon became a menace to the inhabitants in the valley below. It was certain that the new barrier must give way, and then the liberated waters would become a devastating flood. The dam at last yielded. The flood started on its swift career of destruction, its crest one hundred and sixty feet high, and its speed thirty miles an hour. Cities that had stood for centuries were swept out of existence. Not a stone was left to mark their site.

We have recently seen in the city of New York a similar outburst of unexpected energy. A great metropolis lay in the power of corrupt men. All the offices and all the patronage were a matter of buying and selling. Reform was opposed by all the dominant forces of the city's life, except the public conscience. To this, reformers of all political parties appealed, and for so doing they were ridiculed by the enemies of good government. What could such a force do against the redoubtable "ring"? The promoters of municipal corruption trusted in their artificial barriers to keep back the tide of popular condemnation which was rising against them. But on that mem-

orable election day, the barriers were burst; the flood was all the stronger and more terrible because of its sudden irruption; and "government by the people" received a new guarantee. It was shown in a way not to be misunderstood that "public conscience is stronger than public corruption."

This reserve power, both intellectual and moral, whether in the individual or in society, is acquired by slow degrees. Since the individual is the unit of power in the State and since, in the long run, everything is shaped by this elemental force, every man who thinks for himself concerning the dangers and duties of the hour is an increment of power in society. Every pure thought that he thinks, every wise word that he speaks, and every manly deed that he does, contributes to the intelligence and morality of the community of which he forms a part. It is given to no vision to foresee those crises when the doors of fate swing open for the forward flow of events. Our part is preparation, the patient and persistent cumulation of ideas and impulses. Let citizens go on thinking, hoping and resolving. Let leaders go on agitating, exhorting and advising. Let books be written, debates held, papers published and sermons preached. Let patriots protest, critics condemn and orators inveigh. None of all this energy is lost. Every word and every action and every deed is an addition to the tide of public opinion. Intemperance will not fall at the first blow. Political corruption will not end in a day. This iteration and reiteration of truth against error is not in vain. Pillory the saloon as an evil against Heaven and earth. Give the people no rest on the subject of social purity. You are heaping up wrath for the day of wrath. Sooner or later shall come the consummation. The moral power thus accumulated and held in reserve shall break forth. Organized wrongs in society shall be swept away. The work of reconstruction shall begin, and that "righteousness which exalteth a nation" shall reach its rightful supremacy.

## THE SUPREME MISSION.

S. A. Keen, Ohio Wesleyan University.

"The time is out of joint" was Hamlet's frenzied exclamation. Thus the morbid intensity of despair announced a fact of the widest application. No epoch is recorded when man has not been at war with himself, at odds with the universe and defiant toward God. Turbulent and sanguinary is the story of human affairs. In striking contrast to this continuous discord is the universal aspiration toward harmony. The tenor of human hopes prophesies the end of strife and presages a day when man and nation will celebrate the advent of eternal peace. The glaring fact of strife and the invincible hope of peace declare the necessity of a supreme mission—the true end of individual action—The Amelioration of the Race.

I. God, as a living and moving power in men, stamps the pages of history with the imprint of His hand. Studied in its wide reaches, its long perspec-

tive and its slow logic, history must reveal the Creator's purposes for mankind. Before fixing, then, the betterment of the race as the central object of individual effort, let us seek encouragement from the past, as from an inspired prophet, and inquire—have men's labors in behalf of their kind been successful? Do the world's records show an improvement in human character and conditions?

1. In man's inner nature, the germinal point of all reform, we may expect to find the most marked and genuine progress. Deepest and most real in the human constitution is that moral element which links man to the eternal truths of the universe. This element, expressed in such terms as conscience, intuition, duty, faith, we find to be the true guiding principle in human action. Antiquity shows only a partial perception of this element and an almost total disregard of its demands. Intellect and energy were in bondage to the sensuous and material. Man lay prostrate at the shrine of power. Here was the spirit that reared pyramid, obelisk and Coliseum, created gods and goddesses of portentous mien, and crowned an Olympian victor as hero of all Hellas. From ideas of beauty and order sprang arts and systems, but through the suppression of the moral element these grew rank with sensuality and error. Religion was disjoined from morality, philosophy groped in the gloom of superstition and conduct aspired to false ideals.

Glance at modern conditions. One by one the undying truths of ethics and religion have been grasped and bodied forth in human life. The co-ordination of action with the highest achievements of faith, intuition and reason is being accomplished. The dark fatalism of Homer and Aeschylus pales before the triumphant hope of Milton and Tennyson. Conscience asserts its sovereignty and mind rejoices in its true liberty. Mount Zion rises above Mount Olympus. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" is the glad psalm of a mighty host.

2. History bears most hopeful witness to a final adjustment of human relations. Civilization shows a steady progress toward a state that honors the highest demands of every individual. Note the progress of political ideas. Ancient regimes, not divining the deep meaning of a human life, made the state the end of the individual; Plato called it "the organism for which and by which the individual exists." Inequalities of caste, oppressions of institutions, and tyranny of selfish wills made dark the face of these civilizations. The later European politics, rooted in a spirit of individual liberty inherent in the genius of the race, gradually supplanted the old idea, and finally, nurtured and strengthened by a new climate, flowered into a nation living under the motto, "Of the people, by the people, for the people."

Mark the change in international relations. Yesterday, Nicias and Demosthenes condemned to death; today, an unqualified amnesty to the South. Yesterday, the Mediterranean in-

festated with plundering Moors; today, an open sea for craft of every nation. Yesterday, two powers in combat over a "Right of Search;" today, a council of statesmen at Geneva.

This humane tendency is leavening society throughout its depth. Toleration and liberality have taken the sceptre from ostracism and persecution. The same people that robbed and banished the innocent Jew places Disraeli at the head of the government. The bigotry that hounded Roger Williams from his home withers before the candor that contrives a Parliament of Religions. The words "gentile" and "barbarian" are Christianized into "friend" and "brother." Language and custom, law and tenet, bear the impress of a refining agent.

3. History further shows a wide extension of man's dominion over Nature. The world of matter and force is bound in close union with man's very being; yet those powers that yield his subsistence are treacherous and obstinate. The air he breathes bears deadly vapors, the soil he treads waists to yawn under his feet, and the sunlit heavens are charged with the elements of destruction. Bound in this cell of strife and fury man must conciliate these warring powers and ally himself with these hostile forces. Have men quailed before these barriers? Read the records of industry and science. Torrents are yoked and mountains lower their crests. Pestilence is routed and miasma disarmed. Wind, wave and unseen elements own a superior power. Atom is analyzed and sunbeam unbraided. The earth declares its history, as lost generations of living things pass in silent review before the gaze of man. Thus science wrests from Nature her forces and man becomes master of his environment.

4. Graven deeply in the past are these marks of improvement. But plain as progress itself, is the truth that man is its agent. Conceived by the Creator, it is executed by man. Never does nature respond but to his toil nor heaven but to his faith. Clear and positive is the call of history for individual dedication to the amelioration of the race.

II. Study the world's heroes. These, if any, must have discovered the true object of human action. But who is a hero, and what is his work? Is he one whom a chance of birth or the lottery of popularity raises to sovereign power? Rather is he not the one whom the logic of history demands, whom Providence has appointed to weave his life into the social or political fabric, and to impart thereto a pure and fadeless hue? His work is not measured by his own generation, nay, nor by all generations; but it is permanent because vital, vital because divinely born, and it finds its limit in the bosom of eternity. What then is the hero's conception of man's mission? Summon the heroic council of the ages. Call Moses from his lonely watch on Mount Nebo, Socrates from the streets of storied Athens, Paul from his prison cell by the Tiber, King Alfred from his throne of service, Wyclif from the din of the ecclesiastical arena, and Luther from the fire of conflict at Worms. Ask



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these for what they sacrificed all ambitions and expended every energy. In one mighty chorus echoing and re-echoing throughout all time, comes the answer—we lived and labored for humanity.

III. The human constitution itself is the plainest index of man's proper mission. Observe the inherent unity of the race. Science proves that all men physiologically follow one specific type. The inner nature of the normal man is matched by that of every other man. Practical life shows a wonderful uniformity of motive and desire. Moreover, men are interdependent. Modern civilization, even from a selfish and mercenary standpoint, reveals the necessary community of human interests, but studied from the higher plane of social relations it proves the strength of the bond uniting man to man. Add to the unity of the race the fact of human interdependence and the sum can be balanced alone by service. The brotherhood of humanity is the strongest affinity in nature, and self-sacrifice the sublimest duty in the universe. Man's responsibility to God himself goes no farther in action than to his neighbor.

Call to witness human intuitions. Common to all men there is an instinctive altruistic bent which, expanded to its just proportions, becomes the ruling impulse of life. Study the common sense of the race and follow this principle in application. Behind the stern armor of self-protection dwells a humanity instinct with love. Whence the spirit that incites one nation to empty its treasury for the liberation of its bondmen and another to give its noblest manhood to vindicate its boast of liberty? Whence the spirit that leaps to aid before the devastating deluge retreats, or the fire-fiend wearies of destruction? Is not this the true humanity breathing out the essence of its conviction?

IV. This principle of service for humanity may seem to receive divine sanction through history, it may stir hero's blood and bring the martyr's crown, it may indeed rank first among the virgin instincts of the soul; but will it equip a power to meet the broods of Ignorance, Avarice and Passion? Will it live—the vitalizing, enduring seed-thought of an institution? Does mouldy past or fruitful present give such an example? The search is a short one. See you holy light streaming from Bethlehem's lowly manger. Trace its widening path through history. Now it dissipates the gloom of Pagan myth, now Islam retreats before its piercing gleam, Buddha and Confucius tremble on their tottering thrones. In its awful blaze empires crumble and despots fall. Now it guides an army to victorious battle, now it conquers a peace for liberty. Under this holy light the bonds of slavery are loosened and woman is crowned with an aureole of glory. See it as it flashes hope to the nations and paints majesty on the brow of man! Has time corroded the emblems of this Christian faith? Have the storms of centuries darkened its lustre?—Where is its signature not found today? Statute book and social code are resplendent with its imprint. Countless firesides glow with the warmth of Christian love. The echoes

from the Galilean hills still stir to life the hearts of men. The glory of the Cross redeems the age from despair and transfigures the future with hope.

What means this four-fold vision of hope from History, Biography, Nature and Christianity? What means it that the standards of victorious armies front toward a citadel of peace, that the names of departed Pharaohs lie buried with their dust while Moses still lives exalted and honored among men? What means it that the human heart throbs forth the strains of a benediction, oftener than the mutterings of a curse, that the radiance of Calvary outshines all other glories?—Wonderous message of God to man!—Message of duty! Message of promise!—Summons to action! Pledge of redemption!—Revelation of the mission of man! Prophecy of that

"One far-off divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves."

## PROPHETS AND PROGRESS.

Eben Mumford, Bucktail College.

Religion is essential to mankind. In whatever time, place, or condition we find man he is a religious being. The most degraded savages as well as the most perfect men have been seekers after God. This is the meaning of the mosques and pagodas, tombs and temples, churches and cathedrals they have erected. Religion has written the most fascinating pages in the history of the world; it has sanctioned cruel deeds and customs, and inspired noble acts of heroism and devotion; it has united and overthrown empires; it has occasioned wars and persecutions, and brought peace and freedom to nations. The greatness of human nature, the aspirations for higher attainments, the whole impetus of humanity, depend upon man's conception of God and his relation to Him. Therefore, in the religion of a nation is found the true source of its progress or decay.

The religions which possess the strongest elements of perpetuity and union have been founded by prophets. Egypt, the home of civilization, science, and art, had a religion without a prophet. It was based upon mystery, concealment, and priestcraft. Truth was not communicated to the people, and the vast range of wisdom of ancient Egypt remains embalmed with its mummies. Brahmanism is dead; its source was not in man but in caste, and to it human brotherhood was unknown. The lack of a central unity in the polytheism of the ancient Greeks and Romans brought disorder and dissolution into their religious systems, and Jupiter and the Olympian gods faded before the light of the Messiah. On the other hand, the system of Moses still binds together the Jews, although dispersed over the world, without a country and without a capital. Far back of the days of Moses is the epoch of Zoroaster, who is still able to unite a small body of Parsees. But all the systems of religion that have been based upon a hierarchy and ritual have come to an end. Not priests, not rituals, not creeds have the power of maintaining a religious or social order. Neither have armies nor nations advanced the race, but here and there in the course of ages an individual has arisen and moulded the destiny of the world.

Today the great mass of mankind is arrayed about the personality of four prophets: Confucius, Buddha, Christ, and Mohammed. All were endowed with a strong individuality, broad

intellect, and a rich spiritual nature. Three were great enough to command a following of thousands, and were favored with the allotted time of life to carry out their plans. One, too great to be appreciated, was misunderstood, mocked, scourged, and finally crucified in the full vigor of manhood. Yet in his brief ministry of three years he uttered truths upon which the greatest civilizations have been founded.

Whatever the religions of the other prophets have accomplished, this fact remains pre-eminent: Christianity is the religion of the highest civilized nations. It is the religion of the only energetic and progressive nations. The land of Confucius has slept for three thousand years, and if it now shows signs of awakening it is because the "true Saint" whom their prophet foretold, has been "looked for and found." The followers of Buddha have long since ceased to progress. Mohammed turned to the sword for success, and his followers became tyrants and slaves. It is among the nations of Christendom that advances are made in science, literature, and art. Here were invented the telegraph and the telephone, the printing press and the locomotive. Here the tendency of governments is toward liberty, equality, and fraternity. Here benevolent institutions are erected for the poor and unfortunate. Here alone is woman delivered from the degradation of slavery, and advanced to the highest position in life—the guardian angel of the home. Can all this be attributed to mere accident? The effect points to the cause. The principles which Jesus taught were better adapted to the soul's life and growth than those of the lesser prophets. Liberty, culture, science, art—are they not all products of the human soul?

But, you ask, did not the other prophets teach many fundamental principles of conduct? True, and Jesus came not to destroy, but to fulfill. He not only embodied the truths they taught, but also supplies the deficiencies of their systems. Confucianism is impaired because of its ancestral worship and idolatry. Its schools teach only ancient learning. A vague idea of God has degenerated into the grossest materialism, and the idol worshiper is drawn away from the spirituality of heaven to the coarseness of earth. All history emphasizes the truth of the statement that man is no better than the God he worships. Buddha taught a system devoid of the living God, and without the inspiration of a supreme ideal, his followers have ceased to advance. "Man is so great that unless he can lay hold of the infinite he soon tires of the finite." Atheism furnishes no motive for progress. Its black cloud has hung over Buddha's millions for years, obscuring every ray of hope and faith. In darkness and sadness they struggle against evil with no clear conception of good. To attain the Buddha ideal is to be annihilated, and to fail to reach it means an endless transmigration of the soul. Mohammed represented God as an unapproachable sovereign, and His law as fate. No bond of sympathy or love joined the Creator and the Creature. At first the Moslem worshiped Infinite Will alone, and became a despot, but fatalism has destroyed his ambition, and he is now passive. So the religions of the lesser prophets, based upon one-sided truth, have not contained the power for developing a nation.

Are the teachings of the Mes-

siah complete? Will Christianity become the universal religion? Observe that every true principle of conduct, taught by any prophet and capable of inspiring man to higher efforts, is included in the teachings of the Christ. The reverence of Confucius, the humanity of Buddha, the faith of Mohammed, found their embodiment in him. But these are not all. He reveals a God of Love and teaches man to call Him "Father." Thus for the idolatry of Confucius, he gives the worship of an Infinite Father. For the annihilation of Buddha, he offers immortality; for his Atheism, an uplifting faith—a faith that looks upon prosperity as the sunshine from God's throne, and through the tears of adversity sees a rainbow on the cloud. For Mohammed's fear and cruel fate, he brings love—"The greatest thing in the world." And so with love to God and love to man he establishes a perfect system of ethics, and opens the way to unlimited progress.

Does not all time demonstrate that Christianity is the true conserving and developing force of nations? Can power or intellectual excellence alone secure perpetuity and progress to mankind? Rome conquered and ruled the world. The very soil of Greece is "animate with mind, and its every pillar like ancient Minion, breathes music to the sun. Its mouldering altars are garlanded with poetry, and eloquence and philosophy kindle amid its desolations." But these brilliant civilizations were military types of society and the product of slavery. The greater portion of the people were exploited for the exclusive benefit of intellectual tyrants. Morality was of the lowest degree, and included no conception of humanity. Woman was a slave, and infanticide universal. Philosophers of extraordinary intellectual attainments declare that "slaves are simply domestic animals possessed of intelligence." In the midst of this intellectual oppression, Christianity declaring human brotherhood, is born. From the disintegration and decay in progress around it, it establishes the New Era. Its softening influences render powerless the arms of its persecutors, and the fourteenth century sees the chains of slavery broken in Europe. Had not this degrading institution been destroyed our modern civilization could never have arisen. Commerce and manufactures could not have been developed where labor was despised. Today there would be no science with its many applications to life. Well may Benjamin Kidd emphatically assert that "The evolution which is slowly proceeding in human society is not primarily intellectual but religious in character."

The religion of Jesus affirms the divineness of humanity, and touches every relation that man sustains to man. In the political, religious, and social world its influence is accomplishing vast and blessed changes. Its humane spirit wrests the Magna Charter from the hands of a cruel sovereign. A perverted Christianity and the priesthood arouse a Luther, and with unshaken faith in the Christ ideal, he tosses the Pope's bull into the fire, and rekindles the forces of Christendom. In the Mayflower the idea of the inherent worth of the individual, and founds it on Plymouth Rock. It writes the Declaration of Independence, and finds its expression in the devotion and consecration of Wash-

ington and his compatriots. "With malice toward none and with charity for all," the "Martyred President" binds up the wounds of the greatest civil strife the world has ever seen. Christianity extends a welcome hand to every nation and every religion of the earth, and the White City is the scene of the first universal council of man—the world's religious Passover. Contrast the "light of burning heretics" that throws its glare over the enterprise of Columbus, and the divine light that hovers over the utterance of the prayer of universal brotherhood by the representatives of every religion on the globe, while old Independence bell, that oracle of human liberty, proclaims "Peace on earth, good-will to-ward men," and tolls the death knell of religious intolerance.

The Christ Spirit, flashing into the soul of man with the sanction of eternity, slowly, serenely, triumphantly has marched through the centuries. Its altruistic ideals have been the dominant motive force of the world's progress. Before it the throne of the tyrant has crumbled, the shackles of the bondman been broken, and the scepter of persecution has fallen. It has abolished the "divine right" of kings, and enthroned the "goddess of liberty." The master minds of literature are its interpreters and science is its co-worker. The greatest living sociologists recognize in its principles the only solution of our social problems, and the same voice of popular discontent that censures the mistakes of the church applauds the name of Jesus. In the Golden Dawn of a social and spiritual millennium, behold the divinest sage of all the ages, standing upon the Mount of Transfiguration, toward whom with uninterrupted, irresistible progress march all the nations, governed by the Royal Law of Love, guided by Bethlehem's star of faith and hope, with the one watchword, "Forward to Christ," the universal Prophet.

## KOSSUTH.

Samuel L. McCune, Ohio University.

Scarcely a year ago, among the rugged hills of Northern Italy, the last faint spark of a disappointed life went out. A voice once heard across the Atlantic, thrilling with rapture two continents, was hushed in death. A soul whose vivid glow had warmed and cheered the hearts of those who traveled duty's uneven pathway had returned to the God who gave it. An old man, weighed down by sorrow and years, whose only hope had been the freedom of his beloved country, had seen that hope turned into the darkness of despair. The last lingering champion of a lost cause, with his faith in humanity shattered, alone, in the solitude of Nature's ruins, had gone down to death a cheerless, hopeless exile. This man was Louis Kossuth.

Far over the mountains from this secluded scene, stretching her boundaries from the golden sands of the Danube across wealth of field and forest to the snow-capped towers of the Carpathians; guarded by the grandest of Nature's fortifications, enriched by crystal waters from Alpine snows, and cheered by the sun of Italian song, lies Hungary, Nature's paradise, certainly intended by Him, Who molds the destinies of nations, to be the theater of some historic drama—alas, a shocking tragedy! From the dawn of its story, this veritable Eden had been the home of

a noble and illustrious people, devotedly attached to the doctrines of civil liberty and national independence. Upon all sides ruled the monarchs of mighty thrones sworn to guard its liberties. But Austria broke her sacred oath; slowly she extended her power, slowly robbed this land of promise of its independence, until the sun of liberty ceased to shine, and all was darkness, all was night. Nature's fertile plains were converted into battle fields, her pearly rivers into crimson streams, her magnificent fortifications into cruel prison walls. Austria reigns supreme. Hungary bows in silent submission. But lo, a star of hope pours forth its radiance upon this ill-fated land; Hungary though silent, yet lives, for from a manger comes forth her saviour—Louis Kossuth.

Born of humble parentage, educated by admiring friends, powerful as a counsellor, brilliant as a journalist, prisoner for proclaiming his country's wrongs, leader of the Diet, governor, liberator, exile,—such is the life of him whose name I speak with admiration and with reverence. A man, whose earnest enthusiasm, burning patriotism, transcendent genius, lifted him from a cradle of obscurity to a throne of immortality,—the marvel of continents, the hero of his age; one whose personality was confidence, whose actions were examples, whose word was law. The soul of every national impulse in this bold patriot land, this plain, earnest man became the possessor of a popularity which was the envy of kings, the crown of ambition; became a "monarch whose invisible throne was the hearts of his people." With him success was assured, without him nothing was attempted.

Let us pierce the veil of popular admiration and peer into the depths of this manly character where justice and righteousness were ever supreme. As a mere boy by his mother's knee he listened with deepest sorrow to the story of Hungary's wrongs. That mother, like another Cornelia, taught him to love his country and suggested means for its emancipation. Child though he was, he felt the galling fetters of a foreign despotism, and resolved never to give up until he had performed his duty. His duty! What was that duty?—THE LIBERATION OF HIS NATIVE LAND. Ah, what a love he cherished for that sacred spot! God, he said, had not created this fair land to be a prison for humanity; and like the Disciples of old, he chose to sacrifice his life to serve Him, "who alone could judge the purity of his intentions." He shuddered to witness the blows of tyranny's cruel lash, to hear the sad cries of his oppressed countrymen, to see them laboring and starving, to decorate with golden lilies the frescoed walls of Vienna's palaces. Every action, every word was a portrayal of his passionate devotion; by these, not by his success, must his life be judged.

But it was not his patriotism and his devotion alone that made him the solitary star of this darkened firmament, but rather the resultant of these—his magic eloquence. From a luxuriant vocabulary he poured forth such sentiments of love, patriotism, and wisdom as away completely the hearts of men; opponents became friends; critics; admirers; humanity, a worshiper. No one seemed able to withstand the beauty and originality of his marvelous oratory.

Turning now from the genius to the hero, from Kossuth the patriot to Kossuth the revolu-



tivist, behold the sublimity of his worthy conceptions!

The storm of American Independence, traversing the restless Atlantic, converts the lowering clouds of France into a furious tempest. Intensified by half a century of time, there now sweeps across the continent a raging hurricane of freedom, plunging empires, kingdoms, principedoms—all, into a night of universal terror. As if to muster its utmost power, it delays the approaching outburst until the leaden clouds, striking the Alpine peaks, discharge their imprisoned wrath. The storm of the mid-century Revolution breaks over Europe.—KOSSUTH HAS DECLARED HUNGARY FREE.

After years of wonderful toil, heroism and perseverance, this dauntless champion had instilled into his countrymen such ideas of liberty that political independence alone could satisfy their pressing demands. "The nation rose in arms as one man" standing alone in its mighty struggles, while courage and patriotism led it to victory. At last the goal of his boyhood declaration is gained. With restless energy, our hero flings the broken shackles at the feet of the Austrian despot. Hungary again lives, the voice of her people, a free, independent and glorious country. For liberty, like truth, though

"Crushed to earth shall rise again;  
The eternal years of God are hers."

But alas, O Hungary, fate persecutes thee! Liberty hath been to thee but a will-o'-the-wisp to lure thee on through the marshes of unrest into the quagmire of a political death. For now the storm subsides, the great torrents of liberty flow rapidly back to imprisoning banks. Prussian tyrants regain control. Independence dies in Italy. Germany is an empire still. But from the heights and towers of little Hungary, the tri-color of freedom yet waves defiance to the Hapsburg throne. Cunning Austria stands at bay. But suddenly all is action—with heavy tread the imperial hosts bear down upon this handful of patriots. David and Goliath meet. The struggles beggar description. Time upon time baffled and defeated, the imperial arms fall back before their patriot foe. "To Hungary were turned the eyes, to Hungary went up the prayers, to Hungary clung the hopes of all those who did not despair of the freedom of Europe." In the midst of this battle of worldly fame stands forth this master-mind. His magic voice, ringing and resounding across the plains, is wafted high on freedom's wings, until the mountain silence re-choes those burning words "Hungarians, duty calls you." Hungary hears that cry, and men, battalions, armies, rush forth begging leave to die that freedom might live. Austria's massive forces are no equal for Hungarian zeal, and victory is almost within her grasp, when—the cup of liberation is turned into the gall of vanished hopes. Giant Russia, seeing that Hungary's triumph means the downfall of despotic Europe, now comes to the rescue of the almost defeated monarch, death and destruction follow the course of their allied forces, and throughout the eager world flashes that direful message, "The last hope of European liberty is gone!" Hungary becomes a captive, Kossuth flees for his life. Reaching the bank of the Danube, this broken-hearted man turns and with outstretched arms and sobbing voice cries, "O Hungary! Hungary! How can I give thee up?" Then falling upon his native soil, he presses upon the

senseless ground one long and lingering kiss; a handful of earth, a step, and he is a homeless wanderer.

As the years of exile passed, Louis Kossuth became a disappointed master of reform. He, in the blindness of age, could only dream of what might have been; he could not see what was. Yet at the very time when the bloom of his life was fading away, the harvest of its seed was beginning to ripen. Despite his failure, notwithstanding his defeat, destiny has crowned him conqueror. For it was from his lips that Central Europe first learned to lip the name of freedom; from his efforts that Hungary stands today, a self-governing nation; from his character that future patriots shall receive their inspiration.

He was one of the greatest masters of human emotions the world has ever known. By his matchless eloquence he lifted his people into the sphere of his own life; breathed into them the spirit of his own genius; and made them the obedient servants of his will.

"Once in an age a mind appears  
That seems by will of heaven ordained  
To gather in the thoughts of years,  
And show to men that man has gained."

Such was Kossuth, a character so unselfish, so devoted, so eminent, so pure, as in time of revolution, to stand unrivaled. Through all those long and bitter conflicts, he maintained the character of the martyr. "Let me but once see my country like America, free as God intended it to be, and I will willingly give up my poor life, ay, even sacrifice it, if necessary, to attain her independence." So he lived, the Demosthenes, the Cromwell, the Washington of Hungary.

But here we find him—Hungary's Idol, Europe's Champion, the World's hero—dying in gloom and disappointment, a sad storm-tossed, disheartened exile. Ah, my friends, do we tonight realize the position of this broken-hearted old man? Are we so selfish as to worship only American heroes? Is there no philanthropy within our hearts? The cause of liberty has ever been ours; Kossuth was its mighty exponent; should we not then with the free nations of the world bow with sympathy, reverence, and affection in homage to that name? With Plato he would oft repeat, "Life is no blessing but a duty; no gain, but a loss." Thus he lived with no hope of the future, no consolation from the past.

O Kossuth, great, glorious man! Thy life was not in vain; if thou hast lived in exile, thou hast not died there, for thy noble self goes on, "outliving chains and death," the guide of thy people, the guardian of liberty, the ideal of mankind! History has not yet recorded his noble efforts, but when that is done, from among the purest, the greatest, the grandest of the world's heroes shall stand forth that illustrious name. THE NAME OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.

#### THE NEGRO AND THE NEW SOUTH.

Roland Woodford, Wooster University.

Just beyond the limits of Atlanta, Georgia, there is a quaint old burial-place. Upon the rugged slope of its crowning hill there lies a strange grave. At the head of the grave stands a plain stone; upon it, an inscription which speaks of the darkness of the past, of secession, of slavery. In that name we recognize the leader of the lost cause.

Not far distant there stands a granite shaft. Upon its side, in marked contrast to the first, we read: "Henry Woodfin Grady, Peacemaker between the North

and South, Died December 24th, 1895." At these words a vision of surpassing beauty rises before us. This exponent of the New South brightens in the blackness of the Old. Above the din of battle dying away in the distance we hear the hum of the spindle "rising like a New England hymn." And over all the sunny Southland floats the ensign of the Republic, inscribed upon whose folds we read that magic message: "There was a South of slavery and secession; that South is dead. There is a South of union and freedom; that South is living, breathing, growing every hour."

Thus the New South, wiser than the Old, standing by the grave of her devoted son, conscious of her difficulties, her resources, and her powers, blots from her mind the unpatriotic memories of the past and proclaims to the world the fundamental condition in the solution of this great racial problem.

The old South is dead; but North and South still live. Whence has arisen this North and this New South? Is it from conflict of Puritan and Cavalier? They were united by the Revolution. Is it from the continued battle of Webster and Hayne? Secession has been branded as disloyalty and God by his unchanging decree has forever banished human slavery from American soil.

Whence, then, have they arisen? There can be but one answer. It is from the very problem we consider tonight: What shall we do with the Negro? Nothing, but this problem and the suspicion it creates prevents a more patriotic love and perfect union. Behold with amazement its appalling conditions! Two utterly dissimilar races, the white and the black, struggling on the same soil. The one was for two centuries in servitude to the other. They now have equal political and civil rights. They are almost equal in numbers. The white, the climax of Christian progress; the black, removed but two centuries from the savagery of darkest Africa; diametrically opposite—the white, authoritative, aristocratic—the black, submissive, plebeian. Yet these two races, side by side, must walk in peace and honor to the end.

Do you think it strange that recent history records a Cour D'Alene and Tennessee, and that tonight beneath the pines of Georgia the hands of white and black are raised dripping with mortal blood? These six millions in ignorance and idleness are not American freemen. Their ignorance invites crime; their idleness breeds poverty; and these, the foes of liberty, seek lodging in their humble homes. Have you forgotten the prophetic cries of Beecher and Phillips? Believe you not the warning words of Gladstone, that "the Negro in the South will be the supreme test of the American Republic?" Ah! is not this problem the gravest question in our national life?

Never before has a consideration of this problem been so imperative. Can we avoid its solution? Repeat the world's catechism! Will emigration release us from its perplexing difficulties? Eight millions freed from bondage rise up to answer—No! Will disfranchisement free our nation from its obligations? At bloody Antietam, Lookout, the Wilderness, from the graves of a million men rolls forth a mighty—No! Will absorption or extermination be a way of escape? God, who has placed the mark of his handiwork upon all nations,

looks down and answers—No! How then solve this problem?

On History's page we seek in vain. Along the mystic cords which bind us to the present peoples of the earth, flits no message of relief. But from the ideal type of American citizenship comes the threefold answer: (1) By the energizing force of industry; (2) By the enlightening influence of popular education; (3) By the purifying power of Him of Nazareth.

But if we are equal to the question, why this continued strife? Society's injustice? Yes! For selfishness is still the motive force of mankind; political power the policy of legislators; domination the chief end of man. And these three uniting have cut the cords of confidence that bind man to man, and have established mutual distrust in both sections and both races of our land.

The South must realize that the Negro creates her yearly millions; that he is human, and possesses sacred rights; that "Skins may differ, but affection dwells in white and black the same;" that the equality of men set forth by the Constitution is that eternal truth of God's, that he has made of one blood all nations of the earth; and she must remember, too, that injustice will echo even to the bleak summits of the Adirondacks, and there with frenzied fury, fire the Puritan soul of another John Brown to kindle the camp-fires of a greater Rebellion. On the other hand, the Negro must remember that "slavery is not the school in which genius is born;" that knowledge is power; that industry creates wealth; that mind and money backed by Christian character are the mighty forces moving the multitude today. He must remember that contention is his foe; that individual effort alone can bring him nearer the goal of perfection; that the genius of the South directs the force which renders his industry possible. Let the Negro pause and think! For his sake Phillips plead, Grant fought, Lincoln died. For his sake conscience ruled with sovereign grasp and justice drenched her garments in the storms of civil strife.

Without these considerations no solution can be found. Grant them, and the inspiration of Anglo-Saxon industry will quicken the pulse-beat of the Negro. With a new fervor he will set about bettering his economic condition. Slowly he will loosen the greedy grasp of the money-lender upon his unraised crops. Where once stood the hovel, he will build the modern home. In the industrial school, workshop and factory, he will toil with untiring zeal to enter the ranks of the tradesmen. His children's filthy rags will be replaced by home-made garments from the hands of the busy housewife.

Yes, the history of the past thirty years, wonderful as it has been, is but the dawning of greater progress to come. From the ashes of a desolate South and the shreds of his broken bonds the Negro has gathered four hundred millions of wealth. With such an awakening, in the industrial fabric of three decades to come, shall be woven golden threads of hundreds of millions more. Thus at his material advancement, poverty, indolence and crime shall decrease, and he who has threatened our existence shall become a mighty factor in our national life.

But material prosperity alone cannot prove the solution. A disseminated wealth must be gained and maintained by a disseminated intelligence. And underlying

this will be found the awakening influence of popular education. The ballot is not the guarantee of freedom, nor might the protector of right. Educate the Negro, and when he speaks the world listens. Fear and coercion will no longer be mightier than reason. The cry of "Negro Rule" will die away like the maddening music of the Marseillaise. The black hand clothed in the majesty of law will strangle dishonesty at the polls, and the ballot proclaim the will of the people. At last the purpose of this Republic shall be realized; equal and exact justice shall be given to all. Do you think me extreme when I say that the progress of the Negro since sixty-five has never been equaled by any other people, white or black? Turn! Oh seer of history, from the signs of retrogression and behold the marks of progress! Ethiopia is advancing! Her four millions of sixty-five, her eight millions of today, shall become her fifteen millions ere her days of freedom in the Republic shall be doubled. Her six and one-half million illiterates shall vanish like frost in a flood of sunshine. Her twenty thousand teachers shall be increased ten-fold. Her fifteen colleges and sixty-six academies shall voice the message of twenty silent centuries to her dusky sons—"Live—Act—Be Free."

But industry and education united, cannot solve this problem. They are elements essential to society's progress. But back of them deeper, grander, more vital still, lies Christian conscience. Without it intellect is a tyrant; ignorance an anarchy; power; ignorance sinful weakness. Without it the South is oppressive; the Negro oppressed. With it the South is benevolent; the Negro elevated. Christian conscience awoke at the deep rumblings of the Reformation and made Luther a world's hero. It heard those dying words of heroic John Brown, "In thy name, oh conscience! Providence has made me an actor and slavery an outlaw;" and at its magic touch out from happy homes marched tens of thousands that the Union might be saved—that the Negro might be free.

Out among these dusky millions who tread the lowliest vales of earth, must go messengers of Him of the thorn-crowned head, entreating Ethiopia in the name of the Nazarene to stretch forth her hand and live. And when the message of this Ineffable One shall be lisped at each dusky mother's knee, then may we expect our hopes to be realized; the criminal and indigent will be minimized; the torch and dagger will become the relics of departed barbarism; the prison walls wherein the Negro has been kept shall molder and crumble away and upon their God-made ruins shall rise lofty spires and colossal domes telling of his faith in the divinity of the Galilean Carpenter.

List to reason and conscience! call, O! patriot brother! And then the perplexities of this problem will become the simple truths of God. Let selfishness be melted to love; let political misrule be humbled by the Golden Rule; let absolute power be conquered by the power of the Absolute One. And in the golden light, as in the breaking of a summer morn, our Republic redeemed, belying universal history in this last miracle of human government, in a vision clearer, brighter, grander still, shall render back to the world and to the world's Redeemer—the Negro, "freed from every chain save those that bind this whole round earth about the feet of God."

#### THE MODERN PULPIT—A SURVEY.

L. S. Wilkinson, Mt. Union College.

The nineteenth century marks an epoch in the history of science and theology. The crucible and the laboratory have ceased to be under the control of the church, and their freedom has resulted in material gain and in a revolution of thought. The cold scientific spirit pervades all thought. Art and poetry have frozen beneath her icy hand. Biography is a history of environment. Moral intuitions spring from heredity, and conscience is developed from fear. Man is reduced to an automaton, and religion is a cold, barren intellectualism. Anthropomorphism is disappearing from theology. Personality, intelligence, and love have been replaced by a blind force. The opposing theologies are not Calvinism and Arminianism, Trinitarianism and Unitarianism, but the discouragement and fear of the scientific spirit, and the courage and hope of a religious faith.

Science has outstripped theology and made a shipwreck of ancient faiths. Time-honored customs, settled opinions and cherished faiths suddenly disappear. The critical investigation of the age has invaded the very citadel of our faith. The date, authorship and text of the Bible have all come under the critical acumen of the scientific investigator, and his crucible retains but a meager residuum. Higher criticism, hypercritical often, has shaken our faith in a divine revelation. Isolated texts which have been the bulwark of creeds, have been proven corrupt. The creeds themselves are being purged like gold in the fire. The laity refuse to be hampered by them, and the ministry can no longer wholly accept them.

Both the magazines and the newspapers deplore the decline of the pulpit and the decadence of theology. The late poet laureate of England failed to recognize in his dying moments, both the Bible and the parish priest, and held in his hand a copy of Shakespeare. The decreasing height of the pulpit is a symbol of the declining precedence granted to the preacher. His *ipse dixit* no longer carries with it the burden of proof. The clergy have ceased to be the vanguard of the march of thought. Science has suddenly leaped to the front and the masses have caught the spirit of the age. The hydra-headed press, with its magazines, dailies and reviews, is a formidable antagonist to autocratic dogmatism, and a rival to the vocal theology of the pulpit. Society is in a state of unrest. The population is mobile and public opinion has no time to settle. Socialism, communism and anarchy are making a havoc of our social status, and thousands are turning a deaf ear to empty preaching.

The masses are indifferent to a cold, formal church and progressive thinkers reject a mediæval philosophy. But the religious controversies are principally about the theories and not about the facts. Science has suddenly brought forward a multitude of new data which are not in harmony with ancient faiths. But while it has been destructive, it has also hinted at construction. Its method of generalization has expanded our religious conceptions. The carpenter theory has given place to a divine immanence, an instantaneous to a continuous creation, and a verbal to a plenary inspiration. Secondary causes are no longer regarded as necessary and unconscious. Evolution has exploded the de-



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these for what they sacrificed all ambitions and expended every energy. In one mighty chorus echoing and re-echoing throughout all time, comes the answer—we lived and labored for humanity.

III. The human constitution itself is the plainest index of man's proper mission. Observe the inherent unity of the race. Science proves that all men physiologically follow one specific type. The inner nature of the normal man is matched by that of every other man. Practical life shows a wonderful uniformity of motive and desire. Moreover, men are interdependent. Modern civilization, even from a selfish and mercenary standpoint, reveals the necessary community of human interests, but studied from the higher plane of social relations it proves the strength of the bond uniting man to man. Add to the unity of the race the fact of human interdependence and the sum can be balanced alone by service. The brotherhood of humanity is the strongest affinity in nature, and self-sacrifice the sublimest duty in the universe. Man's responsibility to God himself goes no farther in action than to his neighbor.

Call to witness human intuitions. Common to all men there is an instinctive altruistic bent which, expanded to its just proportions, becomes the ruling impulse of life. Study the commons of the race and follow this principle in application. Behind the stern armor of self-protection dwells a humanity instinct with love. Whence the spirit that incites one nation to empty its treasury for the liberation of its bondmen and another to give its noblest manhood to vindicate its boast of liberty? Whence the spirit that leaps to aid before the devastating deluge retreats, or the fire-flood wears of destruction? Is not this the true humanity breathing out the essence of its conviction?

IV. This principle of service for humanity may seem to receive divine sanction through history, it may stir hero's blood and bring the martyr's crown, it may indeed rank first among the virgin instincts of the soul; but will it equip a power to meet the broods of Ignorance, Avarice and Passion? Will it live—the vitalizing, enduring seed-thought of an institution? Does mouldy past or fruitful present give such an example? The search is a short one. See yon holy light streaming from Bethlehem's lowly manger. Trace its widening path through history. Now it dissipates the gloom of Pagan myth, now Islam retreats before its piercing gleam, Buddha and Confucius tremble on their tottering thrones. In its awful blaze empires crumble and despots fall. Now it guides an army to victorious battle, now it conquers a peace for liberty. Under this holy light the bonds of slavery are loosened and woman is crowned with an aureole of glory. See it as it flashes hope to the nations and paints majesty on the brow of man! Has time corroded the emblems of this Christian faith? Have the storms of centuries darkened its lustre?—Where is its signature not found today? Statute book and social code are resplendent with its imprint. Countless firesides glow with the warmth of Christian love. The echoes

from the Galilean hills still stir to life the hearts of men. The glory of the Cross redeems the age from despair and transfigures the future with hope.

What means this four-fold vision of hope from History, Biography, Nature and Christianity? What means it that the standards of victorious armies front toward a citadel of peace, that the names of departed Pharaohs lie buried with their dust while Moses still lives exalted and honored among men? What means it that the human heart throbs forth the strains of a benediction, oftener than the mutterings of a curse, that the radiance of Calvary outshines all other glories?—Wonderous message of God to man!—Message of duty! Message of promise!—Summons to action! Pledge of redemption!—Revelation of the mission of man! Prophecy of that

"One far-off divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves."

## PROPHETS AND PROGRESS.

Eben Mumford, Buchtel College.

Religion is essential to mankind. In whatever time, place, or condition we find man he is a religious being. The most degraded savages as well as the most perfect men have been seekers after God. This is the meaning of the mosques and pagodas, tombs and temples, churches and cathedrals they have erected. Religion has written the most fascinating pages in the history of the world; it has sanctioned cruel deeds and customs, and inspired noble acts of heroism and devotion; it has united and overthrown empires; it has occasioned wars and persecutions, and brought peace and freedom to nations. The greatness of human nature, the aspirations for higher attainments, the whole impetus of humanity, depend upon man's conception of God and his relation to Him. Therefore, in the religion of a nation is found the true source of its progress or decay.

The religions which possess the strongest elements of perpetuity and union have been founded by prophets. Egypt, the home of civilization, science, and art, had a religion without a prophet. It was based upon mystery, concealment, and priestcraft. Truth was not communicated to the people, and the vast range of wisdom of ancient Egypt remains embalmed with its mummies. Brahmanism is dead; its source was not in man but in caste, and to it human brotherhood was unknown. The lack of a central unity in the polytheism of the ancient Greeks and Romans brought disorder and dissolution into their religious systems, and Jupiter and the Olympian gods faded before the light of the Messiah. On the other hand, the system of Moses still binds together the Jews, although dispersed over the world, without a country and without a capital. Far back of the days of Moses is the epoch of Zoroaster, who is still able to unite a small body of Parsees. But all the systems of religion that have been based upon a hierarchy and ritual have come to an end. Not priests, not rituals, not creeds have the power of maintaining a religious or social order. Neither have armies nor nations advanced the race, but here and there in the course of ages an individual has arisen and moulded the destiny of the world.

Today the great mass of mankind is arrayed around the personality of four prophets: Confucius, Buddha, Christ, and Mohammed. All were endowed with a strong individuality, broad

intellect, and a rich spiritual nature. Three were great enough to command a following of thousands, and were favored with the allotted time of life to carry out their plans. One, too great to be appreciated, was misunderstood, mocked, scourged, and finally crucified in the full vigor of manhood. Yet in his brief ministry of three years he uttered truths upon which the greatest civilizations have been founded.

Whatever the religions of the other prophets have accomplished, this fact remains pre-eminent: Christianity is the religion of the highest civilized nations. It is the religion of the only energetic and progressive nations. The land of Confucius has slept for three thousand years, and if it now shows signs of awakening it is because the "true Saint" whom their prophet foretold, has been "looked for and found." The followers of Buddha have long since ceased to progress. Mohammed turned to the sword for success, and his followers became tyrants and slaves. It is among the nations of Christendom that advances are made in science, literature, and art. Here were invented the telegraph and the telephone, the printing press and the locomotive. Here the tendency of governments is toward liberty, equality, and fraternity. Here benevolent institutions are erected for the poor and unfortunate. Here alone is woman delivered from the degradation of slavery, and advanced to the highest position in life—the guardian angel of the home. Can all this be attributed to mere accident? The effect points to the cause. The principles which Jesus taught were better adapted to the soul's life and growth than those of the lesser prophets. Liberty, culture, science, art—are they not all products of the human soul?

But, you ask, did not the other prophets teach many fundamental principles of conduct? True, and Jesus came not to destroy, but to fulfill. He not only embodies the truths they taught, but also supplies the deficiencies of their systems. Confucianism is impaired because of its ancestral worship and idolatry. Its schools teach only ancient learning. A vague idea of God has degenerated into the grossest materialism, and the idol worshiper is drawn away from the spirituality of heaven to the coarseness of earth. All history emphasizes the truth of the statement that man is no better than the God he worships. Buddha taught a system devoid of the living God, and without the inspiration of a supreme ideal, his followers have ceased to advance. "Man is so great that unless he can lay hold of the infinite he soon tires of the finite." Atheism furnishes no motive for progress. Its black cloud has hung over Buddha's millions for years, obscuring every ray of hope and faith. In darkness and sadness they struggle against evil with no clear conception of good. To attain the Buddha ideal is to be annihilated, and to fail to reach it means an endless transmigration of the soul. Mohammed represented God as an unapproachable, sovereign, and His law as fate. No bond of sympathy or love joined the Creator and the Creature. At first the Moslem worshiped Infinite Will alone, and became a despot, but fatalism has destroyed his ambition, and he is now passive. So the religions of the lesser prophets, based upon one-sided truth, have not contained the power for developing a nation.

Are the teachings of the Mes-

siah complete? Will Christianity become the universal religion? Observe that every true principle of conduct, taught by any prophet and capable of inspiring man to higher efforts, is included in the teachings of the Christ. The reverence of Confucius, the humanity of Buddha, the faith of Mohammed, found their embodiment in him. But these are not all. He reveals a God of Love and teaches man to call Him "Father." Thus for the idolatry of Confucius, he gives the worship of an Infinite Father. For the annihilation of Buddha, he offers immortality; for his Atheism, an uplifting faith—a faith that looks upon prosperity as the sunshine from God's throne, and through the tears of adversity sees a rainbow on the cloud. For Mohammed's fear and cruel fate, he brings love—"The greatest thing in the world." And so with love to God and love to man he establishes a perfect system of ethics, and opens the way to unlimited progress.

Does not all time demonstrate that Christianity is the true conserving and developing force of nations? Can power or intellectual excellence alone secure perpetuity and progress to mankind? Rome conquered and ruled the world. The very soil of Greece is "animate with mind, and its every pillar like ancient Memnon, breathes music to the sun. Its mouldering altars are garlanded with poetry, and eloquence and philosophy kindle amid its desolations." But these brilliant civilizations were military types of society and the product of slavery. The greater portion of the people were exploited for the exclusive benefit of intellectual tyrants. Morality was of the lowest degree, and included no conception of humanity. Woman was a slave, and infanticide universal. Philosophers of extraordinary intellectual attainments declare that "slaves are simply domestic animals possessed of intelligence." In the midst of this intellectual oppression, Christianity declaring human brotherhood, is born. From the disintegration and decay in progress around it, it establishes the New Era. Its softening influences render powerless the arms of its persecutors, and the fourteenth century sees the chains of slavery broken in Europe. Had not this degrading institution been destroyed our modern civilization could never have arisen. Commerce and manufactures could not have been developed where labor was despised. Today there would be no science with its many applications to life. Well may Benjamin Kidd emphatically assert that "The evolution which is slowly proceeding in human society is not primarily intellectual but religious in character."

The religion of Jesus affirms the divineness of humanity, and touches every relation that man sustains to man. In the political, religious, and social world its influence is accomplishing vast and blessed changes. Its humane spirit wrests the Magna Charter from the hands of a cruel sovereign. A perverted Christianity and the priesthood arouse a Luther, and with unshaken faith in the Christ ideal, he tosses the Pope's bull into the fire, and rekindles the forces of Christendom. In the Mayflower the Puritan carries to America the idea of the inherent worth of the individual, and founds it on Plymouth Rock. It writes the Declaration of Independence, and finds its expression in the devotion and consecration of Wash-

ington and his compatriots. "With malice toward none and with charity for all," the "Martyred President" binds up the wounds of the greatest civil strife the world has ever seen. Christianity extends a welcome hand to every nation and every religion of the earth, and the White City is the scene of the first universal council of man—the world's religious Passover. Contrast the "light of burning heretics" that throws its glare over the enterprise of Columbus, and the divine light that hovers over the utterance of the prayer of universal brotherhood by the representatives of every religion on the globe, while old Independence bell, that oracle of human liberty, proclaims "Peace on earth, good-will to-ward men," and tolls the death knell of religious intolerance.

The Christ-Spirit, flashing into the soul of man with the sanction of eternity, slowly, serenely, triumphantly has marched through the centuries. Its altruistic ideals have been the dominant motive force of the world's progress. Before it the throne of the tyrant has crumbled, the shackles of the bondman been broken, and the scepter of persecution has fallen. It has abolished the "divine right" of kings, and enthroned the "goddess of liberty." The master minds of literature are its interpreters and science is its co-worker. The greatest living sociologists recognize in its principles the only solution of our social problems, and the same voice of popular discontent that censures the mistakes of the church applauds the name of Jesus. In the Golden Dawn of a social and spiritual millennium, behold the divinest sage of all the ages, standing upon the Mount of Transfiguration, toward whom with uninterrupted, irresistible progress march all the nations, governed by the Royal Law of Love, guided by Bethlehem's star of faith and hope, with the one watchword, "Forward to Christ," the universal Prophet.

## KOSSUTH.

Samuel L. McKuss, Ohio University.

Scarcely a year ago, among the rugged hills of Northern Italy, the last faint spark of a disappointed life went out. A voice once heard across the Atlantic, thrilling with rapture two continents, was hushed in death. A soul whose vivid glow had warmed and cheered the hearts of those who traveled duty's uneven pathway had returned to the God who gave it. An old man, weighed down by sorrow and years, whose only hope had been the freedom of his beloved country, had seen that hope turned into the darkness of despair. The last lingering champion of a lost cause, with his faith in humanity shattered, alone, in the solitude of Nature's ruins, had gone down to death a cheerless, hopeless exile. This man was Louis Kossuth.

Far over the mountains from this secluded scene, stretching her boundaries from the golden sands of the Danube across wealth of field and forest to the snow-capped towers of the Carpathians; guarded by the grandest of Nature's fortifications, enriched by crystal waters from Alpine snows, and cheered by the sun of Italian song, lies Hungary, Nature's paradise, certainly intended by Him, Who molds the destinies of nations, to be the theater of some historic drama—alas, a shocking tragedy! From the dawn of its story, this veritable Eden had been the home of

a noble and illustrious people, devotedly attached to the doctrines of civil liberty and national independence. Upon all sides ruled the monarchs of mighty thrones sworn to guard its liberties. But Austria broke her sacred oath; slowly she extended her power, slowly robbed this land of promise of its independence, until the sun of liberty ceased to shine, and all was darkness, all was night. Nature's fertile plains were converted into battle fields, her pearly rivers into crimson streams, her magnificent fortifications into cruel prison walls. Austria reigns supreme. Hungary bows in silent submission. But lo, a star of hope pours forth its radiance upon this ill-fated land; Hungary though silent, yet lives, for from a manger comes forth her saviour—Louis Kossuth.

Born of humble parentage, educated by admiring friends, powerful as a counsellor, brilliant as a journalist, prisoner for proclaiming his country's wrongs, leader of the Diet, governor, liberator, exile,—such is the life of him whose name I speak with admiration and with reverence. A man, whose earnest enthusiasm, burning patriotism, transcendent genius, lifted him from a cradle of obscurity to a throne of immortality,—the marvel of continents, the hero of his age; one whose personality was confidence, whose actions were examples, whose word was law. The soul of every national impulse in this bold patriot land, this plain, earnest man became the possessor of a popularity which was the envy of kings, the crown of ambition; became a "monarch whose invisible throne was the hearts of his people." With him success was assured, without him nothing was attempted.

Let us pierce the veil of popular admiration and peer into the depths of this manly character where justice and righteousness were ever supreme. As a mere boy by his mother's knee he listened with deepest sorrow to the story of Hungary's wrongs. That mother, like another Cornelia, taught him to love his country and suggested means for its emancipation. Child though he was, he felt the galling fetters of a foreign despotism, and resolved never to give up until he had performed his duty. His duty! What was that duty?—THE LIBERATION OF HIS NATIVE LAND. Ah, what a love he cherished for that sacred spot! God, he said, had not created this fair land to be a prison for humanity; and like the Disciples of old, he chose to sacrifice his life to serve Him, "who alone could judge the purity of his intentions." He shuddered to witness the blows of tyranny's cruel lash, to hear the sad cries of his oppressed countrymen, to see them laboring and starving, to decorate with golden lilies the frescoed walls of Vienna's palaces. Every action, every word was a portrayal of his passionate devotion; by these, not by his success, must his life be judged.

But it was not his patriotism and his devotion alone that made him the solitary star of this darkened firmament, but rather the resultant of these—his magic eloquence. From a luxuriant vocabulary he poured forth such sentiments of love, patriotism, and wisdom as sway completely the hearts of men; opponents became friends; critics; admirers; humanity, a worshiper. No one seemed able to withstand the beauty and originality of his marvelous oratory.

Turning now from the genius to the hero, from Kossuth the patriot to Kossuth the revolu-



tionist, behold the sublimity of his worthy conceptions!

The storm of American Independence, traversing the restless Atlantic, converts the lowering clouds of France into a furious tempest. Intensified by half a century of time, there now sweeps across the continent a raging hurricane of freedom, plunging empires, kingdoms, principedoms—all, into a night of universal terror. As if to muster its utmost power, it delays the approaching outburst until the leaden clouds, striking the Alpine peaks, discharge their imprisoned wrath. The storm of the mid-century Revolution breaks over Europe.—Kossuth HAS DECLARED HUNGARY FREE.

After years of wonderful toil, heroism and perseverance, this dauntless champion had instilled into his countrymen such ideas of liberty that political independence alone could satisfy their pressing demands. "The nation rose in arms as one man" standing alone in its mighty struggles, while courage and patriotism led it to victory. At last the goal of his boyhood declaration is gained. With restless energy, our hero flings the broken shackles at the feet of the Austrian despot. Hungary again lives, the voice of her people, a free, independent and glorious country. For liberty, like truth, though

"Crushed to earth shall rise again;  
The eternal years of God are hers."

But alas, O Hungary, fate persecutes thee! Liberty hath been to thee but a will-o'-the-wisp to lure thee on through the marshes of urest into the quagmire of a political death. For now the storm subsides, the great torrents of liberty flow rapidly back to imprisoning banks. Prussian tyrants regain control. Independence dies in Italy. Germany is an empire still. But from the heights and towers of little Hungary, the tri-color of freedom yet waves defiance to the Hapsburg throne. Cunning Austria stands at bay. But suddenly all is action—hosts heavy tread upon this handful of patriots. David and Goliath meet. The struggles beggar description. Time upon time baffled and defeated, the imperial arms fall back before their patriot foe. "To Hungary were turned the eyes, to Hungary went up the prayers, to Hungary clung the hopes of all those who did not despair of the freedom of Europe." In the midst of this battle of worldly fame stands forth this master-mind. His magic voice, ringing and resounding across the plains, is wafted high on freedom's wings, until the mountain silence re-choes those burning words "Hungarians, duty calls you." Hungary hears that cry, and men, battalions, armies, rush forth begging leave to die that freedom might live. Austria's massive forces are no equal for Hungarian zeal, and victory is almost within her grasp, when—the cup of liberation is turned into the gall of vanished hopes. Giant Russia, seeing that Hungary's triumph means the downfall of despotic Europe, now comes to the rescue of the almost defeated monarch, death and destruction follow the course of their allied forces, and through-out the eager world flashes that direful message, "The last hope of European liberty is gone!" Hungary becomes a captive, Kossuth flees for his life. Reaching the bank of the Danube, this broken-hearted man turns and with outstretched arms and sobbing voice cries, "O Hungary! Hungary! How can I give thee up?" Then falling upon his native soil, he presses upon the

senseless ground one long and lingering kiss; a handful of earth, a step, and he is a homeless wanderer.

As the years of exile passed, Louis Kossuth became a disappointed master of reform. He, in the blindness of age, could only dream of what might have been; he could not see what was. Yet at the very time when the bloom of his life was fading away, the harvest of its seed was beginning to ripen. Despite his failure, notwithstanding his defeat, destiny has crowned him conqueror. For it was from his lips that Central Europe first learned to lip the name of freedom; from his efforts that Hungary stands today, a self-governing nation; from his character that future patriots shall receive their inspiration.

He was one of the greatest masters of human emotions the world has ever known. By his matchless eloquence he lifted his people into the sphere of his own life; breathed into them the spirit of his own genius; and made them the obedient servants of his will.

"Once in an age a mind appears  
That seems by will of heaven ordained  
To gather in the thoughts of years,  
And show to men that man has gained."

Such was Kossuth, a character so unselfish, so devoted, so eminent, so pure, as in time of revolution, to stand unrivaled. Through all those long and bitter conflicts, he maintained the character of the martyr. "Let me but once see my country like America, free as God intended it to be, and I will willingly give up my poor life, ay, even sacrifice it, if necessary, to attain her independence." So he lived, the Demosthenes, the Cromwell, the Washington of Hungary.

But here we find him—Hungary's Idol, Europe's Champion, the World's hero—dying in gloom and disappointment, a sad storm-tossed, disheartened exile. Ah, my friends, do we tonight realize the position of this broken-hearted old man? Are we so selfish as to worship only American heroes? Is there no philanthropy within our hearts? The cause of liberty has ever been ours; Kossuth was its mighty exponent; should we not then with the free nations of the world bow with sympathy, reverence, and affection in homage to that name? With Plato he would oft repeat, "Life is no blessing but a duty; no gain, but a loss." Thus he lived with no hope of the future, no consolation from the past.

O Kossuth, great, glorious man! Thy life was not in vain; if thou hast lived in exile, thou hast not died there, for thy noble self goes on, "outliving chains and death," the guide of thy people, the guardian of liberty, the ideal of mankind! History has not yet recorded his noble efforts, but when that is done, from among the purest, the greatest, the grandest of the world's heroes shall stand forth that illustrious name. THE NAME OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.

#### THE NEGRO AND THE NEW SOUTH.

Roland Woodford, Wooster University.

Just beyond the limits of Atlanta, Georgia, there is a quaint old burial-place. Upon the rugged slope of its crowning hill there lies a strange grave. At the head of the grave stands a plain stone; upon it, an inscription which speaks of the darkness of the past, of secession, of slavery. In that name we recognize the leader of the lost cause.

Not far distant there stands a granite shaft. Upon its side, in marked contrast to the first, we read: "Henry Woodfin Grady, Peacemaker between the North

and South, Died December 24th, 1889." At these words a vision of surpassing beauty rises before us. This exponent of the New South brightens in the blackness of the Old. Above the din of battle dying away in the distance we hear the hum of the spindle "rising like a New England hymn." And over all the sunny Southland floats the ensign of the Republic, inscribed upon whose folds we read that magic message: "There was a South of slavery and secession; that South is dead. There is a South of union and freedom; that South is living, breathing, growing every hour."

Thus the New South, wiser than the Old, standing by the grave of her devoted son, conscious of her difficulties, her resources, and her powers, blots from her mind the unpatriotic memories of the past and proclaims to the world the fundamental condition in the solution of this great racial problem.

The old South is dead; but North and South still live. Whence has arisen this North and this New South? Is it from conflict of Puritan and Cavalier? They were united by the Revolution. Is it from the continued battle of Webster and Hayne? Secession has been branded as disloyalty and God by his unchanging decree has forever banished human slavery from American soil.

Whence, then, have they arisen? There can be but one answer. It is from the very problem we consider tonight: What shall we do with the Negro? Nothing, but this problem and the suspicion it creates prevents a more patriotic love and perfect union. Behold with amazement its appalling conditions! Two utterly dissimilar races, the white and the black, struggling on the same soil. The one was for two centuries in servitude to the other. They now have equal political and civil rights. They are almost equal in numbers. The white, the climax of Christian progress; the black, removed but two centuries from the savagery of darkest Africa; diametrically opposite—the white, authoritative, aristocratic—the black, submissive, plebeian. Yet these two races, side by side, must walk in peace and honor to the end.

Do you think it strange that recent history records a Cour D'Alene and Tennessee, and that tonight beneath the pines of Georgia the hands of white and black are raised dripping with mortal blood? These six millions in ignorance and idleness are not American freemen. Their ignorance invites crime; their idleness breeds poverty; and these, the foes of liberty, seek lodging in their humble homes. Have you forgotten the prophetic cries of Beecher and Phillips? Believe you not the warning words of Gladstone, that "the Negro in the South will be the supreme test of the American Republic?" Ah! is not this problem the gravest question in our national life?

Never before has a consideration of this problem been so imperative. Can we avoid its solution? Repeat the world's catechism! Will emigration release us from its perplexing difficulties? Eight millions freed from bondage rise up to answer—No! Will disfranchisement free our nation from its obligations? At bloody Antietam, Lookout, the Wilderness, from the graves of a million men rolls forth a mighty—No! Will absorption or extermination be a way of escape? God, who has placed the mark of his handiwork upon all nations,

looks down and answers—No! How then solve this problem?

On History's page we seek in vain. Along the mystic cords which bind us to the present peoples of the earth, flits no message of relief. But from the ideal type of American citizenship comes the threefold answer: (1) By the energizing force of industry; (2) By the enlightening influence of popular education; (3) By the purifying power of Him of Nazareth.

But if we are equal to the question, why this continued strife? Society's injustice? Yes! For selfishness is still the motive force of mankind; political power the policy of legislators; domination the chief end of man. And these three uniting have cut the cords of confidence that bind man to man, and have established mutual distrust in both sections and both races of our land.

The South must realize that the Negro creates her yearly millions; that he is human, and possesses sacred rights; that "Skins may differ, but affection dwells in white and black the same;" that the equality of men set forth by the Constitution is that eternal truth of God's, that he has made of one blood all nations of the earth; and she must remember, too, that injustice will echo even to the bleak summits of the Adirondacks, and there with frenzied fury, fire the Puritan soul of another John Brown to kindle the camp-fires of a greater Rebellion. On the other hand, the Negro must remember that "slavery is not the school in which genius is born;" that knowledge is power; that industry creates wealth; that mind and money backed by Christian character are the mighty forces moving the multitude today. He must remember that contention is his foe; that individual effort alone can bring him nearer the goal of perfection; that the genius of the South directs the force which renders his industry possible. Let the Negro pause and think! For his sake Phillips plead, Grant fought, Lincoln died. For his sake conscience ruled with sovereign grasp and justice drenched her garments in the storms of civil strife.

Without these considerations no solution can be found. Grant them, and the inspiration of Anglo-Saxon industry will quicken the pulse-beat of the Negro. With a new fervor he will set about bettering his economic condition. Slowly he will loosen the greedy grasp of the money-lender upon his unraised crops. Where once stood the hovel, he will build the modern home. In the industrial school, workshop and factory, he will toil with untiring zeal to enter the ranks of the tradesmen. His children's filthy rags will be replaced by home-made garments from the hands of the busy housewife.

Yes, the history of the past thirty years, wonderful as it has been, is but the dawning of greater progress to come. From the ashes of a desolate South and the shreds of his broken bonds the Negro has gathered four hundred millions of wealth. With such an awakening, in the industrial fabric of three decades to come, shall be woven golden threads of hundreds of millions more. Thus at his material advancement, poverty, indolence and crime shall decrease, and he who has threatened our existence shall become a mighty factor in our national life.

But material prosperity alone cannot prove the solution. A disseminated wealth must be gained and maintained by a disseminated intelligence. And underlying

this will be found the awakening influence of popular education. The ballot is not the guarantee of freedom, nor might the protector of right. Educate the Negro, and when he speaks the world listens. Fear and coercion will no longer be mightier than reason. The cry of "Negro Rule" will die away like the maddening music of the Marseillaise. The black hand clothed in the majesty of law will strangle dishonesty at the polls, and the ballot proclaim the will of the people. At last the purpose of this Republic shall be realized; equal and exact justice shall be given to all. Do you think me extreme when I say that the progress of the Negro since sixty-five has never been equaled by any other people, white or black? Turn! Oh seer of history, from the signs of retrogression and behold the marks of progress! Ethiopia is advancing! Her four millions of sixty-five, her eight millions of today, shall become her fifteen millions ere her days of freedom in the Republic shall be doubled. Her six and one-half million illiterates shall vanish like frost in a flood of sunshine. Her twenty thousand teachers shall be increased ten-fold. Her fifteen colleges and sixty-six academies shall voice the message of twenty silent centuries to her dusky sons—"Live—Act—Be Free."

But industry and education united, cannot solve this problem. They are elements essential to society's progress. But back of them deeper, grander, more vital still, lies Christian conscience. Without it intellect is a tyrant; ignorance an anarchist. With it intellect is righteous power; ignorance sinful weakness. Without it the South is oppressive; the Negro oppressed. With it the South is benevolent; the Negro elevated. Christian conscience awoke at the deep rumblings of the Reformation and made Luther a world's hero. It heard those dying words of heroic John Brown, "In thy name, oh conscience! Providence has made me an actor and slavery an outlaw;" and at its magic touch out from happy homes marched tens of thousands that the Union might be saved—that the Negro might be free.

Out among these dusky millions who tread the lowliest vales of earth, must go messengers of Him of the thorn-crowned head, entreating Ethiopia in the name of the Nazarene to stretch forth her hand and live. And when the message of this Ineffable One shall be lisped at each dusky mother's knee, then may we expect our hopes to be realized; the criminal and indigent will be minimized; the torch and dagger will become the relics of departed barbarism; the prison walls wherein the Negro has been kept shall mold and crumble away and upon their God-made ruins shall rise lofty spires and colossal domes telling of his faith in the divinity of the Galilean Carpenter.

List to reason and conscience' call, O patriot brother! And then the perplexities of this problem will become the simple truths of God. Let selfishness be melted to love; let political misrule be humbled by the Golden Rule; let absolute power be conquered by the power of the Absolute One. And in the golden light, as in the breaking of a summer morn, our Republic redeemed, belying universal history in this last miracle of human government, in a vision clearer, brighter, grander still, shall render back to the world and to the world's Redeemer—the Negro, "freed from every chain save those that bind this whole round earth about the feet of God."

#### THE MODERN PULPIT—A SURVEY.

L. S. Wilkinson, Mt. Union College.

The nineteenth century marks an epoch in the history of science and theology. The crucible and the laboratory have ceased to be under the control of the church, and their freedom has resulted in material gain and in a revolution of thought. The cold scientific spirit pervades all thought. Art and poetry have frozen beneath her icy hand. Biography is a history of environment. Moral intuitions spring from heredity, and conscience is developed from fear. Man is reduced to an automaton, and religion is a cold, barren intellectualism. Anthropomorphism is fast disappearing from theology and poetry. Personality, intelligence and love have been replaced by a blind force. The opposing theologies are not Calvinism and Arminianism, Trinitarianism and Unitarianism, but the discouragement and fear of the scientific spirit, and the courage and hope of a religious faith.

Science has outstripped theology and made a shipwreck of ancient faiths. Time-honored customs, settled opinions and cherished faiths suddenly disappear. The critical investigation of the age has invaded the very citadel of our faith. The date, authorship and text of the Bible have all come under the critical acumen of the scientific investigator, and his crucible retains but a meager residuum. Higher criticism, hypercritical often, has shaken our faith in a divine revelation. Isolated texts which have been the bulwark of creeds, have been proven corrupt. The creeds themselves are being purged like gold in the fire. The laity refuse to be hampered by them, and the ministry can no longer wholly accept them.

Both the magazines and the newspapers deplore the decline of the pulpit and the decadence of theology. The late poet laureate of England failed to recognize in his dying moments, both the Bible and the parish priest, and held in his hand a copy of Shakespeare. The decreasing height of the pulpit is a symbol of the declining precedence granted to the preacher. His *ipse dixit* no longer carries with it the burden of proof. The clergy have ceased to be the vanguard of the march of thought. Science has suddenly leaped to the front and the masses have caught the spirit of the age. The hydra-headed press, with its magazines, dailies and reviews, is a formidable antagonist to autocratic dogmatism, and a rival to the vocal theology of the pulpit. Society is in a state of unrest. The population is mobile and public opinion has no time to settle. Socialism, communism and anarchy are making a havoc of our social status, and thousands are turning a deaf ear to empty preaching.

The masses are indifferent to a cold, formal church and progressive thinkers reject a mediæval philosophy. But the religious controversies are principally about the theories and not about the facts. Science has suddenly brought forward a multitude of new data which are not in harmony with ancient faiths. But while it has been destructive, it has also hinted at construction. Its method of generalization has expanded our religious conceptions. The carpenter theory has given place to a divine immanence, an instantaneous to a continuous creation, and a verbal to a plenary inspiration. Secondary causes are no longer regarded as necessary and unconscious. Evolution has exploded the de-



sign of Paley, but it has given to the world a universal design. The church has rebelled against a heathen Tartarus where the punishment of the non-elect bore no relation to evil committed, but science has checked this reaction by its stringent law of penalty and has made eternity dependent on time.

The severest conflicts of the Christian era have raged about the creeds. As soon as men began to define, disagreements arose. The antagonism of the church and her creed against the world and her practical faith is like that of oil and water. Dogmatists are lovers of ancient stereotyped opinion, who deny the right of private judgment and make a crusade against all progressive thought. Scientists, philosophers, poets and critics breathe a freer spirit than our creeds. Hundreds can sign no creed, and some cast off all allegiance except to what they can prove. The Scylla of the pulpit is autocratic dogmatism. The Charybdis is a vague liberalism. Its open channel lies between the two.

Science has broadened, deepened and spiritualized our religious conceptions and robbed the creeds of their glaring differences. The creeds are dead, but to abolish the creeds, in the widest sense, would wreck the church and make religion "a mere puff ball of sentiment." The question is not between theology and no theology, but between a "crude, narrow, confused, or erroneous theology" and one "drawn with prayerful, earnest, rational thought from the Bible and the experience of man."

The people care less for dogma and more for practical piety. The chief object of the church is to make men and not to formulate or defend a dogma. But practical piety without the support of a sound evangelical doctrine is an absurdity. The problem of the pulpit is how to harmonize the two. To formulate the contents of the popular Christian faith may be unscriptural. The profound problems of theology are not to be settled by the newspapers or by compromises. Half-way covenants are not commendable. "Splitting the difference" is not a legitimate method. The scientific spirit is loyal to devotion to truth and not a game of chance. A correct theology must be based on the Bible and the Christian consciousness of man and should contain clear, definite statements. The authority of the pulpit must rest on the certainty of its communication. A hazy doctrine means empty preaching and a dead church. Some truths are settled, and these must be clearly defined and boldly affirmed. The power of the pulpit is measured by the certainty of its application. It must cover the skeletons of dogma with sinew and flesh.

In different epochs the preacher has been an ascetic, a mystic, a reformer, a theologian. Today he is a manly, earnest, intelligent, sympathetic preacher of the Gospel. Phillips Brooks was a representative man of the age. His orthodoxy was broad. He was not indifferent to dogmas, but he penetrated beneath the formula to the truth which it represented. It was an axiom of his life that creeds must be viewed in their relation to life and supplemented by other truth. To him preaching meant "the communication of truth through personality." Today it is the stalwart man and not the system, the pulpit and not the creed that is most vitally important. Phillips Brooks will always be lovingly remembered as preacher, as pastor, but not as bishop.

The coming theology is ethical rather than legal, gothic rather than classic. It is less metaphysical and doctrinal and more practical. Its motive power is taken from the heart of the gospel; its subject matter is the mutual relation of the individual and society. The theological renaissance of today is more than a revival of ante-Nicene theology. It goes to the Bible rather than to the creed and insists on the spirit rather than the letter. The criticism of the New Testament has brought us face to face with the founder of Christianity. A humanized gospel, a spiritualized Bible, and broad religious conceptions will be the heritage of the future pulpit. Unity will be its aim, salvation its watchword, catholicity its prevailing spirit, and love its message and tie.

The pulpit of today, supported by supreme power, encouraged by faith in immortality, strengthened by the hope of future felicity and happiness, and equipped with all the artillery of heaven, is already adorned with grander harmony and clothed in sweeter unison of thought, character and work than in any preceding period of her existence. The pulpit may well be considered the world's most mighty, noble and triumphant power. It sprang into existence at the call of the omnific voice of the Supreme who has nurtured, strengthened, and equipped it for the accomplishment of her superlatively glorious mission. Guided, directed and controlled by the powerful impulse of divinity, it has been used as his sword and mightiest weapon for the overthrow of evil, the establishment of the highest form of civilization and the complete restoration of an oppressed and enslaved race. Refreshed and replenished by the silver stream of inspiration, the pulpit has steadily marched through the succeeding periods of the world's history, tearing down the bulwarks of bigotry, error and superstition. It has unfurled the banner of truth, right and purity, in the midst of a benighted people, and cleared the minds of nations of ignorance, injustice and inhumanity, and implanted within their hearts and minds the seed-thoughts of peace, justice and equality. It has given us science in all its grandeur, philosophy in all its dignity, art in all its glory, poetry in all its sweetness, and music with all its charms.

Old sun! twin brother of time; thou wilt cease to shine. Empress of the evening! thy form will disappear from the night-draped sky. Lamps of ether! Ye will drop into the emptiness of destined darkness. Conquering pulpit! Thou wilt survive infidelity, outlive criticism, and stand imperishable, indestructible, immortal.

#### THE PERPETUITY OF THE REPUBLIC

Dana C. Johnson, Wittenberg College.

Man's earthly existence is brief. "As a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more." But he has been struggling ever for the permanent. In the human soul there is infixed a sentiment of immortality, which strives to look beyond the grave into the uncertain future. The poet's fondest hope is that from his pen may drop some gem of literature that shall never cease to sparkle. The artist wields his brush that he may spread before the world a masterpiece upon which sympathetic eyes shall gaze in admiration long after his skillful hand

has lost its magic touch. No higher motive can actuate a man than that which would impel him to such deed as will lead posterity to rise up and call him blessed.

As individuals have striven to perpetuate their influence, so peoples have endeavored to perfect the mechanism of their governments, hoping thereby to insure national perpetuity. The dream of the Solons of every age has been to inaugurate a form of government so well adapted to the needs of humanity, that under it men will live content and happy.

A nation consists not alone in its administrative, legislative and judicial functions; nor in the area of country it occupies; nor in its wealth; nor in its commercial enterprises; but the term is more properly defined as "a people living under one government." All forms of human government may be included in a triple division—the despotism, the oligarchy and the republic. A comparative criticism will reveal their respective elements of perpetuity. It will be our purpose, therefore, to discuss the relation which these three forms of government bear to the people under their control.

The despotism is wrong in principle. Place in one man's hand the sceptre of absolute power, and laws become but the expression of his will; punishment, the satisfaction of his revenge, and favors, the token of his whims. Under such administration, the nation is a mere machine, executing the dictates of a single mind. To impose upon one man such responsibilities is unfair to the man himself and dangerous to the people whom he governs—dangerous because the mantle of authority falls, by right of inheritance, upon shoulders sometimes worthy; often, otherwise. History has demonstrated the unstable character of despotic government. Alexander, ambitious and unscrupulous, enlarged the boundaries of Macedon until they touched the very outposts of civilization, but the moment that strategic mind had ceased to dictate, the mighty Macedonian empire crumbled. Charlemagne, in the latter part of the eighth century, subdued the entire southwestern portion of Europe and for many years ruled with absolute authority, but, within three decades after his death, the vast empire, which he had organized, was at an end. The people of France, Italy, Spain and England have felt the sting of the despot's lash and have been goaded to most terrible deeds of vengeance. Histories of such governments are records of misrule and revolution. Despotism is a failure. It cannot live so long as the love of liberty dwells in human hearts.

Oligarchy is little better than despotism. It is another huge machine. Executive power is vested in too many minds for real independence of judgment; in too few for real representation of the people. To place the few in authority is almost as disastrous as to give to one man the reins of government. Class rule has always caused dissatisfaction, England being a conspicuous example. That nation's policy at the present time differs fundamentally from her policy of one hundred years ago. At the time of the Revolutionary War, aristocratic England haughtily refused to notice all appeals and protests of her American colonists. The result of this ill treatment was the Declaration of Independence and the freedom of the States. To-day the policy of England toward her subjects is most lenient. Aristocracy has been losing prestige steadily and now a powerful political faction

demand the abolition of the House of Lords.

England is changing. All the oligarchies of the world are changing. The result will be governments of a more popular character. Coercion and ignorance were the conditions under which despotism and oligarchy flourished, but nineteenth century civilization demands something better.

No form of government can long exist which does not command the respect and love of the people living under it. Conscious of this, human minds, divinely guided, have formulated a system of government, which appeals most strongly to the affections of mankind. It is the republic. At the very mention of the name our hearts thrill. It is the government which we love; in defense of which our friends and fathers fought; and upon which have rested the benedictions of Heaven.

The republic is built upon the rock of perpetuity. Its stability is assured by these peculiar characteristics:

It is an independent form of government. There is wondrous strength in independence. The vine, which clings to the mighty oak, is tender and can be killed with the cut of a knife, but the towering monarch of the forest, about which it twines in helplessness, resists blow after blow of the sturdy woodman's axe. The thirteen colonies were weak and unenterprising, but the thirteen independent states became strong and aggressive. Dependent provinces are sources of distrust. Independent states are sources of confidence.

The republic insures equality of citizenship. It is a stock concern in which every citizen holds a share. The greatest republic in the world's history has recognized in its fundamental document "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." There is a mighty meaning in that word—equality. It clothes the lowly with dignity and humbles the arrogance of the oppressor. Equality permits no caste, but encourages every man to broaden the scope of his influence and to lift himself up to higher, better things. Royalty, in the form of despotism or oligarchy, would quench the flame of ambition when it appears outside the ranks of the nobility, but democracy, in the form of the republic, would fan it until it bursts forth into the full blaze of achievement. For this reason, largely, the true republic is the most progressive of nations. It is the land of opportunity. Before its youth are opening, daily, golden doors of promise. On every hand lie supreme advantages, accessible to all. It is the land of enterprise.

Its commercial achievements mark the mile-posts along the world's highway of progress. Within a century the United States, the only true republic, has developed from a babe in swaddling clothes into a giant, strong to dominate the commerce, the politics, the thought of the world. Are natural advantages alone responsible? There are other lands almost as rich in physical resources as our own, yet of no political standing. The stimulating influence of republican institutions has aroused among this people a spirit of enterprise, which has made our nation the crowning glory of nineteenth century civilization.

The republic is a promoter of education. A self-governed people must be a self-cultured people. Freedom and ignorance

cannot join hands. The standards of independence have put to route illiteracy and have enthroned intelligence. Wherever free governments have been established, the cause of education is upheld. The school-house wields a mighty influence. It has become the nation's bulwark. It is the garden, wherein are planted the seeds of advanced civilization and national stability.

There is no stronger evidence of the perpetuity of the true republic than the character of the patriotic spirit which it inculcates. It appeals alike to the mind and heart. It satisfies men's judgments; kindles their devotion. Every citizen catches the spirit of allegiance. In this particular the United States stands alone. In France, the people are divided in opinion. Republicanism has triumphed only by a slight majority. The strong minority openly demands a king. Until the French become a united people, theirs can never be a true republic. At every change of administration the world stands breathless, awaiting the outcome. Political changes in the United States occasion no such alarm. Here every faction endorses the republic and pledges a loyal support. Here the flower of patriotism blooms perennially, spreading its exhilarating perfume everywhere. Here falls the ripened fruit, when, in time of danger, a million men are ready to defend their country. When civil strife threatened to shatter the very structure of this nation, men fought for rights and were not appalled at any danger. They fought for happy homes and endured the keenest sufferings. They fought for a nation, and an Almighty arm upheld them. The love of country prompts men to such deeds of bravery as personal motives never could induce, and, so long as a people love their flag it floats secure.

The perpetuity of the republic is well assured by the considerations that have been presented. Its independence, equality of citizenship, support of education and cultivation of the spirit of patriotism—all these combine to make the republic the most stable of governments, and so to endear it to the hearts of men that they will perpetuate it to the end of history. The republic is the ideal government. Upon her brow we place the garland of immortality.

We may, then, feel confident that the United States will remain, throughout coming centuries, earth's greatest commonwealth. There are particular reasons for the perpetuity of this nation, aside from her general characteristics as a republic. No country has such an inspiring history as that of this monarch of the western hemisphere. Here have some of the mightiest reforms been instituted, and here have been wrought out their noblest ends. Here have characters arisen to shed new glory upon the pages of history. Here have some of the most gigantic commercial enterprises originated and been carried to successful issue. Here has inventive genius signalized its greatest triumphs. Here peace and plenty hold their gentle sway.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way," but it has nearly set. Eastward the star of freedom takes its course and is still climbing up the sky, ultimately to shed its peaceful beams over the restless peoples of the East. The time will come when true republics will be founded in every land; republics that shall stand as lofty mountains, having for their foundations the everlasting rocks; their summits

whitened by the snows of perpetuity, which only the rising orb of Eternity's morning shall melt away.

#### THE FIRST MARTYR OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION.

Dallas J. Osborne, Hiram College.

The fifteenth century marks a great era in Italian history. The republics which had been ruled by petty tyrants for so many years were powerless. Political rights were no longer acknowledged, and individual liberty lay prostrate in the dust. But a new life was to be infused into Italy. The factor that was most powerful in working out this change is known in history as the Renaissance, which was in short a passing from the old civilization to the new. It was during this transition that some of the greatest actors of all time played a part. Let us call back a few of them and examine into the principles for which they stood.

At Rome, the source of all ecclesiastical power, Sixtus IV., filled the papal chair. The unbounded lusts of his rule were stirring the people with an irrepressible indignation. But the papacy did not reach the lowest depths of corruption until the infamous rule of Alexander VI. was ushered in. He was the most immoral pope of the Renaissance; yea more—the worst pope that ever sat in "St. Peter's chair." Yet the pope was not the only tyrant. Ludovico, the Moor, had made himself Lord of Milan and his cruel deeds were known throughout Italy. Borsso, as Duke of Ferrara, was the head of a government no less corrupt. The brilliant and magnificent court of Florence was ruled by Lorenzo de Medici. His patronage to learning and fine arts had made it a second Athens. Yet amid this splendor, the iron band of tyranny was eating deeper and deeper into the freedom of the people. The rights of popular government were completely blotted out. Liberty was dead.

Such was the condition of all Italy near the close of the fifteenth century. But the time was at hand when she was to be aroused from this hopeless state, and there appears a man of that proud Roman race who, as an apostle of freedom, adds lustre to his name by suffering martyrdom for this glorious cause. Fondly cherishing the thought of a free government, he stepped forward with all the power at his command to meet that desired end. Laboring for one grand idea and urged on by one prime motive, he stood alone as a reformer of his time. That man was Girolamo Savonarola. Poet or preacher, statesman or reformer, theologian or martyr, call him what you will, "By his works shall ye know him."

The early life of Savonarola was spent at his home in Ferrara. Born in an age of national depravity and thoughtless enjoyment, horrified at the corrupt surroundings of the court, he fled from his home and sought refuge in a monastery at Bologna. From Bologna he journeyed across the rugged Apennines to Florence. It was a beautiful Florence he saw there in the valley of the Arno. Yes, indeed, Florence, crowned with its coronet of mountains, situated upon a bright, sunny river—the classic Arno—where Dante, Galileo, Raphael and Angelo, frequently walked, is beautiful; it shines with a glory not to be described. Florence, the monk who enters thy gates thou wilt do well to notice. The purity of his soul is more magnificent than thy grandeur. Thy needs shall be

Concluded on eighth page.



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Telephone 979. COLUMBUS, O.

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Headquarters for College Uniforms.  
Uniform Suits \$21. 7 per cent. reduction to  
students on all work except uniforms.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

H. H. Galleher was home on  
a visit last week.

Miss M. Adele Kelley visited  
the University on Monday.

Miss Bryson visited College  
Friday and attended Browning.

Mr. B. F. Mull, of Delaware,  
visited the University last week.

Miss Norma Edwards was at  
College on Friday of last week.

Lost—A swordstick pin. Finder  
please leave at President's office.

U. S. Brandt was called home  
Saturday by the death of a relative.

Misses Axline and Dann visited  
their Theta sisters at Wooster last week.

Miss Marie Chalmers, of Cleveland,  
Ohio, was a visitor in College on Monday.

W. S. Merrill, of the Law Department,  
is in Coshocton on business this week.

The excursion to be given by  
the O. S. U. band has been postponed  
until March 2.

Mr. W. S. Snyder, of the Junior  
Laws, is suffering severely from an attack of  
the grip.

Miss Ada Jones, '98, has been  
compelled to drop her college  
work on account of the illness of  
her mother.

The following ladies visited  
Browning last Friday: Mesdames  
Kellerman, Kauffman, Smith and  
Miss Bascom.

In the French Class—Mr. W.:  
"This completes the advance  
lesson. Mr. F. will you please try  
a little reading at sight?"

Mr. F.: Shall I read the French?

"Sherry", Burke bobbed up  
serenely at the Junior Hop. His  
one year's experience as an  
alumnus in the cold, cold world  
hasn't affected his mercurial  
temperament in the least.

Extra copies of THE LANTERN  
containing the orations and result  
of the contest, 10 cents, this week.  
Address the Business Manager,  
Room 33 Deshler Block, or call  
on the University postmaster.

**97 RECEPTION.**

On the evening of the 13th, at  
Lyndon Hall, the Sophomores  
held their annual reception,  
spending the evening in dancing  
and having a general social time.  
Professor and Mrs. McPherson  
acted as chaperones.

**HORTON.**

Horton's Sophomore-Freshman  
program was well planned  
and well carried out. Blake  
opened the program with a  
spirited piano solo, and Mays  
followed with a select reading.  
Ramsey gave a humorous recitation  
in a manner which marks  
him as one of whom Horton may  
be proud.

Blake gave a careful review of  
the current events for January,  
and Cunningham eulogized Valentine  
B. Horton for whom the  
Society was named.

Johnson, Spencer, Crowner  
McBroom and Scott each responded  
with lively extemporaneous  
speeches.

The question for debate was,  
Resolved, That the Sophomore  
treatment of Freshmen is just.  
Snow and Scott argued for the  
affirmative and Wright and Lane  
defended Freshmen rights.

A special program will be  
given in two weeks.

**DR. A. O. ROSS,**  
Dentist.  
807 1/2 N. High St., Cor. Hubbard Ave.  
Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M.  
Telephone 3 on 887. COLUMBUS, O.

## BROWNING.

Browning's members and  
friends were greeted with the  
following program last Friday.  
Piano Solo—Miss Riddle.  
Paper, The Influence of Music  
—Miss Humphreys.  
Declaration—Miss Davies.  
Debate—Resolved, That classical  
music has a greater influence  
than popular music. Affirmative,  
Miss Edwards; negative,  
Miss Lentz.  
Piano Solo—Miss Riddle.

## ALCYONE.

In spite of the great attractions  
on Friday night last,  
Alcyone held a most enthusiastic  
meeting. Quite a goodly number  
of her members were present  
and felt it necessary to add to  
the general program some individual  
effort. Meeting was  
opened by Mr. Reed in a splendid  
declaration, full of wit and  
good, wholesome humor. It was  
appreciated as it deserved to be.  
Mr. A. C. Nutt gave a very  
highly colored and original  
story. It had quite an undertone  
of thought that all observed.  
Mr. Alexander seemed quite at  
home in a pathetic declamation.  
He rendered well a well chosen  
part of one of Moore's poems.  
Two of the debaters being  
Juniors were necessarily at the  
"Hop" and Messrs. Boynton and  
Addison filled their places. Debate  
was spirited, and quite  
closely contested. Messrs. Irving  
and Jennings for the affirmative  
after fighting every point, lost  
the question to the negative.  
At the business meeting Mr.  
Alexander was chosen Master of  
Programs.

**PRESIDENT CLEVELAND**

Nominates Second Lieutenant Eugene T.  
Wilson to be First Lieutenant.  
Our Commandant, Second Lieutenant  
E. T. Wilson, has been  
nominated by President Cleveland  
to be First Lieutenant. The  
Senate will doubtless speedily  
confirm the nomination. O. S.  
U. feels gratified at this mark of  
favor to the chief of her gallant  
Battalion.

**THE VICTOR VANQUISHED.**  
Mr. J. E. Snyder, winner of  
O. S. U.'s local oratorical contest,  
will take unto himself an helpmate,  
February twenty-second.

Patronize our advertisers.  
Trunks hauled by James Penn,  
158 1/2 N. High St., at lowest figure.  
J. K. Prall, the shoemaker,  
1427 N. High, patronizes all student  
enterprises. Remember he  
is on the west side of High St. \*

Dr. Rowland, dentist, ex-student  
of O. S. U., gives a 25 per  
cent. discount to students. Journal  
Bldg, 51 1/2 E. State St. \*

Scarlet carnations, roses and  
flowers of all kinds. Discount to  
students. C. A. Roth, formerly  
florist at O. S. U. 44 N. High St.

Hann & Adair, 108 N. High  
Street, Columbus, O., do the first-class  
printing and engraving for  
this part of the state. County  
printing offices all over Ohio  
patronize them liberally. \*

We are pleased to inform our  
citizens that Dr. Kistler has decided  
to again enter general  
practice on about April 1. Those  
desiring to engage him in advance  
may do so by telephone  
935 or by coming to his office,  
corner High and Broad streets.  
The Doctor formerly did general  
practice, tho' for years past he  
has been doing office work only.

Home Seeker's Excursions to Virginia  
and the South, March 5.  
Agents of Ohio Central Lines will sell  
Home Seeker's Excursion Tickets to  
Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama,  
Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana,  
Mississippi and Tennessee. Rate,  
one fare for round trip. Limit 30 days  
to Virginia, and to other territory 30  
days.



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YALE MIXTURE is now packed in two  
blends, one of which contains less St. James  
Parquet and more Turkish and Havana, thus  
reducing the strength without impairing the flavor  
or aroma. The boxes containing this blend have  
the word "MILD" printed across the top. The  
original blend remains unchanged.

A two ounce trial package by mail, postpaid,  
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**\$5 and \$6 Shoes at... \$3.00**  
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ridiculed.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach  
the diseased portion of the ear. There is  
only one way to cure Deafness, and that  
is by constitutional remedies. Deafness  
is caused by an inflamed condition of the  
Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets  
inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or  
imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely  
closed Deafness is the result, and unless  
the inflammation can be taken out  
and this tube restored to its normal  
condition, hearing will be destroyed forever;  
nine cases out of ten are caused by  
catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed  
condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for  
any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh)  
that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh  
Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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The Courses will be given in Science,  
Languages, Literature, Mathematics, and  
Pedagogy. The success of this School  
last year justifies us in making many  
additions to our faculty. This will be just  
the place for teachers and students to  
review or make up some study that they  
are wanting.

Our Summer Term will open Tuesday  
July 9, 1895.

Our students have all the privileges of  
the Assembly which will have such lecturers  
as Talmage, Small, Dixon and Potts.  
Complete announcements ready  
March 1. The Central Magazine, V. M. C.  
A. Building, Cleveland, O. will give complete  
account of all the proceedings, sent for  
the remainder of the year for twenty cents  
in stamps. For full information  
address,

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the Carolinas, Mexico, California, and the  
South are in effect upon the Ohio Central  
Lines. Consult O. C. L. Agents.

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seems to be reached by the Ohio Central  
Lines. 1,000 mile book, 64 different  
transportation lines—over 13,000 miles.  
This book is a most popular leader.

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The recent change has vastly improved it.

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Furniture of all grades, from the cheap-  
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study of high grade furniture to be more  
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No home is complete that is not properly  
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good judgment and taste have been used  
to advantage. We are continually securing  
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fashionable designs. Written description  
will not justify them. You have  
our consent to make yourselves at home  
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If so, try my Medicine.  
It is a sure cure. Try it and be convinced. You  
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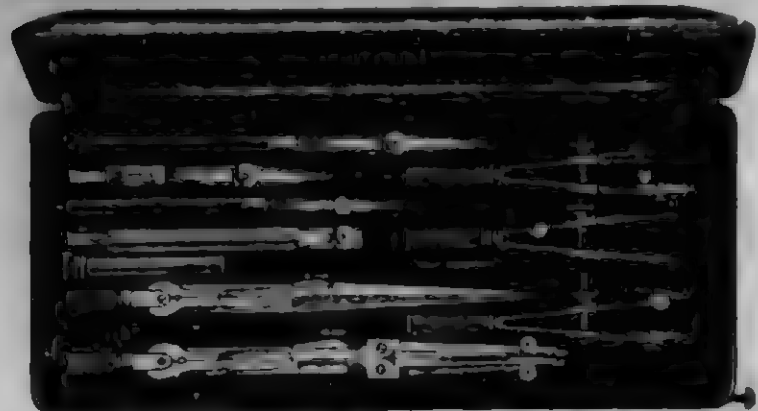
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Partly of Material, and Deliciousness of Flavor.  
UNIQUELY  
Novelties in Fancy Baskets & Bonbonnières  
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CANDIES carefully packed and shipped to all parts of the country, by mail or express.  
OUR COCOA AND CHOCOLATES FOR EATING AND DRINKING.  
FOR SALE BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

## ELOQUENCE.

Concluded from sixth page.

his duties. He shall speak for thy freedom when all others are silent. The fate of thy people, yea of all Italy, shall be in his hands. The curses that shall fall upon his head shall be for thy liberty. Men of Florence, open wide your gates to him today and make him your guest.

The first few years of Savonarola's life in Florence were spent in the convent of San Marco; but he could not be satisfied as a teacher of novices. His whole soul burned to teach the grand lessons of morals, rather than of dogmas. Although he was delighted with the intelligence and learning around him, yet underneath he could see the evil influence of false culture and false gaiety. He had determined "to war them to the death," and often he must have uttered that impassioned prayer, "O that I might break those spreading wings of perdition."

An opportunity at last is given him. He is to preach the Lenten sermons in the church of San Lorenzo. At first a large audience greets him, but before the sermons were over less than twenty-five persons remained to hear him. Defeat was evident. The people were not ready for soundly preached doctrine, but delighted in the verbal elegancies and ornaments of Fra Mariano. Did Savonarola give up in dismay? The monuments which the people have erected in his memory answer, No! Florence was not yet ready for her preacher. Where wilt he go? Fortunately for him he was sent as a Lenten preacher to the republic of San Geminiano. Here he could raise his voice more freely and with greater effect.

At length he was called by Lorenzo to return to Florence, where for the next seven years his voice rang as a prophet, spiritual ruler, and apostle of men. All classes were held by his matchless power. People flocked to hear him until the great Duomo was crowded with eager listeners. No man was so much talked about. The eyes of all Italy were upon him. His influence had reached England. France and Germany felt the touch of his power.

Yet, Savonarola did not reach the height of his influence until the power of the Medici was overthrown by Charles VIII. from France. This was indeed a critical moment. The people were awed into silence at the thought of being subject to the French nation. What could be done? Florence, in her dire necessity, was casting about for a leader. Suddenly, as if by magic, all eyes were turned toward Savonarola. All Florence rang with his name. The people, with one accord, gathered at the Duomo to hear him preach and to learn his plan for action.

As Savonarola came in sight of the people they hailed him as their king—one who shared their every "tremor and pang." "Behold," said he, "the sword has come upon you, the prophecies are fulfilled, the scourges begun. O Florence! The time for singing and dancing is at an end. Now is the time to shed floods of tears for thy sins. Thy sins, O Florence! thy sins, O Rome! thy sins, O Italy! they have brought these chastisements upon thee. O, my people! I have labored all the days of my life to teach you the truth of faith and godly living. Yet have I received naught but tribulation, scorn, and contumely. Give me at least the consolation of seeing you do good deeds. My people, what desires have ever been mine but to see you saved, to see you united." When Savonarola concluded, the Duomo was rocking to and fro. The people knew him to be the

heart and soul of the republic, and they heard him as a messenger from heaven.

But his victories were not to end here. His power was to increase and fill all Italy with its magical influence. His voice was not to be silenced until the Florentines were a free people, and he had laid himself down as a martyr to his work.

Believing that a universal reform could be best carried out by a political advancement, he determined to strain every nerve to bring about that end. But a calamity was before him. He must either retract his views concerning liberty, or withdraw from the church. Did Savonarola hesitate? Did he abandon that noble fight because martyrdom awaited him? By no means; but having the spirit of a true reformer, he was ready and willing to sacrifice his love for the church, to save the city he so much honored.

He knew also that it meant a bitter warfare with the powers at Rome, if the principles for which he stood were ever to be accomplished. But it must be so. Contest after contest was waged with the pope, and Savonarola was the victor. The pope endeavors to silence him, but still his crashing denunciations are uttered in the Duomo. Alexander, what wilt thou do? Thou canst not stop him. He is bolder than thou art with all thy power. He dares denounce thee to thy face. Brazen harlot "he brands thee." His denunciations are swaying thy power in the face of all Europe. If he shall be allowed to speak, thou shalt not live. Two ways are open to thee. One is reformation. Thou wilt not take that. The other, then, thou must take. "Wrap thy papal robes about thy polluted body, place the blood-stained tiara upon thy shameless head, and with thy courtiers and courtesans all about thee, send forth the mightiest Borgia anathema thou canst frame. Hurl it hot against this man who is undermining thy power." Florence will bow to that. Their power will deliver the reformer into the hands of his enemies to be burned; but thou, O profligate pope, thou wilt be safe.

The downfall of Savonarola was inevitable. His reverses came and the people whom he had loved so much and for whom he had labored so diligently, were ready to desert him. He was cast into prison and tortured that he might retract his teachings, but he was firm. His firmness only increased the indignation of his enemies and they hastened him on to his Golgotha. His reward was at the stake.

So died the great preacher of Florence; the great Prior of San Marco; the restorer of liberties to a stricken people; the foremost reformer of his time.

But the name of Savonarola still lives. Did Alexander think he had silenced this man when he ordered him to be burned that beautiful May morning in Florence? It was there that the true essence of his life was caught up, and, permeating all Europe, it prepared the way for a new and better civilization. The Saxon reformer could scarcely have been as successful in his work had not the sacrifice of Savonarola given a final proof that it was useless to hope in a purification of Rome.

May we not then rightly call him martyr? "For power rose against him; not because of his sins, but because of his greatness; not because he sought to deceive the world, but because he sought to make it noble. And through that greatness he endured a double agony; not only the reviling, and the torture, and the death throes, but the agony of sinking from the vision of glorious achievement into that deep shadow where he could only say—I count as nothing; darkness encompasses me; yet the light I saw was the true light."

## RICHMOND Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes, will find THIS BRAND superior to all others.  
These cigarettes are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf tobacco in Virginia. This is the Old and Original Brand of Straight Cut Cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

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Livery, Carriages, Buggies.  
REASONABLE RATES.

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No. 34

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WM. H. SCOTT, A. M., LL.D., President and Professor of Philosophy, received the degree of A. M. at Ohio University in 1862 and LL.D. at O. W. U. and O. U. in '84; was Superintendent of Athens, Ohio, Public Schools, 1864; Principal Preparatory Department of the O. U. from '63-65; pastor Main Street M. E.

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O. S. U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
C. U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

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and Carson, Alcyone, for essay, oration, debate and declamation, respectively.

Interest is now at highest pitch. Go and cheer your society favorites on to victory. The music begins at 7:30 sharp.

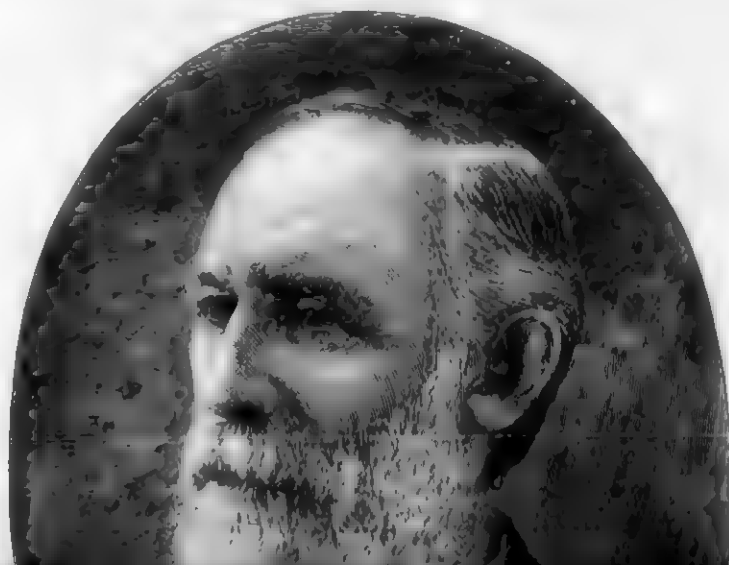
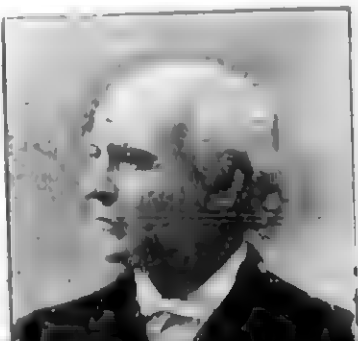
Church at Chillicothe, O., '65-67; Professor of Greek at Ohio University, '69-72; acting President O. U. from '72-83, and has been President of the Ohio State University since 1883. His term expires June, 1895.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.
O. S. U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Otterbein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Two base hits, Reed, Rudge, Eysenbach, Myers 2, Krumm, Carr, Norton and Long. Stolen bases, O. S. U. 3; Otterbein 1. Bases on balls, Norton 8, Westcott 2. Hit by pitched ball, by Norton 1. Struck out, by Westcott 4; by Norton 10. Time of game, 2 hours 5 minutes. Umpire, Senoff.

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1/2 mile run—Howard first, Hollenbach second. Time 2:19. O. S. U. Record 2:20 1/5.

1 mile bicycle race—Mundhenk first, Parsons second. Time 3:54.

1 mile run—Lane first, Dallas second, Mottley third. Time 5:41 1/5 seconds. O. S. U. record 5:57 seconds.

2 mile bicycle race—DeLoffre first, Schuck second. Time 5:20 seconds.

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EX-PRESIDENT ORTON.

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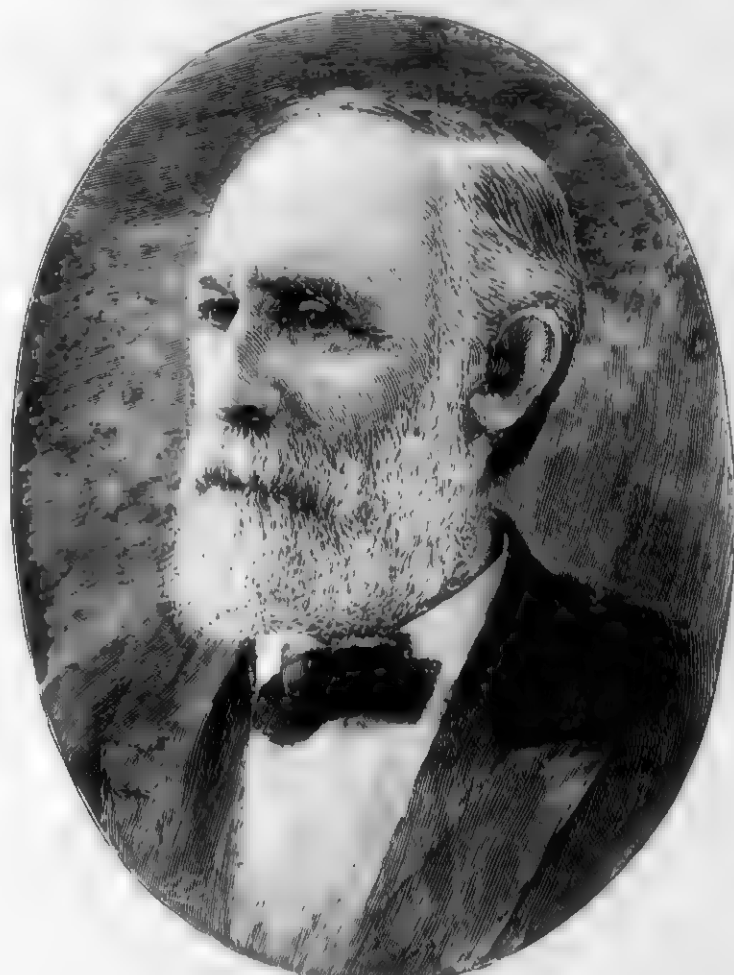
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President Canfield's term begins June 30, and he will take active charge at the opening of the September term of school. To any who are seriously concerned with the progress of the University, we extend to Capital people, owing to the feeling lately stirred up between the two schools, came on the field college year.



PRESIDENT SCOTT.



PRESIDENT-ELECT CANFIELD.

O. S. U. - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.  
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## Justifiably Proud.

We are fully justified in being proud of the advancement of our University during the past ten years. But as to its future—is there a University in the United States today able to boast truthfully of such wonderful possibilities so nearly upon the verge of realization?

A new President of great intellectual, executive and organizing ability; a Board of able and distinguished Trustees, men deeply and personally interested in our welfare; a Faculty composed of leaders in their special lines of thought; an income of \$160,000 a year; three hundred and forty acres of ground—ample room to grow in; large and commodious buildings of the latest and best architectural designs; thoroughly well-equipped laboratories for every department of technical work; a campus second to none in the State, soon to be inferior to none in the United States; a library of fifteen thousand volumes, including a wisely-selected working law library of two thousand volumes; numerous, wide-awake, enthusiastic literary, athletic, musical and scientific organizations and a hundred other advantages.

If you have not, as yet, finally decided upon a University in which to best prepare yourself for your life work, procure a copy of the Ohio State University catalogue at once and give it a careful perusal before you render your final decision. It will be well worth your while.

## University Publications.

As this issue of THE LANTERN will reach thirty-eight hundred new readers, it might not be amiss to say a word about the different publications at the University. As this issue sufficiently testifies, THE LANTERN is recognized as the University paper, not solely by the students, but by Trustees and Faculty as well. There are two smaller papers published here, one a monthly and the other a weekly, both being devoted to the welfare of special organizations of the College. THE LANTERN is restricted to no special class, but contains the news of all departments, preferring to consider all classes equally worthy of notice. It is the official paper of the three hundred students who compose the four active literary societies, nearly one-half the

whole student body. It reaches more readers every week than the other two University papers combined. It is out of debt, making money and will continue to furnish all the latest news of University happenings in regular newspaper style.

## THE PANNING SHOW.

Catch the Spirit of the Music as Public Sentiment Plays Chords on the Harp of Every Day Life.

"It may be all right but it seems a little strange to me that we always put in a crippled team whenever we play ball with our neighbors, Capital University."

The student who made the above remark voices the sentiment of many others who were present at last Saturday's game. It is very discouraging to the friends of a team that can defeat Oberlin and Ann Arbor to see that same team go down in inglorious defeat before the club from C. U. If we would play our best men in their regular positions and then suffer defeat surely no one would be blamed.

"That was a nice Field Day you had Friday," remarked a Denison student the other day. "Considering the fact that you have no place in which to train, your boys all did remarkably well." And these remarks call to mind the fact that there is more interest being taken in such sports than there used to be. Both students and professors are coming to realize that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

"Oh, aren't these grounds beautiful," remarked a young lady from the East who is visiting in Columbus at present. She was walking along the path that leads from the main building to the spring. "There are very few colleges in the East," said she, "that have as spacious grounds or as fine a location." We are indeed fortunate in these respects, and when the grounds are improved as our benefactor, Mr. McMillin, intends them to be, we will have one of the most beautiful spots in the country.

Now is the time for high school commencements. We will hear the proud young man tell of the "value of an education;" the sweet girl in white with trembling voice will plead for the down-trodden women. Then they will receive congratulations from parents and friends and commencement is over. Summer vacation will pass and many will be preparing to leave for college. Young friends, the great University of Ohio will welcome you unto her portals; rich or poor it matters not—you are coming for an education and here you can get it if you wish it. Come with the intention of making something of yourselves, and our institution will see to it that every opportunity is given you to accomplish that end.

## OUT OF DEBT.

The Lantern Owes Nobody a Cent—The Old Debt Paid Off Last Week.

In years past THE LANTERN was badly managed, from a business standpoint. Under the able management of Mr. L. E. Andrews this year, it gives us pleasure to announce to the college in general and the literary societies in particular, that every cent of the debt incurred then, was paid last week.

THE LANTERN starts out this week with money in its treasury, owing no debts, new or old. Subscriptions and advertisements did the good work.

## PRIZE DRILL.

The Contest for the Sword on Next Saturday Afternoon Will be Full of Interest and Excitement.

The four companies are in excellent trim. Nobody is able to say who will win. Every Captain has a fair show. It will take place Saturday afternoon, June 1, directly in front of the Main Building. Be there with your friends.

## FOR ALUMNI.

To the Alumni of the Ohio State University.

The following program has been arranged for the second alumni day, June 11:

At 9:30 a.m. the business meeting will be held in the University Chapel. Matters of interest to every alumnus will come before the meeting.

At 2 p. m., on the campus, the alumni and Faculty will unite in exercises commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University. Mr. Henry Snyder, '79, will represent the alumni on this occasion.

In the evening at 8 o'clock, at Orton Hall, there will be given a reception to the Board of Trustees, Faculty and guests of the University. Last year the reception proved to be one of the most pleasing events of Commencement week.

The alumni are the hosts and hostesses on this occasion. Its success depends upon the presence and hearty co-operation of as many alumni as possible. Many of those residing at a distance have written that they would be present and urge that every alumnus possible attend and make the reunion a general one. There will be no expense save the payment of the yearly dues.

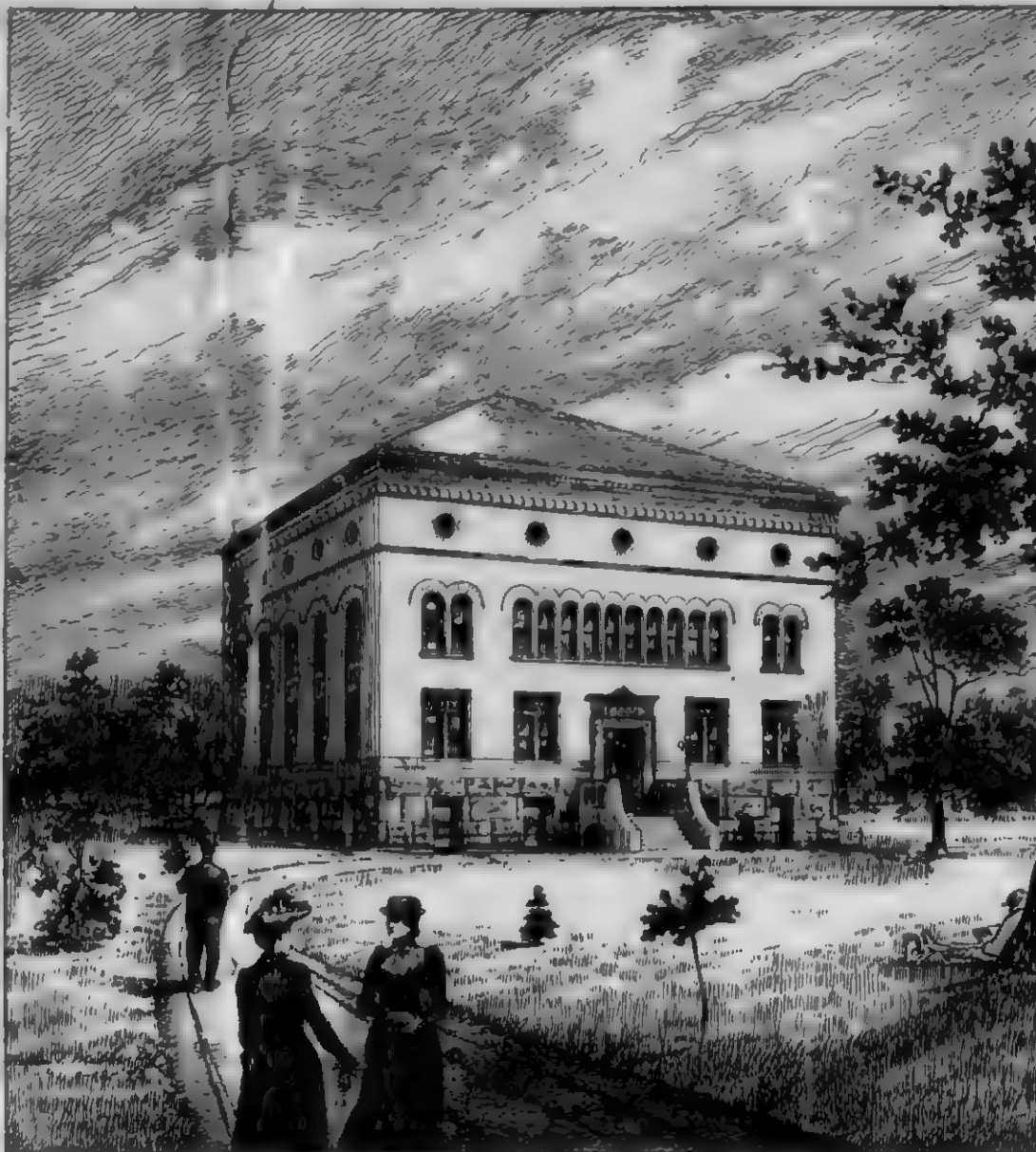
Come back and visit your Alma Mater. You will enjoy meeting your old teachers and companions, and will give them pleasure by your presence.

The Secretary will be glad to give any information in reference to the exercises.

WM. MCPHERSON, JR.,  
Sec'y Alumni Association,  
Ohio State University.

## Class of '90.

The class of '90 will hold a semi-decennial reunion on Tuesday, June 11, from 5:30 to 8 p. m.; to adjourn in time for Alumni Reception.



PROPOSED NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

## Browning.

Browning held her regular meeting last week on Thursday instead of Friday. The following program was presented:

Music—Miss Kellerman.  
Reading—Miss Burr.  
Story, "A Bashful Man," Chapter 3—Miss Edwards.

Debate: Resolved that the reformer is of more benefit to society than the conservative man. Affirmative, Miss Riddle; negative, Miss Davies.

Duet—Miss Riddle and Miss Keagle.

## The "What Is It" Named.

The Department of Zoology received a valuable specimen last week through the kindness of Fisher & Son, the commission merchants of this city. The new acquisition is nothing less than a South American opossum, which traveled all the way from Brazil safely hidden in a bunch of bananas. Several wild guesses regarding the identity of the animal were made, and the general opinion seemed to be that it was a kangaroo-rat; but upon being brought to the University it was identified as *Didelphys noctivaga*, a species of nocturnal frugivorous opossum, common in some parts of South America.

The animal resembles the common Virginia opossum in general shape, but is much smaller, being only about half the size of a rat. It is reddish brown in color, with

very prominent ears and eyes and a long prehensile tail. It is possessed of an irritable temper, and flies into a rage upon the slightest provocation, though its diminutive size renders it perfectly harmless. The animal will be permanently preserved in the Zoological museum.

Such acquisitions as this opossum are of considerable value, and Mr. Fisher has the sincere thanks of the Department of Zoology for his thoughtfulness in presenting the animal to the University.

## Senior Class Meeting.

The Senior Class held a meeting Tuesday to elect a class orator, vice Mr. Addison, resigned. Mr. Hiatt was chosen for the place.

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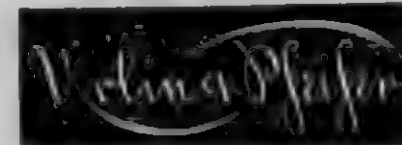


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Moulton Houk, G. P. A.



## O. S. U.

Something About Its Establishment, Development and Present Position will be Found in this Week's Issue.

Every Prominent Building of the University is Described and Illustrated, with Accompanying Condensed Sketches and Cuts of

Ex-President Orton, President Scott, President-Elect Canfield, the Proposed New Y. M. C. A. Building, the Observatory, Trustees and Faculty.

A Careful Perusal will Convince All that Ohio's Institution is in the Front and Steadily Moving Forward.

Under an act of Congress passed July 2, 1862, the State of Ohio received from the United States a large grant of the public lands for the purpose of establishing a "college, where the leading objects shall be without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The governing body of the institution is a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor of the State for terms of seven years. The original endowment has been supplemented, and the objects of the University promoted, by a permanent annual grant from the United States, under an act of 1890; by special appropriations of the General Assembly; and lastly, in 1891, by a permanent annual grant of one-twentieth of a mill levied upon the annual tax duplicate of the State. The University aims to furnish ample facilities for education in the liberal and industrial arts, the sciences and the languages, and for thorough technical and professional study of agriculture, engineering in its various departments, veterinary medicine, pharmacy and law. It is enabled to offer its privileges, with a slight charge for incidental expenses, to all persons, of either sex, who are qualified for admission. It comprises the Collegiate Department, the School of Law, and a Preparatory Department.

The Collegiate Department embraces the following schools: Arts and Philosophy, Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine. Each School is under the direction of a standing committee of the Faculty, having power to act in all matters pertaining to the work of students in the School. The University is situated within the corporate limits of the city of Columbus, two miles north of the Union Depot and about three miles from the State Capitol. The grounds consist of three hundred and thirty acres. The western portion, about two hundred acres, is devoted to agricultural and horticultural purposes. The eastern portion is occupied by the principal buildings, campus, athletic and drill grounds, a park-like meadow, and a few acres of primitive forest.

The grounds are laid out with care, are ornamented with trees, shrubs, and flower beds, and are so managed as to illustrate the instruction in Botany, Horticulture, Forestry, Landscape Gardening, and Floriculture.

The University may be reached by either the North High Street or Neil Avenue electric cars.

ORTON HALL, recently completed at a cost of about \$102,000, is designed for the permanent accommodation of the large geological collection of the University, and for work and instruction in the Department of Geology. A portion of it is occupied by the library and reading room, and by the lecture room of the Department of English Literature. The building is faced with sandstone and is fireproof throughout. The central and rear portion is occupied by the geological and paleontological museums. The petrographical laboratory is located on the second floor.

The greater part of the basement is occupied as a laboratory by the Department of Clayworking and Ceramics.

A fire last week destroyed a small brick structure in the rear of this building, which was used for the kilns of the Ceramic Department. This will be rebuilt in the near future.

The School of Law is provided with lecture rooms and library accommodation in Orton Hall also.



Dean WILLIAM F. HUNTER, instructor in Sales, Bailments, Wills, Corporations and Evidence, admitted to the bar in 1861; went in the army in 1861 and was mustered out in 1865 with rank of Captain; attended University of Michigan 1866; began the practice of law in Cincinnati, 1867. Moved to Columbus in August, 1891, and became an instructor in the Law School; was made Dean of Law School in fall of 1892. The Judge is a member of the G. A. R. Masons and Phi Delta Phi fraternity and is one of the most admired citizens of the city.



(Photo by Ullin & Pfeiffer.)

JUDGE DAVID F. PUGH, instructor in Equity, went to the war at the age of sixteen; wounded twice; after the war attended Ohio University three years; admitted to the bar in 1870; prosecuting attorney of Tyler county, West Virginia, for ten years; represented same county in Constitutional Convention of that State in 1872, and also one term in the Legislature. Appointed Common Pleas Judge by Governor Foraker, 1887; elected to same office for five years in spring of 1888; re-elected for second term in spring of 1893.

O. W. ALDRICH, L. L. D., Ph. D., D. C. L., Professor of the Law of Real Property, Pleading and the Study of Cases, attended school first at Clarence Academy, N. Y. He graduated at Illinois Wesleyan University with the degree of A. B. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, practiced



ORTON HALL.

law in Illinois from 1870 to 1881, when he removed to Columbus. He has since been given the degree of Ph. D., Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Civil Law. He was editor of the Jurist, associate editor of the Ohio Law Journal, and also of the National Law Journal. He is now President of the Worthington, Clintonville and Columbus Street Railway. The following is from the pen of an



able jurist: "Dr. Aldrich is a thoroughly read lawyer, and if there is such a thing as mastering the law, he has done it, and the Law School of O. S. U. was fortunate in securing him."

EDWARD ORTON, JR., E. M., Professor of the Ceramic and Clayworking Department, graduated from O. S. U. in 1884; was assistant Ohio Geological Survey in '82; Chemist Columbus and Hocking Valley Coal and Iron Co., '85-86; Chemist Columbus Steel Company, '86-87; Superintendent Bessie Furnace, '87-88; Chemist Iron Works, Homestead, Pa., in '91, and has held his present position since '94. Professor Orton has practically established instruction in this industry at the University himself.



(Photo by Ullin & Pfeiffer.)

HORACE L. WILGUS, M. Sc., Professor of Elementary Law and Secretary of the Law School, graduated from O. S. U. in 1882; was tutor in Algebra and Physiology; private Secretary to the Receiver of the Cleveland and Marietta R. R. Co., Cambridge, Ohio; draughtsman for Iron Substructure Co.; began to practice law in '86 and has held his present position since the founding of the Law School. The Law School is mainly indebted to Pro-

fessor Wilgus for its origination, development and present high standing. His labors for its welfare have been faithful, unremitting and earnest. He is recognized by students and faculty as an instructor of remarkable ability. His deep learning in the law is a matter of common remark.

## SCHOOL OF LAW.

Growing in Number of Students and Strength Each Year—Legal Training by a Corps of Able Judges and Lawyers

Combined With an Excellent Working Library—Case, Recitation and Lecture System in Vogue.

This growing department of the University was originated by resolution of the Board of Trustees passed June 23, 1891, as follows: "Resolved, That a Law Department be established in the University, and that the fees received from the students in such department be appropriated for its support."

Attention is called to Columbus as a place in which to study law. Here the Legislature meets; here are the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court, four branches of the Common Pleas Court in almost daily session throughout the school year; the Probate Court, the County Commissioners, the City Court, several Magistrate Courts; also the U. S. Circuit and District Courts. All are easy of access from the school. "There is no place where law is learned so quickly and so thoroughly as among lawyers. No teaching is so effective as the object lessons of the trial of cases in court. The three general systems of teaching law are combined at O. S. U.; the study and trial of cases; the recitation system and the lecture system. The instruction is up to the standard of any law school in the country.



E. O. RANDALL, B. Ph., L. L. M., Professor of Commercial Law, first attended Columbus High School, then Phillips' Academy and graduated at Cornell University, '74. Pursued a postgraduate course at Cornell and in Europe for two years; engaged in the mercantile business from '75 to '90. Was President of the Board

of Trade; in 1891 he sold his business interest. In '90 was admitted to the bar. Graduated from the O. S. U. Law School in '92 as L. L. M. Was just recently appointed Ohio Supreme Court Reporter. He is a ready and entertaining speaker and pre-eminently successful as an after dinner orator, having deservedly won the title of the "Chauncey Depew of Ohio."



(Photo by Ullin & Pfeiffer.)

PAUL JONES, A. B., Professor of Contracts, graduated from O. S. U. in 1880; was admitted to the bar in 1881; City Solicitor, '80-'94; traveled in Europe from '88 to '89, and has been appointed by the Supreme Court to examine graduates of Ada College who are applicants for admission to the bar. Mr. Jones is recognized as a leading lawyer of Columbus.



Judge GEORGE K. NASH, Professor of Torts, attended Oberlin for two years; abandoned his education for a time to serve his country in the army; was Prosecuting Attorney for Franklin county from 1871-75; Attorney General of the State from 1880-83; member of Supreme Court Commission, '83-85. The honorable record of Judge Nash is too widely known at present to require repetition. His services for the advancement of the University and the Law School have been untiring, unselfish and valuable.

## ANOTHER DONATION

By One Who Desires to Remain Unknown.

It is definitely known that another gentleman has manifested his generosity as well as his interest in the University by donating a fine arch for the entrance of our principal roadway.



(Photo by Ullin & Pfeiffer.)

Judge I. N. ABERNETHY, instructor in Criminal Law, has been engaged in the practice of law for many years. Was first with the firm of Abernethy & Folsom; was elected Prosecuting Attorney; has served two terms as Common Pleas Judge and is now with the above firm at Circleville. Judge Abernethy is an authority on criminal law questions.



GEORGE W. KNIGHT, Ph. D., Professor of History and Political Science, graduated at the University of Michigan in 1878; was Principal of Lansing High School, Michigan, 1879-81; Instructor in History at Ann Arbor High School, 1884-86; Professor of History and English Literature, O. S. U., '85-87; was a student at the Universities of Halle, Berlin and Freiburg, '89-90; Secretary Political Science Association of the Central States and a member of other Scientific Societies and has held his present position since '87. Professor Knight is the author of several good text books, among which is the "Government of the People of Ohio," just issued; an excellent work for High School and other students.

MISS OLIVE JONES, University Librarian; Assistant Librarian in '87; studied library work under Mrs. Dixon, then Librarian of Denison University; also studied at the Librarian's Summer School at Amherst under Mr. Fletcher, and in 1893 at Chicago University under Mrs. Dixon; has held her present position of Chief Librarian since '94.



DAVID S. KELLICOTT, Ph. D., Professor of Zoology and Entomology, graduated from the University of Syracuse in 1869; was a teacher of Mathematics at Keystone State Normal School from 1870 to '72; teacher of Natural History at Buffalo State Normal School, 1872-88; fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science, and has held his present position since 1888. Professor Kellicott is also an earnest supporter of all legitimate college affairs.





BOTANICAL BUILDING.

BOTANICAL HALL was provided for in 1883 by a state appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars. The main room on the first floor is the lecture room of the Department of Botany. There are also an office, a store room, a dark room, a private laboratory and a laboratory for Physiological Botany. On the second floor is the botanical museum, the main laboratory and the assistant's laboratory. Connected with this building is a green house containing two apartments.



(Photo by Urin &amp; Pfeiffer.)

SIDNEY A. NORTON, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D., Professor of General and Applied Chemistry, graduated at Union College in 1856; took M. D. at Miami Medical College 1868; Ph. D. at Kenyon College in 1879 and LL. D. at Wooster University in '81; was a student at Bonn, Leipsic and Heidelberg; instructor in Natural Science, Cleveland, O., High Schools from 1858 to '66; author of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry and has held his present position since 1873. Beware of his examinations.

THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL contains on the first floor a veterinary museum and library, a dispensary, and two private rooms for the persons in charge. On the second floor are a class room, a bacteriological laboratory, and a microscopical laboratory. The rear extension contains an operating hall and a room provided with stalls, cages, etc., for the care of animals under treatment.



VETERINARY BUILDING.



(Photo by Urin &amp; Pfeiffer.)

GEORGE B. KAUFFMAN, B. Sc., Professor of Pharmacy, graduated from the O. W. U. as B. Sc. and has held his present position since 1891. Professor Kauffman is also a member of the Kauffman-Lattimer Co., the largest wholesale drug firm in Ohio.



HENRY A. WEBER, Ph. D., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, studied chemistry under Baron Von Liebig and Dr. Reichner and Mineralogy under Von Kobell; was professor of chemistry at Illinois State University, 1874-82; is State Chemist and has held his present position since 1884.



WILLIAM A. KELLERMAN, Ph. D., Professor of Botany and Forestry, took the degree of Ph. D. at Cornell in 1874; was Professor of

Natural Science at the Wisconsin State Normal School from '74-'79; was a student in Germany, '79 to '81; Professor of Botany at the Kansas State Agricultural College, '81 to '90, and was State Botanist at the same time; was the founder and editor of the Journal of Mycology for four years, and has held his present position since 1891. Professor Kellerman is the author of several reliable text books on Botany.



(Photo by Baker.)

N. W. LORD, E. M., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, graduated at Columbia College School of Mines in 1876; member American Institute Mining Engineers, American Association of Official Chemists; fellow of American Association for the Advancement of Science and has held his present position since 1870.

#### Tennis Tournament.

The tennis tournament last week resulted in a few surprises. The preliminary contests have been finished; now comes the time for the finals, when the champion tennis players of the University will be named. The winners in the preliminaries are as follows:

Doubles—Howard and Cockins vs. Nichols and Pabodie; Ball and Bond vs. Hoffman and French.

Singles—Hoffman vs. Nichols, Ball vs. Howard, Bond vs. Stewart, Forgy vs. Game.

The games between the winners in this set will be played off Wednesday afternoon. The final winners will play a team from the Columbus Club Friday on the University court.

CHEMICAL HALL was completed in 1890, and is now occupied by the Departments of General Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, and Pharmacy. The building and contents have cost about sixty-two thousand dollars, which was appropriated by the State. It is built of pressed brick laid in red mortar. In this building is a complete set of all sorts of chemical laboratories, general chemistry, mining, metallurgical and pharmaceutical, to which has been added lately a dairy laboratory.



BENJAMIN L. BOWEN, Ph. D., Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, received the degree of A. B. at the University of Rochester in 1881, and Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins in 1888; was Professor of Languages at New Windsor College, Md., 1882-83; graduate student and assistant in French at Johns Hopkins University, 1883-88; was a student at the Universities of Paris, Bonn, Rome and Madrid, '85, '86 and '87; Professor of French and Latin, Bowdoin College, '88; has held his present position since '89, and has written several excellent textbooks in French.



NORTON S. TOWNSHEND, M. D., Professor (Emeritus) of Agriculture, took the degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of New York in 1840; was a student in London and Paris; member of Ohio Legislature (Free Soiler) in 1848; member of Ohio Constitutional Convention 1850; member Thirty-Second Congress from 1851-53; Ohio State Senator from 1853-55, and Professor of Agriculture O. S. U. from 1873 to 1893. Professor Townshend has a most remarkable and honorable record.



EUGENE T. WILSON, 1st Lieut., U.S.A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics, graduated from West Point in 1888; assigned to 5th Regiment Artillery in New York Harbor, '88-89; San Francisco, Cal., '89-90; Fort Riley, Kansas, '90-91; O. S. U. in 1891, detailed for four years. The battalion under his efficient command has improved in many respects. He is succeeded next year by Lieut. Edward T. Martin.



(Photo by Baker.)

SAMUEL C. DERBY, A. M., Professor of Latin, took A. M. at Harvard in 1877; Principal of Schools at Iliou, N. Y., 1866-67; Assistant in Dixwell's Classical School, Boston, 1867-70; Professor of Languages at Antioch College, 1863-76; President of same '77-81; member American Historical Association, and has held his present position since 1881.

#### BATTALION

Will Turn Out in the Memorial Day Parade.

The members of the battalion yesterday decided to participate in the Memorial Day parade Thursday. It is very appropriate that Ohio's leading institution should be represented on all patriotic occasions.

#### Emerson McMillin's Generosity.

It seems that Mr. Emerson McMillin's generous donations to the University will never end. In place of a 10 1/2 inch telescope as first designed for the Observatory the authorities have been told to go ahead on a 12 inch one. Mr. McMillin says that he will foot the bill for the enlarged telescope and the necessary change in the plan of the building.

#### Assistant Professors.

Besides the Professors whose sketches are given, the following assist in instruction at the University:

George W. McCoard, M. A.  
Wilbur Henry Siebert, M. A.  
William McPherson, Jr., M. Sc.  
Francis Cary Caldwell, B. A. M. E.

Henry Curwen Lord, B. Sc.  
Frank A. Ray, E. M.  
Dewitt Goodrich.  
Warren K. Moorhead.  
Charles Walter Mesloh, B. A.  
Joseph Russell Taylor, B. A.  
Charles Lincoln Arnold, M. Sc.  
Charles B. Morrey, B. A.  
Clair Albert Dye, G. Ph.  
Lloyd Morris Bloomfield, B. Agr.

Frank J. Combs.  
Edward A. Kemmler, C. E.  
James Ellsworth Boyd, B. Sc.  
Paul Fischer, B. Agr., D. V. M.

Embury A. Hitchcock, M. E.  
Florence Bascomb, Ph. D.  
Charles W. Weick.  
William A. Knight.  
David S. White, D. V. M.  
Thomas Ewing French.  
Charles Rodger Watson, A. B.  
Newton Henry Brown, E. E.  
Pitt Gordon Knowlton, M. A.  
James Alva Wilgus, M. A.  
Thomas Kenyon Lewis, B. Sc.  
Joseph C. Ritchey, B. Sc.  
Franklin P. Stump, B. Agr.  
W. C. McCracken.  
Oscar J. Bailey.  
Miss Booth.

Karl Dale Swartzel, M. Sc.  
James Howard McGregor, B. Sc.  
Charles William Foulk, B. A.  
Charles William Davis, E. M.

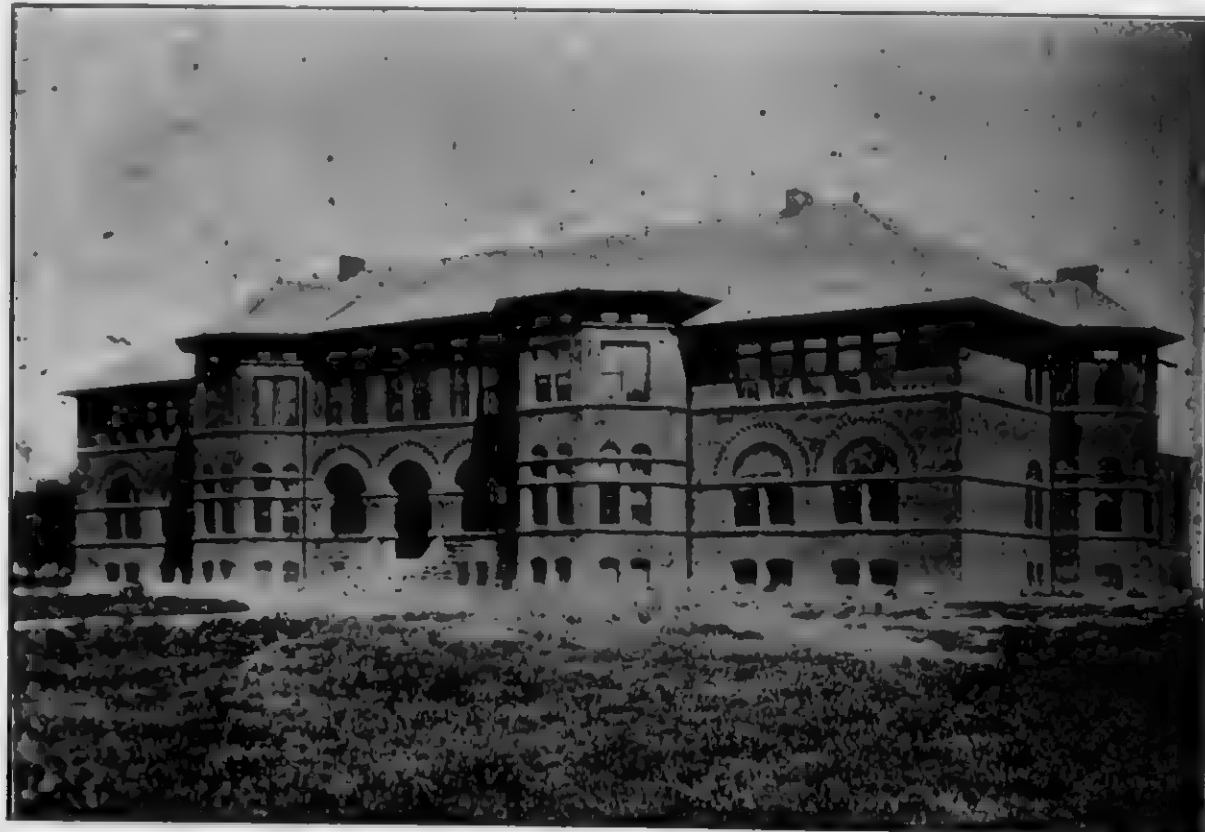
#### TENNIS

##### Tournament Nearing Completion.

The Tournament is becoming more and more interesting as the end draws near. The doubles have now narrowed down to a contest between Ball and Bond vs. Howard and Cockins. The singles are not so near completion. The rivals in doubles will play this afternoon and the singles the latter part of the week. Some close and excellent playing has been seen this week and there will be more to follow.

##### Second Extra Edition.

This makes the second extra edition the Lantern has published this year. A certain smaller sheet attempted an extra in imitation of the Lantern's Contest edition, last week. It succeeded in getting out one sheet extra with one solid page of advertising. Try again.



CHEMICAL BUILDING.





ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

ELECTRICAL HALL was built in '89. The first floor forms the engine and dynamo room. The floor is of asphalt laid on a solid concrete foundation. On the second floor are a lecture room, a photometric room, a library room and three measurement rooms. This building and its outfit are valued at about sixteen thousand dollars, much of this outfit being presented by various electric companies.



BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, took the Ph. D. at Stephen's Institute in 1879; was Instructor of Mathematics and Physics at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 1876-79; Professor of Physics University of Missouri 1880-85; member Board of Examiners at the International Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1884 and member of Jury of Awards at the World's Columbian Exposition; has held his present position since '85. Professor Thomas has materially aided the O. S. U. Athletic Association at critical points in its history.



DAVID M. MASSIE.

THE SOUTH DORMITORY stands near Neil avenue within a few rods of the North Dorm. It accommodates twenty students and is also built of brick.



WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE NORTH DORMITORY is situated at the northern limit of Neil avenue, at the terminus of the Neil avenue electric street railway. It is a plain structure of brick and accommodates sixty-four students.



EX-GOVERNOR JAS. E. CAMPBELL.

There are six dwelling houses upon the University campus. Four of these are brick and two are frame structures. One is occupied by the President of the University, three by professors and another is leased by the Trustees to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity chapter.



THOMAS J. GODFREY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING occupies the third floor for instruction in mechanical and free-hand drawing and photography. The Departments of Mathematics, Rhetoric and History are also provided with lecture and recitation rooms in Hayes Hall.



JOHN T. MACK.

Go to the baseball game between Denison and O. S. U. tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m. It will be among the best games of the season.



L. B. WING.

## POWERS

Behind the Throne—The Men who are Largely Responsible for the Advancement of Our Institution. A Board of Workers.

The present Board of Trustees should be exceedingly well satisfied with the good work it has accomplished towards the progress of Ohio's leading University.

The Board as it now stands is comprised of the following distinguished men: David M. Massie of Chillicothe, President; Wm. L. Chamberlain of Hudson, Ex-Gov. Jas. E. Campbell of Cincinnati, Dr. John B. Schueler of Columbus, Thomas J. Godfrey of Celina, Lucius B. Wing of Newark and John T. Mack of Sandusky. Captain Alexis Cope of Columbus is Secretary of the Board.

ERNEST A. EGGERS, Professor of German, was a student in the gymnasium at Hanover, at Michigan State Normal School and at the Lorbonne and College de France, Paris; was instructor in German in the High Schools of Wisconsin and Michigan for ten years, and has held his present position since 1886.



A. C. BARROWS, A. M., D. D., Professor of English Literature, graduated from Adelbert College in '61; went to war; taught Latin and Greek in Phillips' Academy, '65-66; Professor of Physics and Astronomy, Adelbert College, '66 to '70; Professor of Latin and English Literature in same college from '70 to '71; was pastor of Congregational Church in Kent, Ohio, from '71 to '84; Professor of Latin, English Literature and History of Civilization at Iowa Agricultural College from '87 to '94, and has held his present position since September, '94.



MECHANICAL BUILDING.

MECHANICAL HALL was erected in 1879. The material is brick. It contains a room fitted up with cases for the care of models, instruments of precision and a room for instruction in mechanics and draughting. The remaining rooms contain the engines, hydraulic plant, testing machines, etc. Repairs and valuable additions are constantly being made to this outfit.

HENRY J. DETMERS, M. V. D., Professor of Veterinary Surgery, attended the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Hanover and Berlin from 1855 to 1862; has been Professor of Veterinary Science in the Agricultural College at Nuremberg; in the University of Illinois and in Kansas State Agricultural College; member of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1879-85, and has held his present position since 1885. His experiments with bacteria are of great scientific value.



STILLMAN W. ROBINSON, C.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, graduated at University of Michigan in '63; U. S. Lake Survey, 1863-'66; instructor in Mining Engineering, University of Michigan, from 1866 to 1870; Professor of Mechanical Engineering and instructor in Physics, University of Illinois, 1870 to '78, and has been in his present position since 1878. Professor Robinson is absent on a vacation, but will resume work next year.

If you are interested in a university send for an O. S. U. catalogue, now.



DR. JOHN B. SCHUELER.

Some time ago a movement was started to erect a handsome Y. M. C. A. building at the University. At a student's mass meeting held in the Chapel, a large sum of money was subscribed. A cut of the building as it will appear when finished is given in this issue.

## LITERARY

Economic and Scientific Societies.

The Alcyone Literary Society, open to male students, was founded in 1874, and the Horton Literary Society, open to male students, was founded in 1875. These societies have commodious and well furnished apartments in University Hall. The Browning Literary Society, founded in 1883, and the Philomathean Literary Society founded in 1894, are open to the young women students only. These societies meet weekly, and their work, offering to the student a very desirable training in composition, public speaking, and parliamentary order, is a valuable adjunct to collegiate education. The Newman Literary Society, membership in which is open to Catholic students, was organized in 1892, and holds its meetings bi-weekly.

The Biological Club is an organization of professors and students for mutual assistance and improvement in the line of natural science. Its meetings are regularly held every two weeks, at which papers are read, notes of observation and research presented, and current biological literature discussed. The Chemical Association is a similar organization in the line of chemistry.

The Political Science Association is an organization of instructors and students in political science and history for the consideration of questions in those fields. At the regular bi-weekly meetings of the association papers are read, researches reported and current questions and publications in political

science considered and discussed.

The Association of Students of the School of Agriculture meets monthly for the discussion of current topics in agriculture and related subjects.

The Engineering Society is a similar organization of students and instructors, holding meetings bi-weekly, for the consideration of questions in the various branches of engineering.



CAPTAIN ALEXIS COPE.

## MILITARY

Science and Tactics.

Under the law of Congress establishing the University, it is required that instruction shall be given in military science and tactics. In accordance with this provision, an officer of the regular army has been detailed to take charge of the Department of Military Science and Tactics; and the Trustees have directed that all male students, except those in the Law School, seniors and juniors in the Collegiate Department, and such others as may be especially excused, shall be enrolled in the battalion. A uniform has been prescribed, with which each member is required to provide himself; and fifty minutes a day are devoted to drill, except on those days when instruction in tactics is given.

## President Canfield.

President Canfield has a capacity and ability for accomplishing an immense amount of work. He wastes no time and is very methodical in his labors. He is a great organizer, and has wonderful executive power. Perhaps these three mottoes on the walls of his study furnish the key to his success:

"All at it and all the time at it; that is what wins."

"What you can do, or dream you can do, begin it. Boldness hath genius, power and magic in it."

"The public business of America is the private business of every citizen."—[Dispatch.

## Our Summer School.

Bear in mind the O. S. U. Summer School. It will be a good place to do special work for several weeks. Write for circular.



HAYES' HALL is a large, handsome building of pressed brick and brown sandstone, and was recently completed and equipped at a cost of about \$70,000. It is devoted mainly to instruction in the Industrial Arts. On the first floor is a reading room, an office and two recitation rooms, besides the machine shop, the forge shop and the foundry. On the second floor are the carpenter and pattern shops and six large recitation rooms with private rooms annexed.



ARTHUR L. WILLISTON, M. E., Director of Manual Training and Mechanical Arts, and acting Professor of Thermo-dynamics, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; engaged in railroad engineering for two years; instructor in Thermo-dynamics Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has held his present position since 1893.



JOSEPH V. DENNEY, A. B., Professor of Rhetoric, graduated from the University of Michigan in '85; journalist from '85 to '88; Principal of the Aurora, Illinois, High School, '88 to '90; Instructor in English and graduate student at the University of Michigan from 1890 to 1891; Instructor in Greek and Latin at Princeton (N. J.) Summer School in 1892, and has held his present position since 1891. Professor Denney has originated and loyally supported many a student enterprise and has rendered valuable service to THE LANTERN Board in his meetings with the editors. He is also the author of several rhetorical text books.

R. D. BOHANNAN, B. Sc., C. E., E. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, graduated at the University of Virginia, 1876, with the degrees above; student of Mathematics and Physics, Cambridge, England, '80-82; Gottingen, '82-83; Professor Mathematics at Emory and Henry College 1878-80; acting Professor of Mathematics University of Virginia 1883-84; assistant Professor in Mathematics and Physics University of Virginia '84-87,

is the author of a number of mathematical articles and member of several Mathematical Societies and has held his present position since '87. Professor Bohannon is always present at University entertainments of every sort.



JOSEPH N. BRADFORD, M. E., Professor of Drawing, graduated from the O. S. U. as M. E. in '83; was machinist and draughts-

man for the P. C. & St. L. Ry from '83 to '85; assistant in mechanical engineering and drawing at the O. S. U. from 1885 to 1893; has held his present position since '93. He is a member of the Ohio Academy of Science and has been the recipient of more than one first prize for his handsome and accurate drawings.



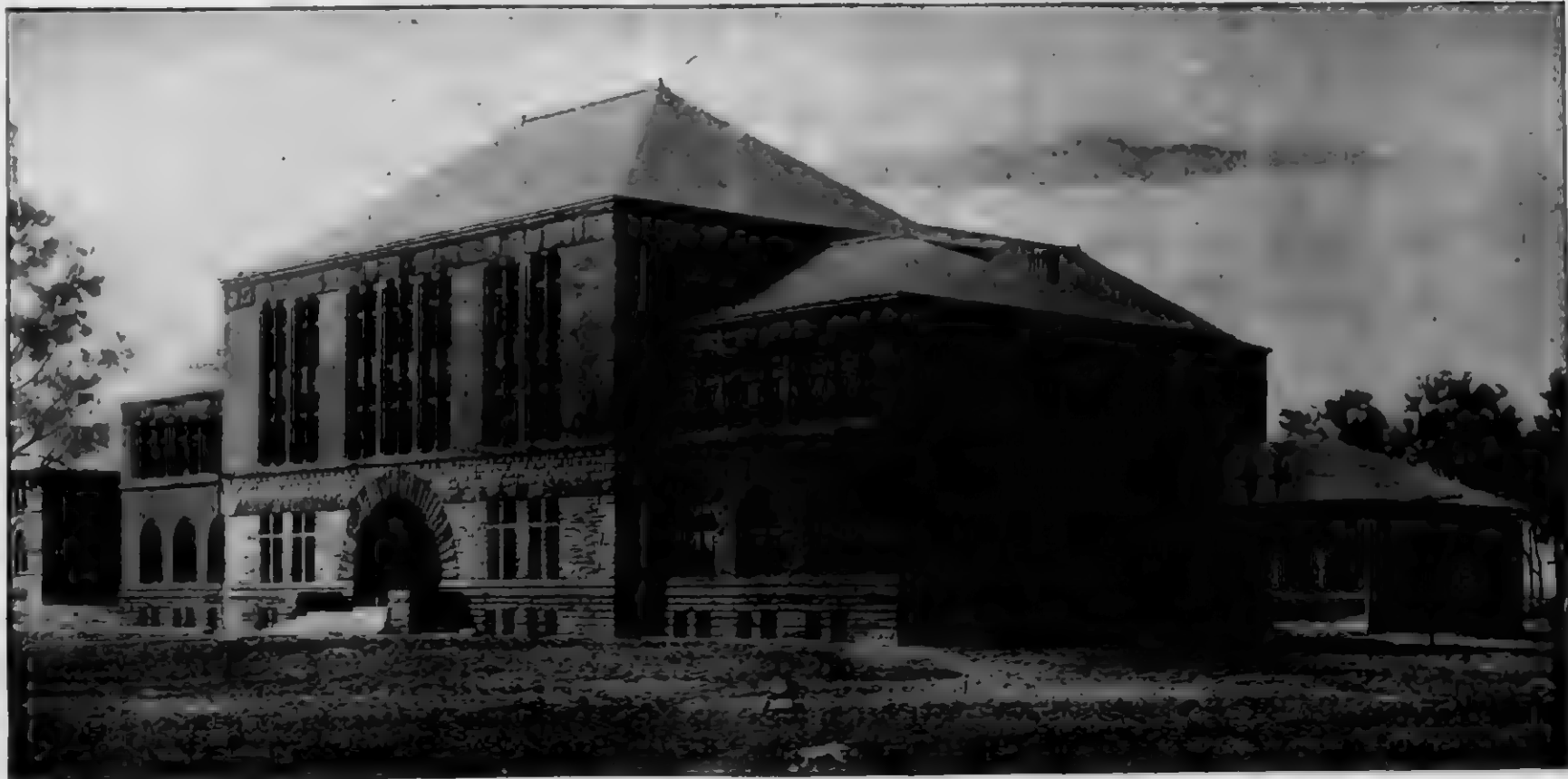
WILLIAM R. LAZENBY, M. Agr., Professor of Horticulture, graduated at Cornell in 1874; assistant Professor Horticulture at Cornell from 1877-81; Botanist N. Y. Horticultural Society; Secretary Cornell Experiment Station; Lecturer of New York State Grange, 1874-81; fellow American Association for Advancement of Science; Vice-President Ohio Horticultural Society; also Academy of Science; member American Society of Microscopists, and has held his present position since 1881. Professor Lazenby is well known among students as an enthusiastic advocate of athletic sports.

THE OBSERVATORY, which will be completed by next college year, has been described in these columns before, but as this edition will reach new readers we



McMILLIN OBSERVATORY.

reprint our former illustration and will give again a short description of this valuable structure. The building will be situated on the knoll just south of the spring. The wing to the left is the Transit House, containing the transit instruments used in determining time and latitude. The top will be constructed of a hemispherical dome supported on wheels so that it can be easily turned, giving a view of any part of the heavens. The building will also contain a dark room for photographic work, a library, the astronomer's private office and class rooms. The walls will be pressed brick and stone trimmings. The veranda will give the building an inviting, homelike appearance. The erection of this building is made possible by the generous donation by Mr. Emerson McMillin. A more complete description is given by Professor Bradford, the architect, in the issue of THE LANTERN for April 17th.



HAYES HALL.

UNIVERSITY HALL, or as it is generally called by the students, the Main Building, was completed in 1873, and was for a number of years the only building devoted to instruction. It is built of brick with stone trimmings, and contains the President's office, the chapel or assembly room, the zoological museum, three halls for literary societies, the Y. M. C. A. study room, besides class rooms and laboratories for the Department of Agriculture, Civil Engineering, French, German, Greek, History and Political Science, Latin, Philosophy, Physics, Physiology and Zoology.



JOSIAH R. SMITH, M. A., Professor of Greek Language and Literature, graduated at Amherst College in 1871; was a teacher in the Columbus High School, 1873-76; student at Leipzig, 1881-83; assistant Professor at O. S. U., '76-81, and has held his present position since '81. Professor Smith's devotion to music and musical affairs at the University has won for him a warm place in the hearts of the student body.

#### LIBRARIES

Accessible to the Students of the O. S. U.

1. The Law Library of the School contains the Noble Law Library and Ohio State Reports, about 1,100 well selected volumes. It is shelved with the other libraries of the University, in Orton Hall. The recent gift of Emerson McMillin will permit large additions, which are now being made.

2. The University Library, containing more than 13,000 volumes of very carefully selected

books upon all subjects. This is quite complete in the more recent standard works upon history and political science, philosophy, etc. A good collection of the leading scientific, technical and literary magazines and journals is to be found here.

3. The State Law Library, of about 15,000 volumes—the largest and most complete law library in the State. It contains complete sets of the English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian, United States, and State reports, Statutes and Digests, as well as all the important text-books, and leading periodicals published. This library is located in the State House, and because of the small space available, must be used with great care and discretion in order that all may be served. It is designed wholly for reference, and students are warned that they must not use the library rooms as a place for preparing their lessons, and that the text-books found here are to



THOMAS F. HUNT, M. S., Professor of Agriculture, graduated from the University of Illinois in 1884; was assistant to the Illinois State Entomologist in 1885-86; assistant in Agriculture at the University of Illinois, '86-88; Assistant Agriculturist at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, '88-91; Professor of Agriculture at Pennsylvania State College, '91-92; has held present position since 1892, in which



(Photo by Baker)

ROBERT I. FULTON, Professor of Elocution, A. B. Virginia College, A. M. same. Did special work in elocution with James E. Murdoch. Principal of the Fulton and Trueblood School of Oratory of Kansas City; occupied the chair of elocution at Delaware and Ann Arbor jointly with Professor Trueblood; called to Ohio State University to the chair of elocution in fall of 1894; studied in Europe in '84 and '94. joint author with Professor Trueblood of Fulton & Trueblood's Practical Elocution, Choice Readings, and Fulton & Trueblood's Chart. Since March last has been delivering lectures on elocution in the principal schools of the country.

C. NEWTON BROWN, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering, was a resident engineer of the Ironton extension of the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., 1881; Ohio Geological Survey 1882; member of American Society for the advancement of Science and American Society of Civil Engineers.



ALBERT M. BLEILE, M. D., Professor of Physiology, graduated as M. D. at Starling College in 1876; was a student at Leipzig under Professor Ludwig, and at Paris under Professor Ranvier; Professor of Physiology at Starling College, and has held his present position since 1891. Professor Bleile is noted for his active and hearty support of all college enterprises.

HORTICULTURAL HALL fronts the campus from the west. It contains recitation rooms and indoor laboratories of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry. An extensive greenhouse is attached. Near by is a frame building used by the Department of Agriculture as a storehouse for seeds and implements. There are also a frame farm residence, a barn for horses, a building for the dairy and several smaller buildings.

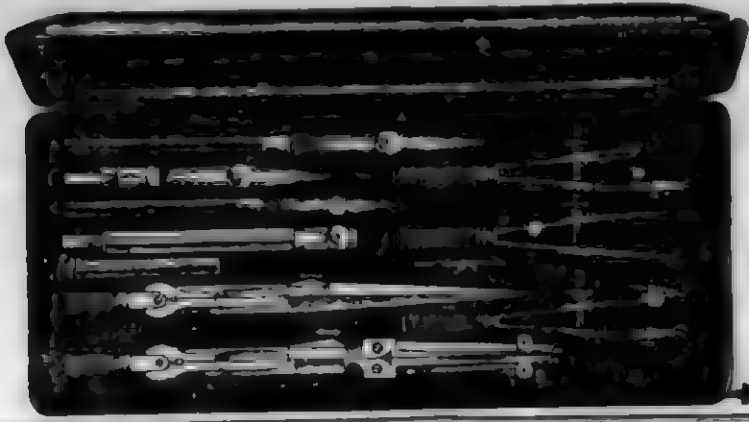
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.











Mathematical and Surveying Instruments. Compasses  
and Dividers with Cole's Patent Clamp.  
Drawing Supplies of all Kinds—Quality and Prices Guar-  
anteed.  
Spectacles Accurately Adjusted.

H. COLE, 82 North High Street.

**Kiehl's**  
BONBONS, CHOCOLATES.  
Fruit of Malt and Deliciousness of Flavor,  
UNEXCELLED!  
Novelties in Candy Baskets & Bonbonnières  
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.  
882 Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.  
250 Broadway, corner Liberty St.  
21 West 42d Street, near 5th Ave. New York.  
CANDIES carefully packed and shipped to all parts  
of the country, by mail or express.  
OUR COCOA AND CHOCOLATES  
FOR EATING AND DRINKING  
FOR SALE BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

#### Locals and Personals.

Students are invited to take in the lawn fete at 220 W. 10th avenue Friday evening.

Send for a catalogue of the University. Address Herbert Scott, Ohio State University.

Mr. Fred Spencer of Kalida and Mr. Guitteau of Toledo visited their brothers at the Beta Chapter House several days last week.

Mr. B. D. Powleson who has been visiting friends at the University during last week returned home Sunday.

A fire last Wednesday night burned out the kiln back of Orton Hall. The light shining through windows of Orton Hall led many to suspect that our fire proof building was in process of destruction also.

The price of THE LANTERN for next year is \$1.00. It will continue to be the University paper. Send your subscription to L. E. Andrews now.

Mr. R. E. Layton was a delegate to the Beta District reunion and Founders' dinner at Cincinnati last Friday. Over two hundred members of the Fraternity were present.

Alycove-Horton contest—Friday night—in Chapel.

The tug of war for literary supremacy is at hand again—next Friday night—in Chapel. It will interest you. Go.

If you are seriously considering a college course at a wide-awake, progressive institution, write for a catalogue of the Ohio State University for 1894-95. Enter with our new President.

Mr. E. L. Volkmore is circulating among his old friends at the University this week.

Excellent music has been secured for the literary contest Friday night.

Miss Elta Moore was at College Thursday afternoon.

Miss Jaeger visited Miss Balz at College Friday morning.

The Class of '94 will hold a reunion this year, on the afternoon of Commencement Day.

Paul Carlisle and A. O. Garrison spent Sunday at their homes.

Professor Brown is entertaining his mother from Ironton, O.

Miss Katherine Doren was absent from College several days last week on account of sickness.

Walter Sears, '94, is now filling the position of a reporter on the Chillicothe Gazette.

The Tenth Avenue B. Y. B. W. gives a lawn fete at 220 W. 10th avenue Friday evening.

Miss Cora Pfauwer who attended College last year visited her old friends last week.

Miss Jennie Beach visited College and Browning last Thursday afternoon.

Miss Townsend who has recently become a member of Browning was present at the meeting Thursday evening. She entertained the society with a humorous narrative.

Mrs. Kellerman attended Browning's meeting Thursday.

Oscar Sellenings was entertained by his brother Friday and Saturday.

Will Ireland, Ellis Minshall, and Otis Story of Chillicothe took in Field Day Friday.

Mrs. Dennis visited College Thursday.

W. N. Zurluh, '94, visited College and his old friends at the University Monday.

Miss Edith Cockins made a trip to Chillicothe Saturday in the interest of the Souvenir for the Class of '94.

E. O. Randall has been secured to deliver the address at the anniversary of Y. M. C. A. and King's Daughters Sunday afternoon, June 9.

The Misses Twiss entertained informally Saturday evening for their Kappa sisters in honor of their Seniors.

Miss Weber visited the University last week and attended Chapel.

Mr. C. C. Michner, one of the Y. M. C. A. Inter-Collegiate Secretaries, gave a very interesting talk in Chapel Monday.

Rev. Alexander Milne gave an interesting talk in Chapel Wednesday about his European trip.

The University extends its sincerest sympathy to Professor Barrows in the loss of his daughter.

Miss Katherine Longstreth visited the University Friday.

Frank Foster is visiting his Sigma Alpha Epsilon brothers this week.

Professor Bohannon—"The greatest benefit derived from education is to be able to say, I forgot."

Mr. William B. Kirk received a pleasant call from his brother last Saturday.

Mr. W. E. Matson was visited by his father last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Thompson, an ex-Law student, was the guest of friends at the Law School Thursday.

All the companies in the battalion were measured Friday for "duck pants." Look out for prize drill day.

F. S. Finley, ex-'95 O. S. U. law, was admitted to the Iowa Bar a few weeks ago and has formed a law partnership with J. C. McCoid of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Professor Knowlton will deliver the commencement address for the New Lima Institute at South New Lima, O., June 13.

THE LANTERN has received a letter from Supt. C. C. Miller, in which he wishes to add his name to any movement in furtherance of the plan to give President Scott proper recognition for his faithful services.

Mr. E. S. Breese, principal of the Fairfield schools, was shown about the University by E. E. Stewart last week.

A. W. Linton of Wilmington visited Roy Cartright of the Law Department last week.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS—If you are going home before commencement and desire the two commencement numbers of THE LANTERN sent to your home address, please leave a stamped envelope properly addressed at the postoffice. Do not hand them to some friend or to some member of the Board, but at the O. S. U. postoffice only. Pin the two envelopes together. These instructions must be complied with if you desire this favor.

**RICHMOND**  
Straight Cut  
No. 1  
Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes, will find THIS BRAND superior to all others.  
These Cigarettes are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf tobacco in Virginia. This is the Old and Original Brand of Straight Cut Cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1892.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, and observe that the true name is below in on every package.

**ALLEN & CINTER,**  
The American Tobacco Company,  
Successor, Manufacturer,  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

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DENTIST.  
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK SPECIALIST.  
Lazarus' Block, 178 1/2 N. High Street.  
S. MOORE PETER, Prop. W. D. PAGE, Vice Prop.  
HOWARD G. PARK, Cashier.

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**MANUFACTURERS BANK.**  
COR. HIGH AND SPRING STS.  
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

**General Banking Business.**

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

ABOVE BUTTON HOLE  
TRADE MARK  
E. A. CHICKASAW LINEN.

Friends of the University.  
It is always a source of gratification to learn of the success of persons interested in the O. S. U. The Sunday Journal makes mention of two persons closely interested in the University, both of New York City. Dr. Brown, an old O. S. U. girl, has 'M. D. after her name and enjoys an enviable practice. She has her shingle out on Madison Ave. The Journal says the following of one of our University's best friends: "The most recent notable addition to the Columbus colony—rather Columbus' most notable contribution to New York—is Mr. Emerson McMillin. His successful project of tunneling gas across the North river into New York gives him quick and substantial recognition in business circles, and he is now ranked among the possible multi-millionaires. Aside from remarkable business sagacity and executive ability, Mr. McMillin is an omnivorous reader and manages to keep in touch with all that makes life interesting. The family have a house in the vicinity of Central Park. Mrs. McMillin, during the past year was a faithful attendant at parlor meetings of the woman suffragists."

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## OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

### I. THE COLLEGE.

#### Departments of Instruction.

1. Agriculture.
2. Agricultural Chemistry.
3. Anatomy and Physiology.
4. Botany.
5. Chemistry.
6. Civil Engineering.
7. Drawing.
8. English Literature.
9. Geology and Paleontology.
10. German Language and Literature.
11. Greek Language and Literature.
12. History and Political Science.
13. Horticulture.
14. Industrial Arts.
15. Latin Language and Literature.
16. Mathematics and Astronomy.
17. Mechanical Engineering.
18. Military Science and Tactics.
19. Mining and Metallurgy.
20. Pharmacy.
21. Philosophy.
22. Physics and Electrical Engineering.
23. Rhetoric.
24. Romance Languages and Literature.
25. Veterinary Medicine.
26. Zoology and Entomology.

### 2. Courses of Study.

1. Arts.
2. Latin Course in Philosophy.
3. English Course in Philosophy.
4. Modern Language Course in Philosophy.
5. Science.
6. Agriculture.
7. Short Course in Agriculture (2 years).
8. Horticulture and Forestry.
9. Civil Engineering.
10. Mining Engineering.
11. Short Course in Mining (2 years).
12. Mechanical Engineering.
13. Electrical Engineering.
14. Industrial Arts.
15. Pharmacy.
16. Veterinary Medicine.
17. Ceramics.
18. Dairying.

### 3. Schools.

1. Arts and Philosophy.
2. Science.
3. Agriculture.
4. Engineering.
5. Pharmacy.
6. Veterinary Medicine.

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# THE LANTERN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Vol. XV.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 11, 1895.

No. 36

## LITERARY

**Societies Held Their Annual Commencement Exercises Monday Evening.**

**Browning Readers an Excellent Program Honoring Her Fair Graduates in Her Own Hall by Herself.**

**While Alcyone and Horton Held Forth at the Other End Jointly—Larger Audiences Than Ever Before.**

The commencement of the literary societies of sufficient age to hold such exercises were better attended this year than for some time past. The programs could not have been more appropriate or better selected. Browning rendered the following in her hall from 8 to 10 o'clock:

Vocal solo, "Happy Days"—Miss Lisle.

Address—Miss Kiser.

Declamation—Miss Biggs.

Music—Miss Riddle.

Presentation of Diplomas—Miss James.

Solo, "Long Ago"—Miss Lisle.

After this interesting part was finished, the young ladies adjourned to the adjoining room, where they partook of ices and chit-chat.

Alcyone and Horton combined in Alcyone Hall to honor their worthy Seniors and more than surprised and pleased the large audience which had assembled with the following fine literary and musical menu:

Music—Symphony Orchestra.

Address of the presiding officer, Mr. Sater, President of Alcyone.

Declamation, "Uncle Dan's Apparition and Prayer"—Mr. P. M. Griffith. Mr. Griffith responded to a hearty encore with the ancient and welcome version of Mary Had a Little Lamb.

Music—Symphony Orchestra.

Address—Rev. Dr. Rexford. The address was in the line of encouragement to the literary habit. To read good books is the best way to gain and keep the true literary habit. Read more and better books was his exhortation.

Solo—Miss Luse.

Presentation of Diplomas—Professor Denney.

Music—Symphony Orchestra.

Those receiving Literary Society diplomas were: Alcyone—Messrs. Brumley, Landacre, Junk, Foster, Magruder, Hiatt, Landis, Sater, Addison, Moore; Horton—Messrs. Andrews, Lott, Wolcott, Mathers, Rightmire, Dunlap, Radcliffe, Covell, Layton, Newton, Burkett, Welch, Brandt and Harlon.

After the literary exercises the remainder of the evening was spent in discussing the ices prepared and in social intercourse. A most pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

**Ivy and Pipe of Peace.**

The students exercises of Commencement began Monday morning with the planting of the ivy in the northwest angle of Orton Hall. Although the hour (5 o'clock) was rather unseemly for Seniors, nevertheless there were about forty of these dignified individuals present. Mr. V. R. Covell delivered the Ivy Oration, after which the little sprig was planted with the best wishes of the class.

In former years it was customary to have the Pipe of Peace Oration delivered on the

afternoon of Class Day; but this year it was arranged so as to take place immediately after the planting of the ivy. Mr. C. W. Burkett was the orator upon this occasion. Having concluded his speech he lighted the huge old pipe and round the circle of worthy Seniors it went. Even the young ladies could not resist it and some of them drew long and often. Mr. R. H. Game then received the pipe in behalf of the Juniors, whereupon President Sater announced the exercises concluded until 3 p. m.

**Known Abroad.**

It is gratifying to know that some of the work of our instructors is attracting attention in other countries. An article on the "Action of Acids on Sucrose" by Professors Weber and McPherson has been published in full by the London Chemical News. Inasmuch as it is very rare for a foreign journal to copy from an American, the professors may well feel proud of their work.

**WILL BE BUILT**

**Inside of One Year—The Y. M. C. A. Building in the Hands of Captain Cope.**

The Board of Trustees of the Y. M. C. A. and King's Daughters have been fortunate in securing Captain Cope to solicit subscriptions for the proposed new building as illustrated in THE LANTERN recently. It is understood that several influential Columbus citizens are interested and it may be stated positively that the foundation for the building will be commenced inside of one year.

**Football Manager Appointed.**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association held last Saturday afternoon, R. W. Dunlap was appointed football manager.

The Directors announce that he has already received letters favorable to games with Purdue, Ann Arbor, Washington and Lee, and Oberlin Universities.

O. S. U. will travel in fast company next year, and the prospects are that we will have a winning team. Now is the time to work it up.

**Baccalaureate Sermon.**

The annual baccalaureate sermon was preached by Dr. Scott at the Second Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening. His address was listened to by a large and interested audience. The main idea which he impressed upon his hearers was that they should not lose their individuality, as therein largely lies their success in life.

**COMMENCEMENT NEWS.**

**The Rest of It Will Be in the Extra Issue of The Lantern, Friday.**

We desire to give notice to all the Seniors, Alumni, students and friends of the University that all the Commencement news will be contained in the two issues of THE LANTERN this week—in this issue and next Friday's issue all complete. Leave two stamped wrappers at the college postoffice—with your home address—if you are a subscriber. If not, notify Mr. L. E. Andrews, Business Manager, O. S. U., that you wish to become a subscriber or that you wish the Commencement week news.

## KING'S DAUGHTERS

**And the Young Men's Christian Association Held Their Anniversary Exercises**

**Sunday Afternoon on the Campus—The Large Audience Present**

**Were Thoroughly Interested in the Excellent Program—Hon. E. O. Randall Delivered the Annual Address.**

The anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association and the King's Daughters were of the very highest order of excellence. The excellent program was opened with a hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and was followed by a scripture reading by Dr. Orton, after which Dr. Dickinson offered up a prayer. Miss Wentz then sang a beautiful contralto solo, "Thy Will Be Done." Dr. Orton made a few complimentary remarks relative to the importance of the Christian societies at the University. He closed his short talk with the remark that "Some of your tenets may be modified, some of your ideas will undoubtedly undergo a change, but there is one thing that stands out by itself, that will never weaken, that will always command your reverence and service, and that is the ideal of Christian life, the loftiest ideal that the human mind has ever reached."

Hon. E. O. Randall, who was introduced and in an impressive and eloquent manner delivered the annual address to the societies, taking for his subject "Faust, up to Date." He traced the career of Faust as told by Goethe; how Faust had labored and studied that he might attain to the height of all knowledge—how he first followed the line that knowledge is the grand aim of our existence; for forty years Faust had delved in this line; had taken all the degrees, bachelor, master and doctor. And then he asks those questions which all of us have asked at one time in our life, What is the object, purpose and result of this life? Why are we here? Why do we stay? Whither are we drifting, and what is it all for? "And with all my love I have learned that life is naught. I know no more."

Then in this moment of disappointment he turns to the supernatural jugglery of those times and in another moment of intellectual disappointment he takes up the fatal glass, and there strikes upon his ears the chorus of Easter morn which recalls to him the early faith taught by his mother. It brought to him that refreshing memory. The goblet is laid aside and he goes out into the world and he reads in that Book those lessons that man must subordinate himself to; then comes that experience which comes to each of us that he would break those bonds and in that irrepressible conflict between the good and evil Mephisto comes, the devil of Faust, up to date, polished, cultured in all the habiliments of polite society, master of art, methods of arguments, of plea and persuasion, and says to him, "You have missed it trying to think out what life is; you have accumulated a lot of facts, but you can feel; you have impulses that

you can enjoy. Come into the world and I will show you what it is to live." Then Faust made that awful, terrible bargain with Mephisto that if he showed him one single moment of happiness, when he could say, "I am supremely content," he would surrender himself to Mephisto, and Mephisto might have him forevermore. Then Faust is taken into the world of self-indulgence; song and revelry first, then the Margaret episode, the ruination of an entire family; then he takes him to the King's Court; made one of the four hundred; was given power in the control of finances; was made a great general; conquered a nation; returned home and was still dissatisfied. Mephisto then tried him once more. He gave him wealth, a palace and all the accompanying ease and comfort. Then came the four visitors to his door; guilt, necessity, want and care. All were turned away excepting care who insisted on coming in. So Faust was still dissatisfied. He then thought of the crippled, emaciated people on a part of his lands and decided to improve that land; unknown philanthropy. One morning as he goes to seek rest he hears the happy songs of the mothers, and hears the men in their cheerful work and suddenly exclaims, "Ah, this at last is a happy moment; Mephisto may have my soul." But suddenly for heaven an army of little angels come, pelt the little imps of hell and the soul of Faust is taken up on high. Mr. Randall, in closing his excellent address, of which the above is but an outline, impressed upon the students present the fact that they were agents and were responsible to their principal for the knowledge intrusted to them and that they should use it for the benefit of their fellowmen, to

"So live that when thy summons comes To join the innumerable caravan, That leads to that mysterious realm Where each shall take up his chamber In the silent halls of death Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon; But sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, Approach thy grave like one who wraps The drapery of his couch about him And lies down to pleasant dreams."

After the conclusion of this fine address Miss Wentz delighted her hearers with another solo rendered in her artistic and pleasing manner. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Dickinson and the first exercises of the week were over.

**DRAMATIC CLUB**

**Holds Its Final Meeting and Elects Officers for Next Year.**

The Dramatic Club held its final meeting last Saturday evening. After several of the members were reprimanded in very plain language for violating their word of honor in regard to the Club's picture, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. T. Herbert, President; W. S. Snyder, Secretary; L. F. Sater, Business Manager; S. G. Osborne and J. Theobald, additional members of the Executive Committee. The bill for the Dramatic Club picture in this year's Makio was not allowed by the President.

The mention of THE LANTERN at the alumni meeting Tuesday was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

'95.

**Its History as Given by the Class Historian, Miss Georgietta Fisher.**

**Here the Members May Read and Ponder Over Their Great Achievements in the Past Four Years.**

**Witty, Humorous, Sarcastic, Compilatory, and As You Like It.**

Scenes of my youth! awake its slumbering fire! Ye winds of memory, sweep silently! Ray of the past, if yet thou canst appear, Break through the clouds; fancy's waning year.

Thus we summon before the mind's eye the deeds of a great class, about to step from college life into the veiled regions of the future. From the myriad of pictures, pleasing and dull, we gather a few to present to the interested public.

We know that all things must have a beginning and we find that the birth of '95 took place in this wise:

On Feb. 7, 1890, an amorphous mass of boys and girls having been duly registered met in solemn council and decided to band themselves into an organic whole, in order, upon entering the Freshman class, to be well grounded in parliamentary law, to know the proper way to resign from the office of Arbor day orator and to present irresistible petitions to the faculty to be permitted to play football. Accordingly, the efforts of '94 to the contrary notwithstanding, a constitution was framed and adopted and the regular offices filled.

Chief among these was the office of sergeant-at-arms. Indeed, owing to the necessary secrecy of the meetings, and the numerous strikes and lock-outs of our '94 brethren, the office became so important as to require an assistant and a Lord High Protector was appointed for that purpose. Mr. Walker held this high position and the weight of responsibility was so great as to crush him henceforth from class official life. As nothing great ever came to pass without enthusiasm, we felt the necessity of showing to the world that we possessed that essential qualification of greatness, hence a Worthington sleigh ride was planned. The enthusiasm of the party did not melt with the snow, and the fact that the four-horse sleigh stuck in the mud did not detract from the enjoyment. Many a worthy citizen of Worthington or Columbus may well have wished that the members of '95 had given vent to their enthusiasm by that "gift beyond the reach of art, of being eloquently silent." At this early day Eddie Pease is said to have displayed that precocity of mind for which he was later marked in Mr. Knowlton's philosophy class, for so rapidly did his mental wheels revolve that his whole system became affected. As the orchestra sounded the first note of Love's Dreamland his feet began revolving about the room, continuing so to do until the last note had ceased to vibrate and his collar had wilted from his overexertion.

In June our Preplets held their heads aloft, and bade farewell to Prepdom. When next we appear upon the scene our number is largely increased by many of the elite of the Dayton, Youngs-

town and Columbus high schools, together with a mass from the nameless regions of Ohio.

Now began college life in earnest. Great was our responsibility. To us was given the task, undisputed (by ourselves at least), of running college society. Important meetings were held and appropriate officers elected. Fanny Fern was elected leader of the social ring. Well did she perform her part, at least so far as walking and conversation was concerned. Then, too, Rita Weber was chosen fashion plate and exponent of the styles of '95. To Belden was assigned the task of impressing all the girls in college. With these officers well installed we decided on Halloween to put the other classes to shame and show the college world how to live, by giving a reception at the Ambos, which should be a reception.

"There was a sound of revelry by night, For '95 had gathered there Her beauty and her chivalry."

From smiling pumpkin faces was shed the mellow light of twenty candlepower. Together with the elves and fairies who lend their presence to mortals on that night, we gathered in the merry dance about Terpsichore, then proceeded to celebrate the sacrificial feast of Epicurus. Ray Krumm was high priest, assisted, particularly in his dances, by the fair Abigail Ellen, who probably upon this occasion gained through that commune with the gods some of the classical scholarship for which she is renowned.

But lo, the day after the ball is over; the scene is changed. A sound as of artillery is heard from room 27, and fear and trembling fills the heart of Prexy lest a bomb has burst or a boiler exploded. But no, it is only Herbert's voice, deep as a cannon shot. A rush is on. '94 is challenged on account of her insulting work of having served up to the greedy eyes of the public a complete program of our evening's festivities. Under the spreading walnut tree '95 musters her forces with organized leaders and reserve corps. At first '94 draws back, loath to fight so deadly a foe, but '95 insists and in time '94 "screws her courage to the sticking point." A hand-to-hand conflict is engaged in; thick and fast fly the bullets (otherwise known as brass buttons). Heroes, bleeding and tattered, are carried from the field to be cared for by the loyal sisters participating in the excitement from the steps, adding cheers and encouragement. The outcome was a decided victory for '95, although '94 claimed it and the umpire called it a tie. Rather should he have said a lack of tie. This experience over we decided on a novel plan. A number of pasteboard cards, containing '95 in flaring letters, were scattered into every nook and cranny. '96 so far recognized the brilliancy of this idea as to copy the plan a year later.

During this year some of our members met with thrilling experiences. Mr. Junk lost his trunk. Detectives were at once sent out and after three years arduous search found it at the corner of King ave. and Dennison, where a friend had sent it, sup-

Continued on last page.



## THE LANTERN.

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alike.It is especially desirable of hearing from alums-  
ni and ex-students. All communications should be  
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Advance.

Commencement at the Uni-  
versity this year bids fair to out-  
rival in general excellence and  
point of attendance any that has  
ever been held at the College.  
And this is as it should be.  
As one President has so well put  
it: "Tell me the amount of in-  
terest your students take in the  
yearly graduation exercises and  
I will inform you of the amount  
of interest your students take in  
the University and its welfare."We regret to say that in the past  
the students of the O. S. U. as  
well as its alumni have not  
evinced that heartfelt interest in  
their College which is a marked  
characteristic of other University  
graduates. Perhaps they have  
had good reasons for this indif-  
ference. However that may have  
been, it is well nigh impossible  
for any student or alumnus to say  
a word detrimental to the  
progress of the University this  
year. All signs now point to a  
rapid, substantial and permanent  
growth.The new regime next year is  
rightfully and confidently expect-  
ed to work new wonders. From  
the intense earnestness of Presi-  
dent Canfield's letter to the stu-  
dents we are amply justified in  
making such a statement. Let  
every student heed the appeal  
made in that letter. Wherever  
your home may be, wherever  
you go, talk up and advertise  
your University whenever oppor-  
tunity offers. This energetic,  
individual work will accomplish  
more in one week than all the  
catalogues will accomplish in a  
year.Is there any plausible argu-  
ment against our possessing a  
student body of one thousand  
members next year? Is there  
any University in the United  
States with brighter prospects  
for a brilliant future?If you can't bring back two  
new students with you, bring  
one at any rate. We make the  
appeal also to our alumni. Ad-  
vise some one to attend your  
Alma Mater. This is precisely  
the manner in which our East-  
ern Universities so largely in-  
crease their attendance each suc-  
ceeding year. Now is the golden  
opportunity to make the O. S. U.  
advance as it has never advanced  
before in its whole remarkable  
history.If the students are here, we  
are safe in asserting that Presi-dent Canfield will systematically  
and quickly attend to the rest.

Fittingly Closed.

The official relation of Dr.  
Scott as President of the Uni-  
versity with the faculty were fitting-  
ly closed last Saturday on the  
adjourning of the faculty for  
the year. Dr. Orton, the first  
President of the University offered  
a resolution complimenting  
the retiring administration and  
congratulating the students that  
Dr. Scott would still be with  
them next year in the capacity  
of instructor. The resolution  
was unanimously adopted. The  
faculty then surprised the Presi-  
dent by presenting him with a  
handsome gold watch.

For the University's Welfare.

The Trustees took prompt and  
wise action for the welfare and  
progress of the University in the  
future when they condemned the  
disgraceful publication the Uni-  
versity has witnessed this year  
under the guise of a "literary"  
college annual.

TRUSTEES CONDEMN

The Utterances of a Low, Personal Na-  
ture in the Makio This Year.Preparatory Department Wiped Out—  
Dr. Scott Given a Professorship,  
and the Old Faculty are  
Re-Elected.The Trustees are meeting in  
almost continuous session this  
week and much business of great  
importance to the welfare of the  
University is being transacted.  
All of the Trustees were present  
at the meeting Monday except  
ex-Governor Campbell, who ar-  
rived in the evening. As the  
faculty had considered it not in  
its line of duty to interfere with  
the Makio this year, the Trus-  
tees took the matter up them-  
selves, and, as was to be expected  
by all conservative parties, gave  
this disgraceful publication of  
Chi Phi, Phi Gamma Delta, Sig-  
ma Chi and Phi Kappa Psi frater-  
nities a direct blow.The trustees had a copy of the  
book and took exceptions to a  
number of things contained there-  
in. After giving it a thorough  
perusal the following condemna-  
tory resolutions were unanim-  
ously passed upon the book:"The trustees unqualifiedly  
condemn all low and indecent  
personal references in the issue  
of The Makio, especially those to  
lady students in the present issue,  
and we recommend to the facul-  
ty whatever discipline of the  
parties guilty of this breach of  
good faith and good breeding in  
their judgment may be deemed  
they deserve."This action will effectually  
put an end to all such publica-  
tions in the future.On the recommendation of the  
faculty, the second year of the  
Preparatory course was discon-  
tinued. The first year was dis-  
continued two years ago and  
this abolishes the Preparatory  
department altogether.Heretofore the disciplinary  
powers have been vested in the  
president and the faculty. The  
by-laws were amended so as to  
vest those powers in the presi-  
dent alone with the authority  
to appoint an advisory committee  
of three members of the faculty  
to whom he may refer for con-  
sideration and advice, such ques-  
tions involving discipline as he  
may wish.A large portion of the after-  
noon was devoted to conferring  
degrees and electing teachers for  
the ensuing year. There will  
be 96 graduates in the regular  
collegiate courses and the Law  
school graduates will swell the  
total to 112. Dr. Scott was  
elected professor of philosophy.W. H. Siebert, assistant pro-  
fessor of history and political  
science, was granted a leave of  
absence for a year to take a post-  
graduate course at Harvard,  
where he has received a scholar-  
ship. Dr. Clark of Ann Arbor  
has been selected to fill the place  
during Professor Siebert's ab-  
sence.C. A. Bruce, one of this year's  
graduates, was selected as assist-  
ant in French and Latin. Miss  
Olive Jones was re-elected libra-  
rian, and Miss Harriet Townshend  
was elected assistant librarian.Mr. John A. Bownocker of the  
class of 1889, who year before  
last took a post-graduate course  
at Yale, was elected assistant in  
geology to take the place of Miss  
Bascom, who has accepted a po-  
sition at Bryn Mawr college in  
Pennsylvania.L. M. Bloomfield was re-elect-  
ed assistant in agricultural chem-  
istry. Mr. Frank Haas, one of  
this year's graduates, was elected  
to the fellowship in the school of  
mines, vice C. A. Davis, who has  
been obliged to relinquish his  
work on account of severe ill-  
ness. Mr. K. D. Swartzel was  
re-elected to fellowship in math-  
ematics. E. M. Wilcox was re-  
elected assistant in botany.Secretary Cope reported that  
the contracts for the equipment  
of the observatory had been ap-  
proved by Mr. McMillin. A let-  
ter was received from President-  
elect Canfield asking that he be  
inducted into office in an infor-  
mal manner on July 1, when he  
will be in this city. Arrange-  
ments will be made to that effect.  
Professor Hunt was instructed to  
proceed with the improvements  
at the University grounds. The  
bids for the erection of the ob-  
servatory were opened, but as  
none came within the estimates,  
all will likely be rejected.

ADDITIONAL BUSINESS

Transacted by the Trustees Last Night  
and This Morning.Resolutions in Honor of Professor Norton  
—Professors, Assistants and Their  
Salaries.The trustees met in adjourned  
session at 9 o'clock this morning,  
all members being present. W.  
D. Gibbs was elected assistant  
professor in agriculture at a year-  
ly salary of \$1,000; DeWitt  
Goodrich, assistant professor in  
dairy department, \$1,000; Henry  
C. Lord, director of the McMil-  
lin observatory and associate pro-  
fessor in astronomy, \$1,200; Da-  
vid S. White, assistant professor  
in charge of veterinary medicine,  
\$1,000; Dr. Detmers, lecturer in  
veterinary department, \$600.The following professors were  
also elected: Thomas, Barrows,  
Denny, \$2,100 each; Bowen,  
Bradford, \$1,800; Fulton, \$1,200;  
Dye, \$700; W. A. Landacre,  
assistant in zoology and etmol-  
ogy, \$500; J. S. Hine, assistant  
in etmolology, \$750; T. E. French,  
assistant in drawing, \$1,000; T.  
K. Lewis, same, \$250. Seven  
hundred dollars were appropri-  
ated to employ assistants in his-  
tory. Hon. L. B. Wing and Pro-  
fessor Robinson were selected as  
delegates to attend the annual  
meeting of the American Asso-  
ciation of Agricultural Colleges  
in Denver, July 16.At the annual meeting the  
trustees chose the following offi-  
cers: President, D. M. Massie;  
vice president, John T. Mack;  
secretary, Alexis Cope; treasurer,  
F. W. Prentiss. The committees  
appointed are: Executive, Wing,  
Godfrey and Schueller; farm,  
Chamberlain, Wing and Mack;  
finance, Godfrey, Massie, Camp-  
bell; faculty and course of in-  
struction, Godfrey, Chamberlain  
and Mack.Professor Townshend was re-  
elected professor emeritus of  
agriculture. The matter of pur-  
chasing the Townshend library  
was referred to Professors Scott  
and Hunt, who are to report at  
the adjourned meeting of the  
trustees on July 1. The trustees  
adjourned to attend the twenty-  
fifth anniversary celebration on  
the university campus. They  
are to hold an adjourned session  
at President Scott's home, late  
this afternoon, at the conclusion  
of the anniversary exercises. All  
bids for the observatory were re-  
jected as none came within the  
estimate.One of the most important  
actions of the board was in re-  
lieving Professor Sidney Morton  
of the onerous duties heretofore  
imposed upon him. The com-  
plete resolutions adopted were:Resolved, In view of the emi-  
nent services of Professor S. A.  
Norton in the Ohio State Uni-  
versity from its foundations and  
of his somewhat advanced age,  
that he now be appointed lecturer  
in general chemistry with not to  
exceed one-half of his present  
work; and that his salary be  
fixed at \$1,200 for the coming  
college year.Resolved, That Assistant Pro-  
fessor William McPherson be  
elected associate professor in  
general chemistry in charge of  
the department and of its labora-  
tory work for the coming college  
year, and that his salary be  
\$1,800.Resolved, That there is hereby  
created two graduate fellowships  
in general chemistry of the value  
of \$300 each.

QUARTER CENTENNIAL.

The Celebration of The Twenty-Fifth  
Anniversary is a Great Success.Eloquent Speeches by Able and Enthusi-  
astic Men.The past achievements and  
future glories of the Ohio State  
University are being sung in  
most eloquent language at the  
University this afternoon, as THE  
LANTERN goes to press. All  
of the speeches which will be  
printed in our next issue breathe  
forth a great future for the Uni-  
versity.The speeches were made by  
the following gentlemen: Hon.  
Warren P. Noble, one of the  
pioneer trustees; Dr. Edward  
Orton, the first President; Pro-  
fessor Henry Snyder, '79, of  
Miami University; Hon. James  
E. Campbell, of the present  
board; Hon. O. T. Corson, Com-  
missioner of Schools, and Presi-  
dent Charles F. Thwing of Adel-  
bert College. Outlines of these  
excellent speeches will appear  
in our Friday issue.

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At 5 o'clock this evening the  
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will be responded to: "The  
Boulder," W. L. Evans; "The  
First Law School of the O. S.  
U.," C. W. Voorhees; "Our  
Boys," Miss Mignon Talbot;  
"College Aftermath," R. O.  
Randall; "Caps and Gowns,"  
H. L. Johnson. S. Charles Ker-  
shaw will act as toastmaster.

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coveries in the New Observatory.Dr. Orton, in his speech this  
afternoon, made this pleasing  
announcement: "I hold in my  
hand a letter from our honorable  
fellow citizen, S. S. Rickley, Esq.,  
offering valuable prizes to any  
student who may make original  
discoveries in the new observa-  
tory." Verily we are moving  
forward.THE COLLEGE OF  
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**Locals and Personal.**  
Carl Doney, '91, preached at Third Street M. E. Church last Sunday evening.

"Work, work, work."  
This is the song of the shirk."  
Professor Siebert is traveling in the southern part of the state working up material on the Underground Railway.

Mr. L. T. Williams took in the High School Commencement at Jackson last Thursday.  
Did you see Alcyone's pictorial program on the Bulletin Board this week?

Miss Grace Eagleson who was formerly a student at Wooster, left last Saturday to attend Commencement there.

Miss Edith Cockins was in Cleveland the greater part of last week attending a Sunday School Convention.

Professor Siebert, we understand, will not be with us next year, as he expects to take a graduate course at Harvard.

Bob Safford, '94, has accepted a good position with the Columbus Loan Association.

Professor Hitchcock went to Findlay last Friday on business.

Miss Ida Gatrell, ex-'95, is visiting friends in the city and will remain until after Commencement.

C. L. Melvaine was in the city last week attending the Commencement exercises at Miss Phelps', where his sister graduated this year.

Mrs. Thomas Chalmers and son are visiting the family of Geo. K. Smith in this city.

J. A. Bownocker, ex-'94, has returned to Columbus after completing a graduate course at Harvard.

W. G. Hyde, '87, is the guest of J. R. Taylor during Commencement.

Mrs. Thomas Chalmers of Port Huron visited College one day last week.

Miss Gertrude Talbot is the guest of Miss Leona Humphreys.

Miss Lydia Eaton of Cincinnati is the guest of Miss Nettie Bachtell.

Miss Porter entertained at dinner Thursday for Misses Chalmers and Humphreys.

Miss Gertrude Plimmer entertained the Phi Phi girls Saturday afternoon.

Pi Beta Phi holds her National Convention, in Washington, Aug. 28, 29 and 30. Miss Mary B. Porter has been elected delegate from Ohio Beta Chapter.

Sherry Burke was about the University the latter part of last week.

W. L. Graves, '93, teacher in the Coshocton schools, came in Monday for commencement.

Miss Bessie Ball is visiting Miss Emma Ball.

Miss Gatrell, ex-'95, is visiting Miss Hess.

In the late Supreme Court examination one of the questions was, why do you wish to become a lawyer? One of the answers was as follows:

"I want to be a lawyer, And with the lawyers stand, With clients all about me And fees within my hands."

Parents, relatives and friends of the students are visiting the University in force this week.

Vic Landis is able to graduate on crutches after having been confined to the house six weeks by a broken ankle.

Mr. R. W. Dunlap spent Sunday at Galloway.

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The Kappa Sigmas picnicked at Fountain Park and Brush Lake last Friday. All report a most enjoyable time.

Mr. Will Matson received a pleasant visit from his brother this week.

Mrs. Mundhenk has been spending the week with her son Fred.

Messrs. Crumley and McGuire visited friends at Canal Winchester last Sunday.

Sammy Osborne will spend the summer raising cattle.

N. G. Buxton, ex O. S. U. '96, now of Leland Stanford University spent Thursday and Friday with his Alpha Tau brothers.

Mr. Lee Radcliffe, of Jackson, Ohio, is visiting his teacher, C. A. Radcliffe, this week.

Mr. W. H. Lehman, Canal Winchester, Ohio, was the guest of Q. R. Lane, Sunday.

Sammy Osborne drops a nickel in the slot and the music-box at once begins to play "Little Fishermen's Maid." It is reported today that Sammy is out of danger.

Ask Dudley Foster why he did not get around to the planting of the ivy Monday morning.

In Our Next Issue.  
The prophecy, poem, oration, and lecture of the class day exercises will be given in our issue Friday. They are good productions.

President Canfield's two earnest letters will be printed in full in our Friday's issue.

**Alumni Meeting.**  
The business meeting of the Alumni Association, which was well attended, was called to order this morning by President Twiss, of Cleveland. After the reading of the minutes a motion was adopted to the effect that all those who receive degrees this week will become members of the Alumni Association upon receiving their degree. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and are as follows: President, Edward Orton, jr.; vice president, Miss Alberta Garber; secretary, William McPherson; treasurer, C. A. Dye; member of committee on college affairs, Jno. Bownocker; committee on necrology, William Graves; alternate orator, Miss Kate Morhart.

A committee was appointed to consider the matter of a bust or a portrait in memory of Dr. Orton. Another committee was appointed to draft resolutions memorial to W. H. Scott, indorsing and congratulating him on his twelve years administration, which is to be signed by the alumni. A letter of greeting from President-elect Canfield was read and will be printed in our issue Friday.

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The Southwestern Technological Bureau furnishes professional chemists, assayers, engineers, etc., to mining and land corporations, who are looking for skilled men. Our territory is southwestern U. S. and Mexico. Two dollars registers you in the classified lists for one year. In writing state full qualifications and no more. Address, R. S. BLINN, Porter Block, Phoenix, Ariz.

The following is one of the answers given by our noble seniors to a question in the late Supreme Court examination: "An interese terminus is an intermediate place between two ends; a sort of purgatory."

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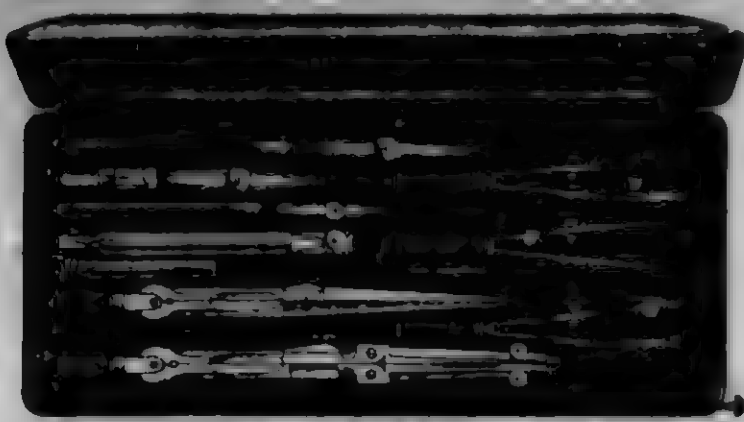
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'95.

Continued from first page.

posing that to be the gentleman's home, seeing him there every night in the week and twice on Sunday. It was also in this memorable year that Capt. Burke, our winner of the prize sword in '94, first met the fair Lillian and immediately changed his course from civil engineering to a stroll in the woods.

On a cold December night as the snow lay glistening in the moonlight, Edith Twiss received a son-stroke from which she has scarcely yet recovered. You are incredulous. There are other luminaries besides old Sol, whose radiant brilliancy causes the blood to go surging to the brain. Dick Ellis had not yet left college.

After spending the summer in making up conditions, hoeing corn and training ponies for the winter races, we considered ourselves ready in September for the play upon the Sophomore stage. Throughout this second act of our little drama the stage was brilliantly lighted with success. We downed the Freshmen in a rush. We won distinction in the literary field and in Olympian sports. Gillen was captain of the football team and by way of preparing himself to lay out men as a profession succeeded in laying them out in fine style on the football field until he became the hero of the day.

The 21st of February, 1894, witnessed a new feature in O. S. U. social life. This enterprising class of '95 had decided to establish the custom of giving a junior hop in honor of the seniors. Many classes had thought of this before but none ever had the push and enthusiasm to carry the intention to reality. This furnished a fit occasion for the first appearance of '94 in cap and gown. We exerted ourselves to give our seniors an enjoyable time, and that they appreciated the effort was manifest in June by the delightful promenade which they gave in return, when the weight of dignity and reserve and presidential prohibition were all that kept them from dancing and having a good time.

Many changes came with the senior year. Some members dropped out; others came to fill the void. Our football captain left. Mr. Herbert, the famous actor, gaining a reputation as Old Dornton and Old Hardcastle, was claimed by the law profession and joined its ranks. We mourn the loss of one so deep (in voice), so high (in ambition), so broad (in stature). Then we lost our Rose and our Fern. Too bad they failed—in health—but then we console ourselves by thinking of the blessing promised to the cheerful giver and of the gain of '96. Dr. Bleile will tell us that a man can live without a member, but a man without a heart, of what good is he?

Now one of our electrical engineers has so far given his heart to a '97 maid that she seems "the ocean to the river of his thoughts which terminates his all." Indeed for him the sun doth cease to shine when Katie doth not smile. Some others of the class, either admiring him excessively or the girls more,

follow closely in his steps; noticeably his boon companion and fellow-worker, Robert Dale, Jr., who, though choosing electricity to warm his ambition, natural gas to warm his home, selects Co(a)le to warm his heart. Then there is that president of Horton and would-be winner of the oratorical contest who participates in literary races in order to be better fitted for the Derby.

We have had gains as well as losses. Last fall Walter Victor Titus Landis and Arthur Evert Addison, becoming much wiser than their fellow classmates, shook the dust of '96 from their trillies and joined the ranks of '95. Recently the former has found it necessary to move on four pegs instead of two, presumably to keep pace in his ambition. Then '94 upon leaving presented us with a pipe of peace, and Messrs. Howard, Knauss and Obets, the latter, after the fall finals, again deciding not to graduate. Then the class in law first became identified with us in this senior year. This made a very weighty addition, one member alone tipping the scales at 300 pounds. This class in law is a very remarkable one. One member is so ambitious as to take two degrees this year besides making a practical study of partnerships and trying a course in cancellation in order to find what letters correspond in the names Maude and Dudley to prognosticate the future. I did not hear whether Prof. Bohannon was consulted or whether sufficient enlightenment was received from Mr. Randall's lecture.

Although Mr. Belden wanted to appear in a white plug as a class uniform and Mr. preferred the "horse shoe plug," these gentlemen, thinking the young ladies too insignificant a part of the class to be represented, we still claim for ourselves some distinctions. There is among us a much be-curl'd poet whom the muse Calliope hath inspired to sing. There is the prophet of Mt. Ida; there is a Ruby Ray, more choice than diamonds to Bobby Burns, and a mathematical, elocutional, physical, cultural miss so magnetic that even Mr. Burket, a faithful member of Y. M. C. A., is easily persuaded to "have a ball."

Much time and attention was spent recently in discussing the question of caps and gowns. Of course they are the proper thing to wear. We all thought so, except the majority of the class. Mr. Layton made a plea for them strong enough to convince anyone previously of that opinion; but although he is able to win prizes for Horton, to manage class receptions and Beta Theta Pi Chapter house, he could not induce those stupid Seniors to assume this distinguished looking costume. Perhaps they were aware that "the apparel oft proclaims the man," and were afraid of being mistaken for scholars. It would have been different if more had had some peculiarity of dress which they were loath to release as in the case of Mr. Radcliff's hat.

"It's odd how hats expand their brims  
As riper years invade,  
As if when life had reached its noon  
It needed them for shade."

In this instance the "noon" refers not to advance in years, but to the mature mind and de-

veloped intellect borne 6 feet aloft.

"O Grecian girls in robes of snow,  
O stately belles about to go,  
However gay your dress, so fair,  
I tell you, ye cannot compare  
With the new maid ye cannot know  
In cap and gown."

"O learned youth, O courtly beau,  
O band of wit about to go,  
However long your coat, or hair  
I tell you ye cannot compare  
With the new man ye cannot know  
In cap and gown."

In our Senior year, instead of giving a party once a month as Senior preps are wont, we devoted ourselves to study and deep thought:

"With lassos of the brain we caught  
The lines of the War,  
And in the copes of the Whence  
We heard the think bees buzz,  
We climbed the slippery Which-bark  
To watch the Thuesness roll,  
And paused betimes in gnostic rhymes  
To woo the Over-Soul."

One practical result of this abstruse thinking was an idea. This idea was to leave to Alma Mater a memorial of our greatness. A library clock was decided upon as a timely emblem of our steady character and continuous progress. Beautiful designs were received and elaborate pictures fancied of the old bronze clock hanging on the west wall of our library, keeping the younger classes up to time and chiming the praises of '95 from generation to generation. But alas, "Vaulting ambition doth o'erleap itself." We could not collect the money for the material substratum with which to embody this idea, and too much time was spent in the effort to make a smaller gift possible; the University must be content with our blessing and our records. And now what legacy could be better than Mr. Right-mire's record? Why, last year alone he got twenty merits, a life certificate to teach, a prize essay, and a prize as all-round athlete. Let any other class produce such a phenomenon. Then there is the history of our Supreme Judge briefly summed up in his titles:

Bus. Man. of the Dramatic Club.

Ex-Editor-in-Chief of THE LANTERN.

Ex-Senator of the Ohio State University.

Ex-Pres. of the Oratorical Association.

Ex-Pres. of the Political Science Association.

Ex-Pres. of the Thurman Club.

President of Alcyone.

High Monkety-Monk of Phi Delta Theta.

President of '95.

One other gift we leave, particularly to Prof. Kellicott's department—not a patch of ground, but a Land-acre—"a man of a very contemplative mood,—

He will pore by the hour,  
O'er a bug or a flower,  
Or the slugs that come crawling in after a shower;

Black-bottles and Bumble-bees—Blue-bottle flies,  
And Moths are of no small account in his eyes;

An 'Industrious Flea' he'd by no means despise,  
While an 'Old Daddy-long-legs' whose long legs and thighs  
Passed the common in shape, or in color, or size  
He is wont to consider an absolute prize."

With such bequests we are about to step down and out. Others will rise to the dignity of Seniors; others will come not to fill our place, but to rattle around in it. We know that they will shine, for altho' our sun be set, the lingering rays of example are cast upon the minor luminaries and shed a gentle light on all to come.

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Awaking I beheld the beaming  
Of the morning sunlight gleaming  
Through my window on the floor,  
Lifting up my room with sunlight,  
As it had done before.  
Then this thought came to me quickly,  
Madly through my brain it tore:  
'This is class day; was he to me,  
Shame is mine forevermore,  
If I do not have that poem  
When the gong rings out four.  
'Help me, Muse!' I entreated,  
'Help me!' cried I, 'over and over.'  
Then I heard the doorbell ringing;  
'Twas the postman, and the singing  
Of a vander seemed to say,  
In the language of accents,  
Borne in breezes far away:  
'Eight more hours, eight more hours!  
Rise to meet thy doom to-day!'—  
Then my mail was carried to me,  
On my pillow letters lay:  
But I had no heart to touch them  
Till a spirit seemed to say:  
'Rise and read them, Silly Body.'  
'Yes,' I answered, 'I obey.'  
Quickly I the seal was tearing,  
And my lips a smile were wearing.  
For the writing was peculiar,  
'Twas the hermit's pen—  
When a shadow rose before me,  
'Twas indeed a silly paper—  
For my soul burned with desire  
To know the message it contained.  
But it proved the strangest message  
Ever sent by sea or land—  
'Twas the poem I shall read you,  
'Twas the poem in my hand.

There where now your class is sitting,  
Underneath the waving trees,  
There where now these people waiteth,  
Listening to the rustling breeze,  
There once dwelt I—mighty poet—  
Poet whom no master's praise  
Were too great to bow in reverence.  
I have spoken to these people,  
Spoken to them many years;  
I have made them laugh as children,  
Turned their laughter to tears.  
But to-day my work is ended,  
I have done as all suggest;  
So I write this brief confession,  
And to-night I long for rest.

Many years ago, 'twas Class Day—  
Class Day just as you see;  
I was young and full of joy,  
I was young and full of glee.  
'Twas a silent, dreary night—  
I was sitting in my cotage  
With the lifeless, pale moonlight  
Shining through my broken window,  
Casting shadows on the floor,  
When a shadow rose before me,  
One I never had seen before.  
'Leave me, Shadow,' I entreated,  
'Leave me, Shadow, I implore.'  
But the shadow still did linger,  
Still did linger by my door.

'Shadow,' I cried, 'can I serve thee?  
Is there aught that I can do?'  
'Yes,' he answered, 'on I serve me,  
I am from the O. S. U.'  
Then he told me his sorrows—  
Told me through his sobs and tears;  
Told me of the coming Class Day;  
Told me of his last meeting.  
Of the class he acquiesced  
To write the Class Day poem,  
And although he'd tried his best  
He could never succeed; his nights  
Were spent in torture and unrest.

'Then,' I cried, 'I'll write it for you.  
If you're from the O. S. U.,  
I will write the poem for you;  
I have nothing else to do.'  
So I wrote the poem for him  
In that silent, dreary night,  
While he waited near the door,  
While he waited for the light  
Of the pale moon, rising higher,  
Turned his face to marble white.

Then he read it to the thousands,  
Read it to them as his own;  
Never told them 'twas a hermit's,  
Hermit who had read and lone;  
Never told them 'twas a poet's,  
Poet without hearth or home;  
Then ten thousand people cheered him;  
I could hear it from my cell;  
My soul burned with bitter envy,  
Envy bitter than hell;  
Envy such as comes to those  
Who see that tongue could ever tell;  
Envy for my rightful honors,  
'Twas in vain I tried to quell  
This restless longing.

Many years have come and vanished,  
Many years have come and fled,  
Since the closing of that Class Day,  
Words which fairly turned my head,  
When the LANTERN brought them to me,  
With the praise of critics said.  
Long I've helped these earnest students  
In the way which I have told;  
I would write class poems for them,  
But I never could touch their gold.  
Mine were service unvalued,  
Mine were services unold.

One day I saw a band of students—  
'Twas the Class of '95;  
From their faces beamed great knowl-  
edge,  
And their eyes were all alive  
With a glowing fire of wisdom.  
Then I formed this resolution:  
'When their Class Day shall arrive  
I will write for them no poem;  
And I see their poet strive  
In vain to write one worthy  
Of this Class of '95.

She will fall, she will not triumph;  
She'll disgrace the valiant class;  
That have never known a failure  
In the course they had to pass.  
And though others, riding by them,  
Scorned and scoffed in idle pride  
On the burdens they were lugging,  
They were never known to stumble  
On those fiery steeds which ride

And at times are seen to slide  
Over jagged rocks and caverns  
All along the mountain side,  
Till the river, faint and weary,  
Falls into the foaming tide.

Long I've known this valiant college,  
I have known her long and well;  
I have written all her poems—  
I composed her college yell.  
When I heard the 'Wahoo, wahoo,  
Rip up!' tongue can never tell  
How my voice, not used since childhood,  
Followed every rise and swell.  
Well remember I, one evening,  
Writing on my window pane,  
Two strange lines which seemed to bind  
me,  
Bind me with the strongest chain.

Midnight sounded. Still I lingered,  
Weary both in limbs and brain;  
Still I lingered, oft repeating  
Lines which drove me mad—insane.  
Passing by my cottage window  
Was a man; I saw him when  
He paused and listened to my verses—  
Wrote them down with ink and pen—  
Past my cottage door he hastened,  
But my words came back again:  
'Razzi-dazzi, Razzi-dazzi, Sia boom  
ah,  
'95, '95, rah! rah! rah!'

Back again those words came to me,  
When the noontide sun was high;  
Though I heard a thousand voices,  
Loudlest of them was the cry  
Of the ninety-fives, the victors;  
See their colors touch the sky.  
'95 has gained the battle;  
May her glories never die!  
'Tis to you I send this message,  
Read it to your class, I say;  
Tell them 'twas a hermit speaking,  
Hermit who will die to-day;  
Tell them I shall hear their cheering,  
Cheerful which will light the way  
Of the lone house path I journey  
To my country far away.

Tell them when I reach my country,  
Country where no star or sun  
Marks the margin of the evening  
Or the work the day has done;  
Tell them 'tis in dreams I'll see them,  
See the brilliant course they've run;  
Oft I'll see them in my dreaming,  
Class of '95 I'll see.  
I shall glory in their honors,  
Though they have no thought of me;  
I will blow from Gabriel's trumpet  
Blast which sound of land and sea—  
Even to the mountain reaching,  
Echoing across the sea.

HON. WARREN C. NOBLE,  
President of the Board of Trustees—Outline of His Address.

On this, the 25th anniversary of the founding of this institution, we are assembled here to take note of its success and to celebrate the event. I was a member of the first, the second and the third boards of trustees.

Thus, in the discharge of duty in the early years of the university, I took an humble but somewhat active part in its organization and the conduct of its business. Whilst this great state from its earliest history has made liberal and ample provisions for the support and maintenance of its public schools, yet very limited provision has ever been made for instruction in the higher branches. And whilst nothing can supersede or take the place of the public school, yet it must be admitted that in this day of progress, of discovery, and of development in science and in art, that the best possible facilities should be furnished to all who desire to obtain this higher accomplishment.

Yet industry is the principal thing. With all the facilities and equipments nothing can be accomplished without industry.

The professors of this university, the greatest lawyers at the bar, the most profound judges upon the bench, the most eloquent divines in the pulpit, the ablest architects, builders, engineers, and the finest artists, as well as those of less eminent accomplishment, have all found their way over the paths of industry—unrelenting, persevering and painstaking industry. And I may be allowed here to go to these young men belonging to the different classes of this university. If you have ambition to accomplish a high standing, in whatever you undertake, you can do so only over this road. It is the same path that must be traveled by the rich and well born, as well as the poor and to labor. The lords and judges of England whose great empires come down to us for many generations, found their way over the same rugged road.

HON. O. T. CORSON,  
Commissioner of Schools, Makes a Short Address.

Hon. O. T. Corson, State Commissioner of Public Schools, gave a brief summary of the present condition of elementary instruction in Ohio, and spoke of the dependence of higher education upon the public schools. He expressed the desirability of more unity and continuity between the common schools and our colleges. He said that O. S. U. was particularly fortunate in having selected for her president a man who fully appreciated the importance of this unity. President Canfield, he said, was at one time a school teacher in Ohio.

## McKINLEY

Ohio's Governor, Delivered the Commencement Address to the Class of '95.

Generously Applauded on Rising to Speak—He Kept Up the Interest of the Audience to the Last in His Usual Talking Manner.

The Theme of the Address Was the Intimate and Logically Necessary Connection of Education and Progress.

Wednesday morning the speakers, trustees and members of the graduating class formed in rank at University Hall and marched to their seats on the platform erected on the campus. The music of the occasion was furnished by the Nethermeyer orchestra. After the invocation by Rev. Dickinson, Dr. Scott introduced the speaker of the day, Governor Win. McKinley. Among many other noteworthy things, he said:

"The value of a university education cannot be overestimated. The support accorded to universities cannot be too earnest or too generous on the part of the people. The strength and security of the nation must rest upon the public schools. Fortunately the public schools are becoming more and more the vestibule of the university. We can't have too much education if it is of the right kind. Young men and women of the graduating class, what education will be to you depends entirely upon yourselves. It is not always the one who was brightest in the class room who attains success. We have often seen the plodder of the class room win in the race. No college can make you great; no university can make you successful. The secret of success is to keep striving after the goal of your ambition."

"It is not so much what is in the course of study, but what you master there. The mere acquisition of learning is of no use, unless the things learned are put to a practical test in the battle of life. Do not let your college ideals turn you from active participation in the affairs of the world. Keep in touch with the people and you will succeed. You have no more sacred duty devolving upon you as educated men and women than to create healthy public sentiment. The schoolmaster, armed with the primer, will prove more effective in the education of the world's condition than the soldier armed with weapons."

"In our government, the rulers represent the average intelligence of the people. If the ideals of the nation are high, the ideals of the men in authority will be high. The highest ideals in this government can only be appreciated by the diffusion of education among the people. The founders of this nation saw that its safety was through popular education. The work of our fathers in this direction is second only to the work in establishing the union. No land is better equipped with colleges than ours, and none are better endowed."

Governor McKinley, in detail, showed that the educational movement in this country preceded the independence movement by about a century. He traced the growth of the educational idea in this country and showed that the founders built better than they knew. He referred to the land grants even in the early days of this country for educational purposes. He also referred to private bequests to institutions of learning, and said he was pleased to observe that the Ohio State University had not been forgotten in this direction.

"The gifts of Mrs. Page, Mrs. Noble and Mr. Emerson McMullin are worthy of emulation," said the governor. "I speak to the people of the state when I say that accumulated wealth cannot find an object so deserving and far reaching in the benefits to be derived." The mention of the names of these benefactors was greeted with generous applause.

Continuing, he said that the annual expenditure in the United States for education showed how near it is to the hearts of the people. He quoted figures showing the appropriations for education in the United States was \$2.40 per capita, far exceeding all other countries.

Governor McKinley closed by saying that we must not forget that the whole aim of education is to lift up others. The moral element must not be omitted. Christian character is the foundation on which we must build if the structure is to stand. We owe much to our country, and in return for our educational privileges must give our best efforts in uplifting. Our hope is in the public schools and in the universities.

PROFESSOR HENRY SNYDER.  
An Extract from His Address on Behalf of the Alumni Tuesday Afternoon at the Anniversary Celebration.

The alumni were represented by Professor Henry Snyder, of the class of '79, who has occupied the chair of physics and chemistry at Miami University since 1885. The speaker invited his hearers to Westminster Abbey, where he selected historical outcrops which enabled him to trace the origin and growth of educational ideas and the causes which led to the beginning and full development of our modern universities, concluding this study with the following facts in the foreground:

## LAST

Exercises Commenced Day—An Eloquent and Inspiring Address by Governor McKinley, and

A Well Prepared Address on The American College by Dr. Scott

Conclude the Formal Exercises of the Week, and Ninety-Five is Now Adrift Upon the "Little Bark."

The closing formal literary exercises of commencement began at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The large tent with a seating capacity of 1,500 was almost completely filled with alumni students and friends of the University. Following was the order of exercises:

Music—Overture, "Roof Garden"—Loesch.

Prayer—Rev. T. Gilford Dickinson.

Music—March, "Ohio Napoleon"—Nethermeyer.

Annual address—Governor William McKinley.

Music—Waltz, "Chinese Lanterns"—Jaxone.

Address, "The American College"—President Scott.

Music—Selection, "Irish Artist"—Olcott.

Conferring of Degrees.

Music—March, "American Paraphrase."

Benediction.

PRESIDENT THWING.

Of Western Reserve, Makes a Masterly Address.

Chas. F. Thwing, President of the Western Reserve University, spoke as a representative of the Ohio College Association. The Ohio colleges must work together to secure a better material equipment, better libraries and laboratories, and above all, to secure the one thing in which the Eastern colleges alone excel the Western, namely, a richer culture. By co-operation, these must be secured for each graduate of a high school who desires it, the opportunity of obtaining a college education.

President Thwing likewise pleaded for a closer organic relation between the public schools and institutions of higher education. Going to college should not be in the nature of an event. In our system of education there must be no breaks or abrupt transitions. It must not be like a staircase, but a smooth curve, continuous throughout. He spoke hopefully of the advent of the era of private munificence which has done so much for Eastern colleges.

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY.

For Tomorrow You Face the "Cold, Cold World"—Commencement Luncheon a Very Enjoyable Affair.

Immediately after the degrees were conferred the annual commencement luncheon was served in Hayes Hall. Faculty, trustees, alumni, seniors, and their friends to the number of three hundred sat down to the table to partake of the good things set before them. After all had satisfied the inner man the following toasts were responded to, President Scott acting as toastmaster:

Fledglings—Mr. L. F. Sater.

"I am the Count of Monte Cristo; the world is mine."—Dumas.

"Anticipation forward points the view."—Burns.

College Musio—Miss Lillian Krumm.

"Swans sing before they die; 'twere no bad thing.  
Did certain person die before they sing."  
—Coleridge.

Looking Backward—Mr. C. F. Scott, '85.

"Come, dear old comrade, you and I  
Will steal an hour from days gone by.  
The shining days when life was new,  
And all was bright as morning dew,  
The last days of long ago,  
When you were Bill and I was Joe."  
—Holmes.

The Law—Prof. E. O. Randall.

"The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science, that smiles in yer face while it picks yer pocket, and the glorious uncertainty of it is more use to the professors than the justice of it."—MacKinn.

Our University—Its Possibilities.—Hon. Wm. I. Chamberlain.

"Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army."—E. Everett.

Our Faculty—Higher Education.—Dr. Edward Orton.

"God sends His teachers unto every age,  
To every clime, and every race of men,  
With revelations fitted to their growth  
And shape of mind—nor gives the realm  
of truth  
Into the selfish rule of one sole race."  
—Lowell.

## PRESIDENT-ELECT CANFIELD.

His First Letter to the Students of the Ohio State University.

The following letter from President-elect Canfield was read to the students in Chapel, and was received with enthusiastic applause:

To the students of the Ohio State University:

Ever since accepting the call with which the trustees of the university have honored me, I have hoped to spend a day in Columbus in order to stand face to face with you before you go to your homes for your well earned summer's rest. But the work of closing both the university year and my administration has made this absolutely impossible.

I desire to express my disappointment at not meeting you, and to add just a word to the effect that I hope you will all set yourselves earnestly about two things. First, each should make certain that he or she can return to the university next September. Second, no student should return alone. As soon as you reach your home, select some acquaintance or friend not now on your rolls, persistently lay siege to him, "camp on his trail" as they say in this western country, and secure his return with you in the fall.

It seems as though the young men of the University ought to be particularly active in such a campaign as will largely remove the discrepancy apparently existing between the sexes as to numbers in attendance. Possibly the young men would be willing to assist in this movement in order that there might be some where near a lassie for every lad, instead of one-seventh of one—as seems to appear by the catalogue; a condition which I should think at times would be rather discouraging!

Think of the marvelous inspiration we would all receive next year from such an accession in numbers as the opportunities offered by the University really deserve! Imagine the enthusiasm that would be created by an enrollment of even 1,500! Where and how could they all be cared for? Well, the cadets could go into camp if nothing better were forthcoming—that would relieve part of the pressure! But I do not think the students need worry about that. You go to your homes and press the button. Trust Hon. Emerson McMullen and the Trustees to do the rest.

Shall we have this great "educational revival," and shall we have it at once? It is for you to determine. I hope you will answer in the affirmative. May I ask a personal favor? I hope to visit several portions of the state during the summer. If you happen to see a short, thick-set, gray haired old fellow, looking for all the world, as he has more than once been told, "like a runner for a wholesale boot and shoe house"—but wearing the scarlet and gray of O. S. U. in his button hole; will you not be good enough to introduce yourself to him without the slightest ceremony and help him get acquainted in your community?

With kindest regards, which are as sincere and as personal as though we had long known each other, believe me,

Cordially yours,  
JAMES H. CANFIELD.

Class Meeting.

Immediately after the Senior Luncheon the class of '95 held a meeting and decided to present Dr. Scott with a Senior portfolio. The treasurer reported money in the treasury, something unprecedented in the history of Senior class treasuries. Miss Fisher was elected custodian of the ivy planted Monday morning. Miss Simpson was elected Alumni Secretary of the class.











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## Last Issue.

With this issue THE LANTERN bids its readers *au revoir* till next fall. The present management wishes to offer its thanks to those who have so loyally supported the University paper and offers at best its condolence to those who have so unsuccessfully opposed it. THE LANTERN has endeavored conscientiously to serve the best interests of the University. Often it has been misunderstood, sometimes maligned, but through all it has maintained the steady, even course toward the right. The year has been a highly prosperous one, both financially and in other ways, for which THE LANTERN is justly and legitimately proud. That those who follow in the management of may cleave close to the straight line of justice and that prosperity may follow them, is the fervent wish of the present management. To its student readers THE LANTERN wishes a pleasant vacation and a return to work next fall with renewed vim and vigor.

## For Original Discoveries.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we note Hon. S. S. Rickley's loyalty to the institution of his state. Such generous offers as these furnish the additional spur oftentimes necessary to induce extra work among enthusiastic young scientists. We feel confident that before many moons have risen and died that the prizes of one hundred, and fifty dollars, respectively, will have been justly earned by original discoveries made from the McMillin Observatory by O. S. U. astronomical students.

## Read Them.

We hardly think it necessary to urge upon our readers, alumni and students, to read, consider carefully, and act upon the ideas and excellent thoughts suggested by President-elect Canfield in his personal letters to them. They are printed in full in this issue and are well worthy a careful and thoughtful perusal by every person interested in the sure progress of the University next year.

## Professor McPherson.

No promotion made by the Board of Trustees has been received with more satisfaction than that of Professor McPherson.

son. Since he has been among us, he has proven himself an enthusiastic teacher and investigator and the students recognize in him one who is interested in their whole college life.

## THE PASSING SHOW.

Here's What They Say Just About Commencement Day—Take a Glance, You Perchance May Read and Learn.

"Good bye, Will! Don't forget me while you are gone." This was all that could be heard, but it told a little story just the same. No doubt those words will linger in "Willie's" ears till he meets her again in September. They will both miss the shady nooks around the spring, and the many pleasant moonlight walks about the campus. She can no longer whisper sweet words of nonsense into his listening ears—their cooing is over for the summer but they will write to each other, oh yes, twice a week at least; and they will again proclaim their gentle (very gentle) affections, through the silent language of the pen.

But what's the odds; they are both good loyal students and they love each other just as many have done before them. Perhaps it stimulates them in their work to know that when one of them triumphs (a merit) the other is glad at heart, and that when disaster comes (a flunk) they weep together.

"I don't see why you boys don't have an orchestra or some other large musical organization up there at the University," said a certain well-known musical professor last Saturday.

"You surely have talent enough and you would receive the most hearty support from the Faculty, would you not?" The question could not be answered in a very satisfactory manner. That there is talent enough in College to organize a fine orchestra or glee club no one will deny but it is a question as to just how much encouragement such an attempt would receive at the hands of the Faculty. We used to have an orchestra, and it is no more. Perhaps it is because we have no one at present who can act as a leader that we have none of these organizations at present, but it is more probable that if the young musicians here at school could feel assured that in undertaking such an enterprise they would not be frowned upon as neglecting their work in so doing it is safe to say we would have a splendid organization for next year.

It is to be hoped that our instructors will take more kindly to such matters that are of value to the University, and that they will lend a helping hand to any one who is willing to try to bring about a permanent musical organization.

"It has always been a surprise to me that with the battalion you have and the place it holds in the University, it should never go into camp." The above was spoken by an old Delaware student attending our Commencement, the remark being called forth at hearing of Delaware's camp at Ashley last week. The question has been raised here several times but for some reason the scheme has never been carried out. That such a thing would bring good cannot be doubted. The object of military drill is to educate students in military tactics and discipline. While the students are in school devoting but fifty minutes per day to drill, and the drill is made secondary to so many other things,

surely the desired progress cannot be made. If however, a week or ten days were given over to camp, when all attention and interest would be centered in military affairs, and when military law and discipline would rule absolute, much more could be accomplished. Concentration and undivided energy are the sources of success in all learning.

## ADDRESS

Delivered by Dr. Scott at Commencement Wednesday Morning—A Masterful Paper On College Questions of the Day.

President Scott delivered a scholarly address on the American college, tracing its history and the essentials necessary to its continued growth. He pointed out changes for the better which have been and are being made in the course of instruction, text books and government. The transformation of the college is not complete; the college will have to make further changes to meet the demands in several directions. The chief demand on the colleges is in the moral sphere; we must reach not only a man's intellect but also his character.

It was owing to a misunderstanding as to the space remaining in the forms that Dr. Scott's address was so greatly contracted. Had not space forbidden, it would have been our pleasure to reproduce it at greater length.

## Finances of the Athletic Association.

It is well known by all students that the baseball team has not in the past met its own expenses, nor has this year's team proved to be an exception, even though we did have a winning team.

At the beginning of the season there was in the treasury \$16.75. The whole of this amount and all the gate receipts were necessary to support the team. This practically leaves an empty treasury, but we are happy to know that all bills contracted by the present board are paid.

In order that all may know how the money was spent, I give below a summary of the expenditures:

Volley team.....	\$44 15
Advertising.....	70 08
Balls, Bats, Gloves, etc.....	84 37
Second team suits.....	35 00
Two first team suits.....	20 00
Stockings, belts, caps, etc.....	17 08
Police.....	30 00
Tennis.....	10 00
Field Day expenses.....	14 45
Hurdles.....	12 00
Manager Thomas.....	15 00
Balance due on band stand.....	5 00
Letter heads and envelopes.....	5 00
Band.....	15 00
Miscellaneous, including postage, books, street car fares, telegrams, etc.....	30 00
Total.....	\$508 21

Total Receipts.....	\$800 33
Total Expenditures.....	\$808 21

Balance in treasury.....\$ 1 02  
R. W. DUNLAP,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## Correction.

THE LANTERN wishes to make the following corrections: In the last issue, under the report of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, the salaries of Professors Thomas and Bowen were reported reduced. Such is not the case, Professor Thomas being retained at the full salary, while Professor Bowen was given a substantial increase.

## Fire.

Again the University came near losing one of its buildings by fire Tuesday evening. This time it was Hayes Hall. The fire originated in the dust bin back of the building. The city fire department was called out and the blaze extinguished before much damage had been done.

## GREETING

To the Alumni of the University by President-Elect Canfield.

The Following Letter of Greeting and Congratulation was Read Before the Meeting of the Alumni Tuesday Morning and was Received in a Most Welcome and Enthusiastic Manner:

LINCOLN, NEB., June 1, 1895.

Dear President Scott: When the alumni of the University gather to celebrate the founding of the Institution to which they owe so much, will you be kind enough to present my hearty greetings and warm congratulations. At the same time, please, my sincere regrets at my enforced absence, and assure them that nothing but the pressure of imperative duties here prevents my acceptance of their courteous invitation to be with them on the joyful occasion.

The loyalty and affection of the sons and daughters of the University are its surest promise of its perpetuity, and are the most incontestable proofs of its practical beneficence. As these dear children of their nourishing mother become men and women, sobered by the realities of the struggle for worthy existence, bending more and more beneath the burdens of daily life, yet cheerfully and hopefully meeting every demand on their time and strength, and striving to touch in a kindly and a helpful way the hand of each neighbor—the great gift of the state to them through the University becomes more and more keenly appreciated. For here was the first uplift, the first of a broader horizon, the first real mastery of self. From constant and active companionship with earnest and unselfish inspiring instructions came intensity and industry, the ability to apply one's self, the results of methodical and well-directed effort, the first sense of power.

Here were developed the keener perceptions, the deeper insight, coolness of nerve, celerity of thought, accuracy of thought in reason, readiness—all that tends towards masterful existence, and it so happens that the state feels new life in every community into which even one of these trained men and women enters and abides.

What shall the alumni render in return for these benefits received, which are never benefits forgotten? First, the great gift of intelligent, thoughtful and unselfish citizenship—sadly needed today in every community in the union. Second, constant and unwearied effort to crowd these halls to overflowing—not because the University needs numbers but because numbers need the University. Third, an efficient appeal to the legislature for the betterment of all conditions and the enlargement of all opportunity; and then, repeat the crowding again. Two thousand regular students and half as many more in special courses—this is, of course, both possible and probable within the next five years in any event. But all this

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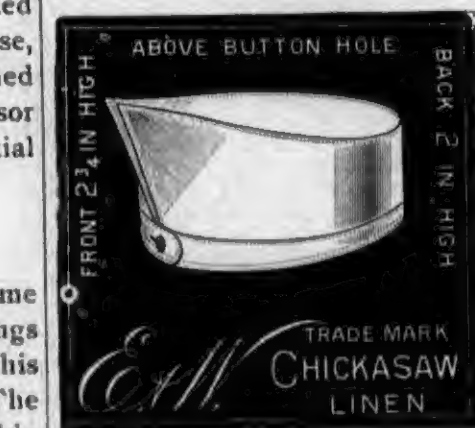
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becomes from this moment an assured fact if the alumni earnestly, unitedly, enthusiastically and methodically take up this work; which is after all none other and no more than that which should be very near the mind and heart of each loyal and earnest citizen of the Commonwealth of Ohio.

In this great and blessed endeavor I bid them an earnest Godspeed. Very cordially,  
JAMES H. CANFIELD.

## Battalion in Camp.

The battalion of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, went into their annual camp at Ashley, Ohio, last week. The camp is reported to have been most successful in every way. Everything was done to make it as real and martial as possible to give the boys a taste of what genuine soldiering was. The O. S. U. battalion has been raising the question for some time as to an annual spring camp. Here is a chance for a new move of the right sort.

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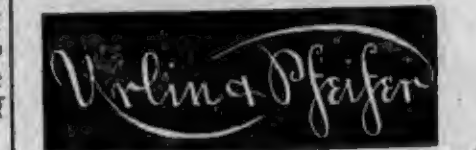
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1431 North High Street.  
Agent North Side Laundry.

**USE**  
**Scayler's**  
LICORICE TABLETS  
For Coughs and Colds.  
GLYCERINE TABLETS  
For all Throat Affections.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**GOODMAN & DRUGAN,**  
MERCHANT + TAILORS,  
288 NORTH HIGH STREET.  
Headquarters for College Uniforms.  
Uniform Suits \$21. 7 per cent. reduction to  
students on all work except uniforms.

**Locals and Personal.**  
Mr. Snively's mother visited  
him during Commencement.

Professor and Mrs. Brown en-  
tertained the civil engineers of  
the class of '92, Monday evening,  
at their home on Forsythe Ave.

Lieutenant Wilson leaves for  
Fortress Monroe next week.

J. M. Welch, ex-'96, now of  
Dennison, visited the University  
this week.

"Sherry" Burke has accepted  
a new position in the civil en-  
gineering department of the Pan-  
handle at Cincinnati.

Mrs. G. W. Rowe of Brainard,  
Minn., is visiting her parents  
Professor and Mrs. Robinson.

Messrs. Howard, French, Lane  
and others will enter events at  
the Y. M. C. A. athletic meet at  
Springfield, June 27.

H. P. Junk entertained his  
sister this week.

J. Barry Alger, ex-'96, left for  
Arizona Saturday.

Congressman Layton was at  
the University to attend the  
graduation of his son Roy E.

Provision has been made to  
publish the speeches made on  
Tuesday and Wednesday of Com-  
mencement week in the memo-  
rial volume of the twenty-fifth  
anniversary of the University.

Mr. Geo. L. Morton of Wash-  
ington, D. C., kindly remembered  
THE LANTERN with a five dol-  
lar donation last week. These  
tokens of appreciation coming  
from the Alumni are valuable  
far beyond the actual money  
they represent. They encourage  
THE LANTERN Board and make  
its work much more agreeable.

The Senior portfolio is the  
most elegant souvenir of a class  
the University has ever seen.

Mr. C. P. Alexander received  
a call from his sister last Friday.

Geo. Bope had the pleasure of  
a call from his brother and sister  
Tuesday.

Mr. Nagle received a pleasant  
visit this week from his father,  
mother and brother.

We are glad to announce that  
there will be a combination or-  
chestra and band next year.  
Professor Powell, of the Grand  
Opera House, has already been  
secured as Director and Mr. Bope  
will be Business Manager. Let  
the Faculty and students heart-  
ily co-operate.

From the breast  
Of the West  
Venus  
Seen us!  
(J. Russell Taylor)

In order to possess all the news  
of Commencement week, you  
will have to get both issues of  
THE LANTERN this week.

**THE LANTERN next year \$1.**  
Push It Along.

You will want to know what  
the University does next year  
under President Canfield's reign.  
Mr. L. E. Andrews was re-elec-  
ted Business Manager of THE  
LANTERN for next year. Send  
a dollar to him now for the paper  
next year.

**Alumni Reception.**  
The Alumni reception at Orton  
Hall on Tuesday evening, was a  
most pleasant affair. The spa-  
cious halls of the Library and  
Museum, brilliantly lighted with  
electric lights, made an ideal  
place for the gathering. Mr.  
Twiss, President of the Associa-  
tion, Professor and Mrs. R. O.  
Randall, Professor and Mrs. Sie-  
bert, received the guests. About  
300 people were present.

**DR. A. O. ROSS,**  
Dentist.  
807 1/2 N. High St., Cor. Hubbard Ave.  
Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M.  
Telephone 3 on 887. COLUMBUS, O.

**Adjourned Alumni Meeting.**  
At the adjourned meeting of  
the Alumni on Wednesday, the  
committee appointed to secure a  
bust of Dr. Orton, was given full  
power to act and will proceed at  
once. The report of the commit-  
tee to draft a memorial to Dr.  
Scott, was accepted. The Secretary  
was instructed to send the thanks  
of the Association to Mr. McMillin  
and Mr. Rickly for their gifts to  
the University. A committee  
was appointed to secure volun-  
tary subscriptions for the purpose  
of placing a student in the Cin-  
cinnati Social Settlement.

**Final Reception.**  
The final function of com-  
mencement week was the recep-  
tion given at the home of Dr.  
Scott, in honor of the Seniors,  
Wednesday evening. The recep-  
tion was a general one, including  
in its invitations the Faculty,  
Trustees, Alumni, Seniors and  
their friends. The evening was  
most pleasantly spent in social  
intercourse and in discussing the  
refreshments. Notwithstanding  
the exceedingly inclement weath-  
er, a large number of guests were  
present.

**FACULTY RESOLUTIONS**  
Upon the Recent Makio Publication.  
The following resolutions were  
unanimously passed Thursday:  
Resolved, that the Faculty joins  
with the Board of Trustees in an  
unqualified condemnation of all  
low and indecent personal refer-  
ences in the issues of the Makio,  
especially those to lady students  
in the present issue, and that we  
admonish the students of the Uni-  
versity against the use of such  
utterances in the future.

Dr. Scott, in addition to the  
above, refused to allow the book  
to be sold on the University  
grounds.

Patronize our advertisers.  
Trunks hauled by James Penn,  
1582 N. High St., at lowest figure.

J. K. Prall, the shoemaker,  
1427 N. High, patronizes all stu-  
dent enterprises. Remember he  
is on the west side of High St.

Dr. Rowland, dentist, ex-stu-  
dent of O. S. U., gives a 25 per  
cent. discount to students. Jour-  
nal Bldg., 51 1/2 E. State St.

Scarlet carnations, roses and  
flowers of all kinds. Discount to  
students. C. A. Roth, formerly  
 florist at O. S. U., 44 N. High St.

Dr. N. J. McGrew, dentist,  
office 647 1/2 W. Broad street.  
Special prices to students.

The Ohio Medical University  
whose advertisement appears in  
our columns, was the first medi-  
cal college of this country to  
adopt the plan of teaching by  
assigned lessons and recitations,  
the same as in literary and sci-  
entific colleges. It offers excellent  
opportunities to the student of  
medicine.

For catalogue and information  
address J. E. BROWN, A. M., M.  
D., Dean, 255 East Town street,  
Columbus, O.

Dr. C. A. Eckert, dentist, of-  
fice cor. 5th avenue and High  
street. Special prices to students.

Hann & Adair, 108 N. High  
Street, Columbus, O., do the first-  
class printing and engraving for  
this part of the state. County  
printing offices all over Ohio pa-  
tronize them liberally.

The Dime Lunch Supply Co.  
will serve lunches every day in  
Y. M. C. A. reading room at 12  
o'clock. Try one.

The Southwestern Technico-  
logical Bureau furnishes profes-  
sional chemists, assayers, engi-  
neers, etc., to mining and land  
corporations, who are looking  
for skilled men. Our territory is  
southwestern U. S. and Mexico.  
Two dollars registers you in the  
classified lists for one year. In  
writing state full qualifications  
and no more. Address, R. S.  
BLINN, Porter Block, Phoenix,  
Ariz.



**Yale  
Mixture  
Smoking  
Tobacco.**  
Unequalled for Delicacy and Flavor.  
YALE MIXTURE is now packed in two  
blends, one of which contains less St. James Par-  
fetique and more Turkish and Havana, thus  
reducing the strength without impairing the flavor  
or aroma. The boxes containing this blend have  
the word "MILD" printed across the top. The  
original blend remains unchanged.  
A two ounce trial package by mail, postpaid,  
for 25 cents.

**MARBURO BROS.,**  
The American Tobacco Co., Successor,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

## To Students

**IN NEED OF SUBSTAN-  
TIAL FOOTWEAR  
FOR LITTLE MONEY.**

We are closing out certain lines in Calf  
and Patent Leather regardless of cost.

**\$5 and \$6 Shoes at... \$3.00  
\$4 and \$5 Shoes at... \$2.50  
\$3 Shoes at... \$2.00**

The most attractive line of \$2.00 Shoes  
in the city.

See us for Bargains. . . . .  
**HEER & MINCIS.**  
135 South High St.

Young lady from East End to  
Mr. O'Kane: I see you won the  
prize sword last Saturday. Yes  
Miss B, so I did. Well, I sup-  
pose you can cut drill now when-  
ever you please.

**Deafness Cannot be Cured**  
by local applications as they cannot  
reach the diseased portion of the ear.  
There is only one way to cure deafness,  
and that is by constitutional remedies.  
Deafness is caused by an inflamed con-  
diti on of the mucous lining of the Eus-  
tachian Tube. When this tube is in-  
flamed you have a rumbling sound or  
imperfect hearing, and when it is en-  
tirely closed, deafness is the result, and un-  
less the inflammation can be taken out  
and this tube restored to its normal  
condition, hearing will be destroyed for-  
ever; also cases out of ten are caused  
by catarrh, which is nothing but an in-  
flamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give one hundred dollars for  
any case of deafness (caused by catarrh)  
that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh  
Cure. Send for circular; free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75c.

**STUDENTS AND TEACHERS!**  
Do you know what the Lakeside Sum-  
mer Schools and Assembly have to offer  
you in the way of profitable Summer  
Study? You can find out by addressing  
Principal W. Y. SMITH, Port Clinton,  
Ohio.

Schools open July 9th for five weeks'  
session.  
Sample copy of "Central Magazine,"  
Cleveland, O., will be sent you for a  
stamp. We offer the best teachers and  
honest work.

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the Southeast are in effect upon the Ohio  
Central lines; through trains daily be-  
tween Toledo and Charleston, W. Va.,  
via Columbus. This is the shortest and  
most direct route. Consult agents O. C.  
Lines.

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The progressive and aggressive rail-  
way in the line of Interchangeable Mile-  
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first to issue this book, it has always been  
the leader. It now publishes 67 distinct  
systems of transportation. Separated  
into Divisional Lines, as is done by  
many others, it has

**123 Transportation Lines**  
represented. A full list will be mailed  
upon application to any agent of the  
Ohio Central Lines.

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To the Officers, Professors, Teachers,  
Pupils and Patrons of the O. S. U. we  
extend a most cordial invitation to call  
on us.

We carry in stock a complete line of  
Furniture of all grades, from the cheap-  
est to the very best. You will find the  
study of high grade furniture to be more  
than interesting and greatly beneficial.  
No home is complete that is not properly  
furnished. Happiness reigns where  
good judgment and taste have been used  
to advantage. We are continually secur-  
ing and importing all the latest and most  
fashionable designs. Written descrip-  
tion will not justify them. You have  
our consent to make yourselves at home  
in our store, where you shall receive the  
best and kindest attention.

Yours very respectfully,  
McAllister, Mohler & Co.,  
17 and 19 N. High St.

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is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or  
money refunded, 50 cents per box. Send two  
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RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa.  
No Postage Answered. For sale by all drug-  
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& Kaufman-Luttmann Co., Wholesale Agents,  
Columbus, O.

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Finest Work.  
Least Damage to Goods.

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Follow this Excellent Motto by Going to  
**GREEN'S PHARMACY**  
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**Fine Perfumes, Fancy Stationery,**  
TOILET ARTICLES, CANDY  
And the Best Line of Cigars in the City.

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Class '91.  
Eighth Ave. and High St.

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+ + Coffee + +  
. . . Kitchen,  
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Meals, 25 cents.  
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bill, all kinds of  
**SHIRTS, COLLARS & NECKWEAR**  
Are being sold below all  
former prices.  
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Special Attention to Students.  
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**EXCURSION TO EUROPE,**  
under the personal leadership of Mr. OTTO  
ENGWERTSON, leaving New York June 22 and  
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The trip will include portions of England,  
Belgium, the Rhine Scenery of Germany and  
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Cologne, Rhine River, Coblenz, Bingen, May-  
ence, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Baden-Baden,  
Black Forest, Strasbourg, Paris, Lyons, Lon-  
don, etc. Failure Cost of 81 Days Four \$255.  
Full itinerary and information mailed on  
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Boxing Gloves,  
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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.  
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Groceries. Special Sales each week.  
Special Prices to University Clubs. TRY US.

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Repairing done promptly and warranted.

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Stationery of all kinds.  
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Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats,  
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Fine Teas and Coffees.  
FULL LINE OF CANNED and BOTTLED GOODS.  
1801 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

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Room 3, Basement Childrens Hotel.  
When you want your CLOTHING  
Steam Cleaned or Dyed and Re-  
modeled in General.

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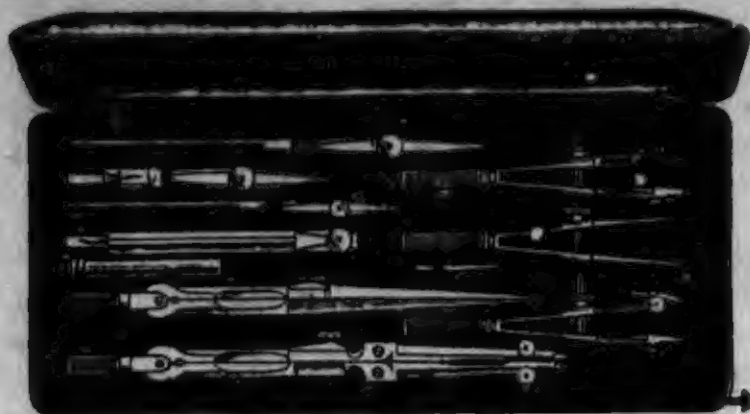
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 Forty of Material, and Deliciousness of Flavor,  
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 Novelties in Pastry Baskets & Bonbonnières  
 SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.  
 822 Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.  
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 CANDIES carefully packed and shipped to all parts  
 of the country, by mail or express.  
**OUR COCOA AND CHOCOLATES**  
 FOR BAKING AND DRINKING  
 FOR SALE BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

## WELCOME

To the Class Day Exercises as Delivered by President L. F. Sater.

After music by the orchestra Monday afternoon, Mr. L. F. Sater, President of the Class of '95, arose and delivered the following eloquent address of welcome with a clear, distinct voice and in his usual forcible and impressive manner:

In the name of the class of '95—I greet you, and bid you welcome to the exercises of this hour. We welcome you to the shade and quiet of this leafy grove, beautiful in its situation, commodious in its arrangement, fragrant and cooling with the perfumed splendors of glorious midsummer. We welcome you to the scene of our happiest associations. We welcome you to all the joys of this glad festival week, and for the honor of your presence we beg to share with you all the closing and crowning pleasures of our college course. Especially happy are we to have you with us on this occasion, which of the several entertainments of the Commencement season belongs exclusively to the class. In a few short hours our college life will have ended, and our ways will have separated forever; and the place that has known us, and the professors that have taught us for four years will know us no more as students.

With songs on our lips, and harps in our hands, we have come to tell you for the last time, as students, the story of our greatness.

The theme is worthy of such an audience.

The Class of '95 holds a proud and significant relation to all classes that have preceded it, and to all that shall follow. It is the finished product of the first great transition epoch of our great University. Completing the first quarter century of the founding of the institution, it represents both the old and the new; the perfection of the one, the herald of the other; the union of the two. The outer evidences of this are plainly apparent. In numbers alone we are greater than the first ten and the last two classes that have graduated. As Alumni we will constitute more than one-fifth of the entire body. But we have more than superior numbers to boast of. What these attainments are, it is needless to relate to you who have watched our progress with most interest, and to whose continued kindness, encouragement and sacrifices we owe all that we find ourselves at this time.

It is not going beyond the facts of the case to say that as we have enjoyed greater advantages than any that have preceded us, we have more to show for it. The University has advanced wonderfully during the past four years, and with it the Class of '95 has kept an even pace. Ninety-five represents the best of all that has gone before it. At the same time it indicates the character of the classes that must come after it. In completing the work of one era, it has set up the standard for the new. The graduation of '95 accompanies and completes a series of progressive movements, remarkable for their influence upon the usefulness and development of the University—the full power of which, however, can only be appreciated as time will allow. Of all these changes and improvements has the class been a part; to all of these has it contributed much.

The foremost act of this reconstruction period—the enactment of the Hysell Law—announced our coming. Under the provisions of this munificent measure the work of enlargement and improvement was begun. The magnificent proportions of

Orton and Hayes Halls were reared unto completion, great in the arrangement, completeness and perfection of their parts, but greater still in the fitness with which they commemorate the labors of those whose names they bear. With the dedication of these halls to University service, more adequate accommodations were provided for the instruction in the old courses, and a way prepared for the addition of new courses. This necessitated an increase in the corps of instructors, and with it all came a marked increase of attendance. It was now that we began to see the awakening up and workings of that spirit, the results of whose workings are everywhere so manifest about us, and without the active presence of which no college is complete. At its bidding athletics were rejuvenated, journalism regenerated, and with its co-operation, Chapel attendance was reformed. Organizations were multiplied on every hand, and a social life, worthy of any student body, came in to unify and harmonize the whole.

When the lost waters of the spring returned, and flowed anew in their crystal sweetness, we thought it, perhaps, the natural climax of the series. But not so. The good work went forward with a rapidity that was only equalled by the excellence of its character and spirit. A school of law was established, the wisdom and ability of whose management has made it more than a powerful adjunct of the institution. Already an honor to the state it bids fair soon to take a high place among the law schools of the Nation.

Elocution has safely passed the experimental stage, and popular lectures have come to stay. And thus it has gone from the time of our first connection with the University even unto the present. Everywhere change! Everywhere progress! Everywhere advancement.

It were much easier to exhaust your patience with the recital of the story, than to enumerate all its details. We can not pass, however, without acknowledging the work of our benefactors. For the generous donations of Judge Thurman and Mrs. Henry C. Noble we are profoundly thankful. We appreciate most highly all that Warren K. Morehead has done and is doing for us. Greatest of all is the debt of gratitude we owe to Emerson McMillin, whose substantial, broad-minded liberality contributed so much to the upbuilding of this institution. With the name of Hysell we are glad to honor that of Woods. We rejoice at the accession of our good friend, James E. Campbell, to the Board of Trustees. Last, greatest and best, supplementing and consummating all, we most rejoice in the selection of James Hulse Canfield for President of the University.

These things have we seen and of them have we been a part. Of the influence we may have exerted in bringing this to pass, the poet, the prophet and the historian will speak. We feel that the foundations laid a quarter century ago have been so strengthened and widened by these works, that the true work of upbuilding may be carried forward from this time until the Ohio State University may stand the equal, if not the superior, to any institution of its kind in the country. That this may be done, is the earnest wish of every member of the class which, more than any other, represents the great possibilities of the University.

We beg to acknowledge our indebtedness to President Scott and the members of the Faculty for the uniform kindness and courtesy they have ever shown

us, and for the untiring efforts they have made in our behalf. We would express our high appreciation for all that the Board of Trustees have done for us.

We are grateful to the State for having provided so generously for our wants. We are under greatest obligations to you, fathers and mothers, to whose encouragement and counsel we owe all that we are and all that we hope to become.

In the duties that may devolve upon us as we leave these scenes of our happiest associations to play our parts in the sterner affairs of life, we will faithfully endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of the opportunities we have enjoyed, worthy children of our Alma Mater, worthy citizens of our State.

## LECTURE

On the Science and Practice of Phrenology, Delivered by Mr. R. E. Layton, on the Class Day Program—Members of the Class Examined and Given Tips as to Their Abilities.

An interesting and entertaining number of the class day program, Monday afternoon, was the lecture by Roy E. Layton. It was something quite new and novel and produced much merriment in the audience. To be appreciated, however, it had to be heard, and it would be almost impossible to reproduce it in print. Mr. Layton's subject was the "Phrenology of the Class." After offering an apology for his appearance as a phrenological lecturer, he proceeded to describe the antiquity and influence of that "incomparable branch of human thought, that brain-scratching science." The human system he divided into the head, body and feet, representing respectively the faculties of thinking, digesting and moving. This division was further applied and elucidated. The speaker then called for the individual members of the class, a dozen in all, and phrenologically examined their craniums before the audience, describing their characteristics and peculiarities. Personal jokes were revived and gentle roasts freely administered. The "bumpology" of the young ladies was given by means of a large drawing of horizontal and vertical sections purporting to be a "composite photograph of the various shapes of the craniums of all the young ladies." Taking the class as a whole, no one suffered for lack of brains, but some did not know how to use them properly. The speaker closed with a plea for the importance of phrenology and offered to examine after the exercises any member that may have been neglected. The lecture was full of humor and "pathos" of a certain kind and delivered in a professional, off-hand style.

## Illuminations.

A pleasing feature of the alumni reception was the outdoor illumination. Especially beautiful was the view from the Neil avenue road. The colored lights glimmering through the trees and reflected in the dark waters of the lake, together with the occasional strains of music wafted over from Orton Hall, all combined to make the scene one of rare beauty and poetry.

## Used in Prominent Colleges.

Mr. C. E. Sherman's text book on Lettering has been used in five prominent colleges the past term, namely: Maine State College, Brown University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Miller Manual Labor School, Va., and the O. S. U. It has also been recommended for adoption in several additional colleges. Mr. Sherman is a graduate of the class '94.

## OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

## I. THE COLLEGE.

## Departments of Instruction.

- |                              |                                     |   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Agriculture.              | 10. German Language and Literature. | 19. Mining and Metallurgy.              |
| 2. Agricultural Chemistry.   | 11. Greek Language and Literature.  | 20. Pharmacy.                           |
| 3. Anatomy and Physiology.   | 12. History and Political Science.  | 21. Philosophy.                         |
| 4. Botany.                   | 13. Horticulture.                   | 22. Physics and Electrical Engineering. |
| 5. Chemistry.                | 14. Industrial Arts.                | 23. Rhetoric.                           |
| 6. Civil Engineering.        | 15. Latin Language and Literature.  | 24. Romance Languages and Literatures.  |
| 7. Drawing.                  | 16. Mathematics and Astronomy.      | 25. Veterinary Medicine.                |
| 8. English Literature.       | 17. Mechanical Engineering.         | 26. Zoology and Entomology.             |
| 9. Geology and Paleontology. | 18. Military Science and Tactics.   |   |

## 2. Courses of Study.

- |  |   |                             |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Arts.                                 | 6. Agriculture.                           | 12. Mechanical Engineering. |
| 2. Latin Course in Philosophy.           | 7. Short Course in Agriculture (2 years). | 13. Electrical Engineering. |
| 3. English Course in Philosophy.         | 8. Horticulture and Forestry.             | 14. Industrial Arts.        |
| 4. Modern Language Course in Philosophy. | 9. Civil Engineering.                     | 15. Pharmacy.               |
| 5. Science.                              | 10. Mining Engineering.                   | 16. Veterinary Medicine.    |
|  | 11. Short Course in Mining (2 years).     | 17. Ceramics.               |
|  |   | 18. Dairying.               |

## 3. Schools.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Arts and Philosophy. | 4. Engineering.         |
| 2. Science.             | 5. Pharmacy.            |
| 3. Agriculture.         | 6. Veterinary Medicine. |

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